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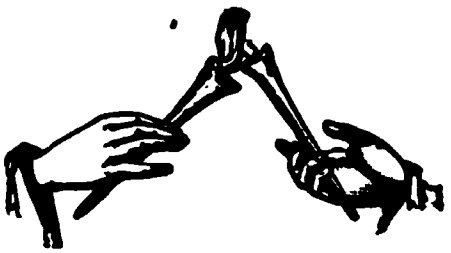
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"Quiconque a une trop haute idee de la force et de la justesse de ses raisonnemens pour se croire oblige de les soumettre a une experience mille et mille fois repetee ne perfectionnera jamois a la physiologie du cerveau."—GALL.

"I regard Phrenology as the only system of mental philosophy which can be said to indicate, with anything like clearness and precision, man's mixed moral and intellectual nature, and as the only guide short of revelation for educating him in harmony with his faculties, as a being of power; with his wants, as a creature of necessity; and with his duties, as an agent responsible to his Maker and amenable to the laws declared by the all-wise Providence."—JOHN BELL, M.D.

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THE

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CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

In this age of keen competition in every department of work—literature, science, or commercial enterprise, the man who makes his indelible mark on the chess-board of life does so by the economy of time, energy, and money, to start with. Thus, one is tempted to look at the organization and temperament of the man who, by this triple alliance, has achieved a great fame, such as our Southern philanthropist, Charles Broadway Rouss, the blind millionaire, has done, in order to find a clue, if possible, to help us to better understand how he has accomplished such a task.

When examining the personality, therefore, of one of New York's celebrated merchants and business magnates, I was struck with the strength of fibre, the intense wiriness, and the indominable energy of the man before me.

In his portraits we see ample width of chest, good lung power, and constitutional vigor. His brain is well nourished, and by his good circulatory power his brain is stimulated to healthy action.

Such an organization could not exist a day without an object before it for which to work. The three portraits of Mr. Rouss indicate various degrees of mental intensity.

Fig. 1 shows a period when thoughts are revolving in his mind and crave an outlet. Fig. 2 indicates the vigor that is working out, developing, and accomplishing those thoughts and plans, while Fig. 3 represents the man who has completed a wonderful life work, and shows the calmness, dignity, and consciousness of what he has gone through, and it also shows capacity and vigor for many years yet to come and interest in the objects that surround him. (Fig. 3, on the cover.)

His perceptive faculties are capable of taking in large and comprehensive ideas relative to the working of forces in nature, in mechanics, commerce, science and manufacturing, and building operations. Were he erecting a large hotel, warehouse, or dwelling, his perceptives would say to him, "Lay out your plans, choose your material, organize your work, and select your men to execute your orders in such a way as to make no failure of your enterprise."

He knows how to estimate the profit and loss in large or small contracts, for he has remarkable insight into men and things, and is capable of knowing just how they will be likely to turn out. If he saw a large forest of timber, he could estimate its worth correctly, and almost cut it up into cords, and give the number and price of each.

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His temperamental condition is favorable for the enjoyment of health; not because he is likely to spare himself in his efforts, or think how much strength he has exhausted, but because of the compactness of his organization; he is able to work more easily than ninety-nine men out of a hundred, and with less friction will be able to accomplish more in a day than many would in six.

It is probable that few men know how to divide their days in such a unique way as Mr. Rouss. In the twelve consecutive hours that he devotes to his business, which, as all men must know, requires great watchfulness and a close attention to details, he is able to accomplish the herculean task of supervising the small colony of men under his employ. And yet he is able to gather an intuitive insight into the vastness of nature, the universe, and all that is new in science, literature, and art as recreations to his mind.

In stature he is well proportioned, being five feet ten inches in height, and possesses features that show a strong, well-sustained, and resolute character, combined with a great amount of kindness, tenderness, and sympathy.

The prominent lines seen running from the outer portion of the nose to the lips, indicate hospitality, which probably manifests itself in his home



FIG. I.—CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS IN 1870.

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and attachment to his country. He has also the full, Southern lips; the upper one indicates reticence upon all matters which his judgment deems best to regard silence, while the lower indicates resolve, dignity of purpose, and strength of character.

His brow is particularly well defined on the outer corner of the eye, which shows remarkable order, method, and system. In fact, the latter characteristic must run through all he does, and enable him to arrange his work in gigantic outlines, while the details, though superintended by himself, must necessarily be carried out by subordinates.

Another characteristic which is very noticeable is his large Constructiveness. It may not show itself in the form of invention, but he has probably used this feature of his mind along with his large Causality and Comparison to formulate plans, erect his ideas, and engineer his scope of work.

Above Constructiveness we find a



FIG. II.—CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

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marked degree of Ideality; but we should not consider that this faculty acts alone in giving fastidiousness of taste, but rather in combination with the perceptives in rendering him a practical man and capable of using art in combination with science. It will manifest itself far more in having an article represent what it is, than through artificial means represent what appears to his work. They would, however, not have been so much surprised at his achievement had they observed the man, for they would have seen in the material there, the above-named characteristics and the natural ability which enabled him to succeed where another man, with equal difficulties, would have failed. His sleepless energy, indomitable will, alert appreciation, and use of valuable



FIG. III.—MR. ROUSS'S FATHER.

be good when it is only ornamentally trimmed.

Let us turn now to another side of his character, namely, that which represents his perseverance, indomitable will, and undaunted courage. Joined to these characteristics, he possessed a large development of the lower part of Self Esteem, which manifests itself in the form of independence. Without Firmness and Self Esteem he would not be known as the man of to-day. They have enabled him to achieve success, and persons have marvelled at the result of opportunities, combined by a strict observance of immutable laws and conscientious scruples, lie at the foundation of his business success, and solve the problem.

"It was the recognition of similar conditions," says his able manager, Augustine Jacqueline Smith, "and the obedient observance of these uncompromising laws which forced A. T. Stewart to the front, and it was their non-observance which has caused the vast achievement which he left to lie prostrate under a management which

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proved unequal to its preservation, and, although Mr. Rouss has not yet reached the pinnacle that Stewart attained, he has at least passed the middle round, and, if he be spared the span of years to which he is perhaps entitled, he will no doubt yet reach the summit of his prophetic ambition."

His Cautiousness is curiously developed, but an expert notices at once that the fore part of the organ, giving foresight and prudence, is remarkably developed, while the posterior development of the organ is weak, hence enabling him to show but little fear in engaging in a common-sense, practical enterprise. This reveals another wonderful feature of his character, while yet another characteristic manifests itself in the only average, or full, development of Acquisitiveness. He evidently has not accumulated great wealth from the sordid love of money for its own sake. He has more of the moral development of Peabody and Samuel Morley; hence his philanthropy, benevolence, sympathy, and kindness must manifest themselves in this unique character more than the mere accumulation of wealth for its own sake.

Another strong characteristic manifests itself in and through the action of his large Destructiveness and Combativeness. These faculties give warmth and color to his whole character and stimulate a healthy enthusiasm in his work.

His Continuity, too, is only average in development, which means that he is exceedingly versatile and capable of adapting himself to many positions and kinds of work. It also enables him to be capable of applying his mind to many departments and avenues of busi-



FIG. IV.—MR. ROUSS'S MOTHER.

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ness. He is never prosy, but has a wide-awake, intelligent, and far-searching glance into the future.

One more feature, in this remarkable character, shows itself in his large Human Nature. He is particularly capable of understanding the characteristics, the worth, and the capacity for work in persons whom he engages, and this trait of character must many times have been of invaluable service to him.

The faculties which give love of approbation and suavity are only averagely developed; hence he is a man who would prefer to act upon his own judgment and be his own judge and jury in matters of finance rather than to sit at the feet of a criticizing public and wait for their applause or esteem. He is a man who will act, therefore, on his own judgment rather than that of others.

From a phrenological point of view it is always interesting for us to trace the ancestry of every person of note. In fact, we are often asked to state the nationality and inherited qualities of persons before we know anything about them. Hence we are constantly subjected to this line of thought, and have repeatedly hit the nail on the head and described whom a man resembled.



FIG. V.—PETER WINCHESTER ROUSS.

In the case before us our readers will be able to trace with us the characteristics of both parents of Mr. Rouss. The father possessed a strong constitution, large perceptive faculties, a keen insight into men and their affairs, a strong sympathy for mankind, and a very conscientious and religious tone of mind. He also shows a strong indication of

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longevity, and, it is said, he lived to be eighty-four years of age.

The mother has an equally interesting character. Her head beautifully fills out the bonnet which adorns it. She shows culture and refinement, breadth of head, which gave her ingenuity and planning talent; a high head, which must have given her a moral and spiritual insight into thoughts beyond the present life; large Order, which enabled her to be systematic in her household arrangements, and energetic, industrious, and economical, which latter characteristics are to be seen over and around the ear. Her



FIG. VI.—THE ROUSS BUILDING, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PLANNED AND ERECTED BY MR. ROUSS.

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Benevolence was a remarkable trait, which added sweetness, grace, tenderness, and philanthropy to her tone of mind. It will thus be seen that Mr. Rouss has partaken of several characteristics from each parent, while the son, Peter Winchester Rouss, is an able second to his father's work. He has the possibilities in him of developing into a master-man. His fact-gathering qualities are strong, while his capacity to organize, superintend, and manage affairs is good. He has a distinct regard for honesty, a sense of duty and obligation to men, and will manifest remarkable intuitive insight. He is self-possessed, self-contained, and has much of his father's independent spirit. It is to be hoped that, not having his father's rugged road to pass, he may yet be stimulated to imitate his parent's simplicity of life, habits, and character.

We are indebted to the Frank Leslie publishing house for the fine representation of the business house (on Broadway) of Charles Broadway Rouss, and those of his parents and son.

Charles Broadway Rouss was born in 1836, at Woodbury, Frederick County, Md. At ten years of age he was sent to Winchester, Va., where he received an excellent education, besides studying French, German, Latin, and Greek. He was always at the head of his class. He early resolved to engage in business activities, and turning a deaf ear to his father's suggestion to adopt the life of a farmer. At the age of fifteen he obtained employment in a store at Winchester. He commenced on a salary of one dollar per week, which was increased from time to time. He at last decided to try his skill in New York. So, with only enough money to buy a ticket to New York, and $1.80 besides in his pocket, he left for the Imperial City of America to gratify the yearning ambition of his life, which was to build up a mercantile business surpassed by none in the great metropolis. Now began the heroic history of Mr. Rouss, which continued for ten years amid up-hill work and the greatest privations, which few men of less endurance, fortitude, and determination or mental resolve would have suffered.

The amount of work dispatched daily by Mr. Rouss is simply marvelous. Having the misfortune to be totally blind for the last three years, he is obliged to have read to him the multitude of letters which daily arrive, replies to which he directs himself, and at the close of each day's business receives reports from the twenty-eight heads of departments, beside the minuter details from other officials. Mr. Augustine Jacqueline Smith is his efficient manager, and keeps him daily informed as to the condition of his vast business. Mr. Rouss is said to be the first at the store in the morning and the last to leave it at the close of the day's work. His philanthropy is so well known that it need not be here enlarged upon.

TELEPHONING BY LIGHT.

Some years ago Professor Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, found that, if a cell made of the metal selenium were connected with a telephone, sounds would be transmitted whenever a ray of light was caused to fall on the selenium. It was afterward learned that other substances could be used instead of selenium, and that soot was the best. By concentrating rays of sunlight by lenses, and reflecting them, it was found possible to send a message by telephone, using the ray of light in place of a wire to connect the instruments. Accidentally it has been found that a disk of rubber placed in the path of the light does not interrupt the connection, from which it appears that the mysterious invisible rays are the really effective agent. It is believed that the recent discoveries by Tesla and Edison may furnish an artificial light that may make it possible to make practical use of the radiophone, as the new apparatus is called.

The X-rays used upon a document satisfied a court of law whether or not it had been tampered with.

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PHRENOTYPES.

M'KINLEY'S HEAD—A FALSE OUTLINE.

The accompanying outline has obtained some currency in the newspapers. It is supposed to represent the shape of President-elect McKinley's head. We are told that from it, as a model, Mr. McKinley's hats have been made.

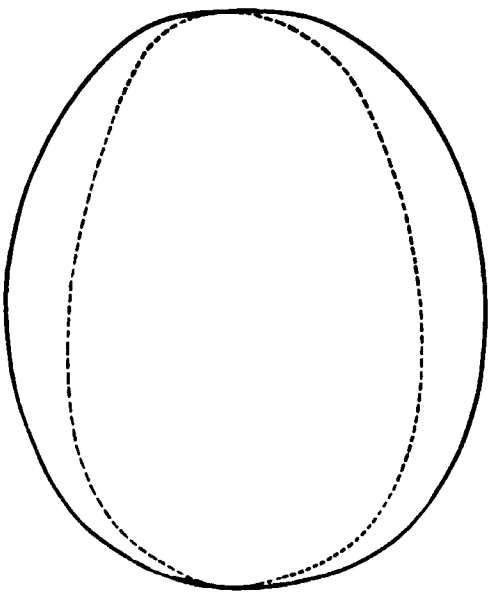
Now it ought to be apparent to any thoughful observer that this outline is altogether out of proportion; that a head measuring, say, twenty-two inches in circumference, shaped after this fashion, would be of great longitudinal development, in fact, most extraordinary. It can scarcely be credited indeed that Mr. McKinley has such a head. He wears a hat, it is said, size seven and one-eighth, about twenty-two and one-half inches in circumference. The length and breadth of such a head, proportionately, would be six inches in the widest part, and eight inches in major length, giving us the proportion of six to eight. Or, to simplify the proportion, three to four.

This alleged reduction of Mr. McKinley's measurements is three inches in length by one and seven-eighths in breadth. Multiply these dimensions by three, and we obtain five and five-eights of breadth and nine inches of length—a very special pattern of head, so very special that we certainly must doubt the accuracy of the reduction.

We have seen a large number of reductions of head measurements made by the instrument called the conformateur, and we have pointed out the serious error in these reductions, an error made by the disproportionate method employed. It would appear that by this method the area outline is reduced all around, and by the same unit, say two inches, in order to get a small enough model or representation.

Having a head six inches by eight, a reduction of two inches all around would make the model appear two inches by four, whereas in the natural size the proportion is three to four, in the reduction it is one to two.

It seems a little singular that hatmakers appear to insist upon the correctness of this method as representing head outlines. This of Mr. McKinley would show an extremely dolicocephalic head, one that would be a remarkable type, even among the South Australians. In phrenological terms such a character would be by no means dis-



EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVING.

Hatters have an instrument called the "conformateur," made of movable parts, which they place like a hat on every form of head. At the top, a small card receives a pierced outline called a "conform," which bears the owner's name, and wherever he is and needs to order hats this card is placed in the instrument, which adjusts it as when the head was in it, and new hats are blocked.

We took the "conform," widely published as McKinley's hat-shape, to Dunlap, the well-known hatter; it was placed in the "conformateur," and our plain outline is the result, reduced from life-size by photography, showing that the dotted line "conform" is much too narrow to show the true shape of the head.

The dotted line here shown is a reduced copy from the one described as three inches in length, to give us room for the wider outline, but is precisely of the same form.

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tinguished for executive activity. The extreme flatness or narrowness of the lateral region would indicate a sad want of those faculties that relate to economical affairs. The outline is altogether out of keeping with the portraits of Mr. McKinley that have received our attention. They show him to have a marked breadth of forehead, considerable width between the ears, and a relative fulness in the occipital region.

This model would indicate that its original was lacking in symmetrical contour of forehead, on one side receding considerable from the facial plane. A hat made strictly in accordance with this model would itself intimate eccentricity; and the writer is ready to guarantee that a head covering made strictly in accordance with such an example would be so much too long for the gentleman who will soon be in the seat of executive authority.

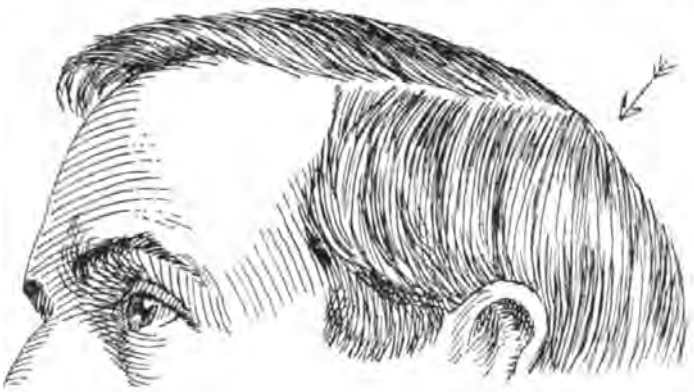


FIG. I.—SMALL APPROBATIVENESS.

LOVE OF APPROBATION. COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES.

"Custom rules the world," according to the statement of the poet. Mankind is the creature of imitation, which of course is a chief factor in custom. In the analysis of the imitative habits of people we refer not only to the organ of Imitation, but also to others, and among those others one suggests itself readily, to wit, Approbativeness. Whether we regard Approbativeness a moral faculty, or one with certain selfish coloring, its influence upon character and habit is most pronounced. The organization in which it is wanting attracts our attention very quickly for the reason that a person so constituted lacks attention to those observances, those delicate considerations, which belong to refined conduct. On the other hand, where its action is excessive the conduct is signalized by an over-regard for the opinions of others, the conventional and the routine that enter into the life of the circle to which the individual belongs. A man who mingles much with the world, if he be defective in the approbative element, is likely to lose in respect. He becomes an oddity, and may be avoided especially by those sensitive on the approbative side.

We have a marked contrast in these two illustrations: the man with the organ greatly developed, and the man in whom it appears to be defective. The latter, with a fairly trained intellect, good powers of observation, and excellent judgment of Human Nature, as the development intimates, may learn to adapt himself to the society in which he moves so as to get along with comparatively little friction and embarrassment; yet a want of the approbative faculty, nevertheless, renders him less appreciative of those nicer forms and mannerisms that impart to the interchanges of civility a delightful and sweet character.

The other man, with his very strong sense of individual obligation to others as individuals, his earnest desire to conduct himself in such a way that will

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enlist the attention of acquaintances and friends, and command their admiration, may on occasion go too far, and appear wanting in discretion, in good sense. On the whole, we are inclined to think that an overdose of this quality is better than an insufficiency. Better a regard for the opinion of others that is a little too delicate than the disposition to neglect or ignore what others may say. Self-esteem may impart the element of self-control, give one staunchness, stability; but self-esteem is harsh and rigid in its influence, and so the character that is solid and permanent needs the tender baptism of approbativeness. One with this element strong will not be necessarily weak or vacillating in the presence of his peers, but he will be gentle, considerate, tolerant, and in the long run win more encomiums than he who boasts his strong personal independence.



FIG. II.—LARGE APPROBATIVENESS.

Note the eyes in these two sketches. Whether portraits or not, it is seen that the eye of him with the less approbativeness is small. As a rule, the eye of those who are not much given to soliciting the attention, the respect of others, is comparatively small, while the sensitive, approbative person has rather large eyes. We do not recommend the expression of the eyes in the case of No. 2 as bearing out altogether the characteristic on which we are dwelling. There is not enough of gentle feeling shown in them. Taken altogether, the illustrations are fairly representative, and so furnish material for study.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

Travellers in Japan unite in expressing their approval and interest regarding the women of that country. We remember, at an interview with Mr. Edwin Arnold, not long after his return from a trip in the Orient, of his making some very fervid remarks with reference to the life of Japanese people. He said as much as this, that Japan possessed more attractions for him in the way of their amenities of social life than any other country. There was a sincerity and a naturalness and simplicity in their relations to each other that charmed him.

The group of Japanese girls which is here represented, taken from a photograph, certainly shows that frank simplicity, that clarity of sentiment, which must commend the originals to our hearty feeling. We may speak of their organization as being elemental or primary, if we will, but the Japanese people are not an illiterate people by any means; they have a civilization of their own, which will compare with that of the best communities of the Western nations.

The frank, open, and sweet expression of these faces is evident to one who

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has little or no experience in physiognomical technique. Civilization, as we Americans know it, is marred by a certain reckless and thoughtless mannerism among children and youth, and we



A GROUP OF JAPANESE WOMEN.

are seemingly content to permit the younger members of our households to do pretty much as they please, despite the damage that may result to things orderly and nice.

The Japanese children are very obedient, and trained to habits of becoming

decency; even in their play they show consideration for the comfort of their elders, and no matter what the class to which they belong there is nothing of that reckless, bold disregard for rule and decorum. There is no hoodlum class in Japan. There are no gangs of little boys seen going about throwing stones at the windows of unoccupied buildings, throwing down and defacing signs, pulling bell-handles, playing mischievous tricks, etc.

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The organization of the Japanese, in early life especially, is expressed by a large proportion of the Vital; we see it in this group well illustrated. Their capacity for health is very strong, hence their remarkable endurance and tenacity in those departments of life that require capacity to meet exposure. In all out-door occupations the Japanese show great superiority. Their life is largely spent out of doors, in a climate that is trying to the average man, and their habits, as a rule, are admirable; in their eating, exercise, sleep, and care of the person these people as a rule are distinguished for their superior regard for what is conducive to health and comfort.

H. S. D.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE—A PROTECTIVE LAW.

By Prof. Orrin Dudley, Class '92, A. I. P.

PAPER READ AT THE AMERICAN CENTENARY MEETING.

In my experience as a student and examiner I have found many men in the phrenological field who lacked the necessary scholarship to admit of their posing as lecturers and examiners. Too many of them have not given the necessary time and thought to make themselves thoroughly capable and able to understand the finer points in phrenology. The finest thinkers have a thorough knowledge of their subject, brought about by deep study and many years practical experience.

Persons intending to make phrenology their vocation should be perfectly familiar with all the best books now in print. No one can give any reasonable excuse for not having them, as the prices are within the reach of all. Too many phrenologists that are in the field at the present time have but a limited knowledge of the workings of the different organs and their combinations. It never occurs to them, when reading, to trace the thoughts to the different organs that produced them, and when they do not do this they remind me of a ship at sea without any compass to guide them. They sail all over, and are no nearer the port when their journey should have been at an end than upon the start. Tracing actions, or thoughts, to their fundamental organs is one of the beauties of phrenology, and a demonstrative part of it. The brain is susceptible to so many changes in the action and interaction of the different faculties that no one mind, though it spent a lifetime in the study of it, could work out all of them.

Through their failure to understand the true source of action, and their inability to make the proper demonstrations, incompetent men have been the means of planting a great amount of the prejudice that we now have to fight against in presenting phrenology to the world. This is one of the causes that has kept phrenology in the rear instead of in the *front* rank of the sciences, where it properly belongs.

Education is one great preventative of evil. Prison reformers have found out the truth of this from numerous experiments. So it is in phrenology. The different schools are slowly but surely working up a standard among the profession that will at some time separate the chaff from the wheat. Some periodicals are opening up their columns to its exponents. This will help on the education of the masses in phrenological lines; but some plan should be devised by which we may free our ranks of the pretenders, and also keep others out until they are fully qualified to enter and do the subject justice. Too many men that have the organ of Human Nature largely read one book and then enter the profession, for no other purpose than to defraud the public.

To become a doctor of medicine, the student must attend college for four years; a lawyer must put in two and often three years, then they are allowed to go before the State authorities and

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take the examination, and, if successful, are permitted to practice. The druggist must also have a permit before he can mix medicines. In this way a good deal of the poor timber is weeded out and the better class remains.

While phrenology and medicine are on an estimative basis, we can follow and give our doses closer to our laws and get nearer to the desired result than can our medical brethren. Now if the people should be guarded from quack "doctors" of medicine, why not in the practice of phrenology? Should not as great a degree of proficiency be demanded for the benefit of those who seek the phrenologists advice in such important matters as a life-pursuit or adaptation in marriage as for those who consult the physician for their health? In the practice of phrenology there are as great responsibilities as there are in medicine or law. Phrenologists have to guide many of the younger generation as to their proper vocation in life. This surely is as great a responsibility as is the doctor's work when he takes the health of a patient in his keeping.

Now if it is a good thing to have doctors, lawyers, and druggists register, would it not be a benefit to the best phrenologists to be protected in the same way? For my part, I think that it would. We now number something over six hundred graduates from the American Institute of Phrenology, and from the Fowler Phrenological Institute (London) and other schools. In the great area of country over which the graduates are spread it ought to be a comparatively easy matter to begin the agitation of this matter. If we can get the law-makers interested in the project we can soon look for help.

As phrenologists, we know that individuals differ, and that Phrenology alone can point out the differences and aid us to determine the trade or profession that the youth should follow. In the interests of humanity and future generations let us labor that we may promote all plans that will tend to lifting up the standard of the profession. Doctors are commencing to take a greater interest in Phrenology, and the localization of brain centres is proving that we have the correct theories. The future of Phrenology is very hopeful. The outlook for more competent professors is getting better every year, and the people as they become educated will demand advanced men. The time is surely coming when every man in order to practice will have to be registered, and till then we will have to work hard to uplift the science. The success of the future depends on us, and I believe that the trust is in good hands. Occasionally we will be called to mourn the loss of one of the old members, but that will give the others more to do. Thus it is that the gap made by the reaper of death is filled up. Let us all put our shoulders a little more to the wheel and show by our work that the Science of the Mind is *the* science that will ameliorate the condition of the race.

THREE ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTERS.

If Shakespeare's imprudence had not obliged him to quit his own wool trade and his town, if he had not engaged with a company of actors, and at length, disgusted with being an indifferent performer, he had not turned author, the prudent woolseller had never been the celebrated poet.

Accident determined the taste of Moliere for the stage. His grandfather loved the theatre, and frequently carried him there. The young man lived in dissipation; the father, observing it, asked in anger if his son was to be made an actor. "Would to God," replied the grandfather, "he were as good an actor as Monrose." The words struck young Moliere; he took a disgust to his tapestry trade, and it is to this circumstance France owes her greatest comic writer.

Corneille loved; he made verses for his mistress, became a poet, composed "Melite," and afterwards his other celebrated works. The discreet Corneille had else remained a lawyer.

Thus it is, that the devotion of a mother, the death of Cromwell, deer-stalking, the exclamation of an old man, and the beauty of a woman, have given three illustrious chapters to Europe.

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LOCALITY—SENSE OF PLACE.

By Nelson Sizer.

The definition of the faculty of Locality is primarily "Knowledge of place, or memory of places and things."

Phrenology teaches that for every intrinsic quality or condition of matter there is a faculty of mind adapted to its appreciation or knowledge. The first faculty of the intellect is Individuality, or the recognition of the special and separate existence of objects, as grains of sand, leaves on the trees, or grapes in the cluster. Each is a thing, an existence, a fact, a substance—a separate, distinct matter. Individuality recognizes this thingness of things, and, without now describing the other perceptives, such as Form, Size, Weight, Color, and Order, more than to refer to them, we say first that everything recognized by Individuality must have a place to be. There must be a where as well as a what. No two things can occupy the same place at the same time, unless it is melted sugar and water; but sugar by itself and water by itself are individualities—separate existences—and we can think of them as being separate essences even when they are mingled.

Position in respect to things is as much a fact as the existence itself of the things; and in respect to ourselves, everything else must be somewhere, either above us, below us, at the right or at the left, in front or in the rear.

Knowledge of localities is a most useful and important fact in our daily life. In the discovery of Phrenology the faculty of Locality finds proof. Dr. Gall, when a boy, studied natural history. He liked to take young animals and raise them as pets. He studied birds and their instincts, and he would go forth into the forest and hunt for nests of birds and trap animals. Unfortunately, however, he was not able to find them again, and not willing to give up his studies in these respects, and not able, when in the forest, to find his way home very readily, he induced a playmate to go with him. This boy had very little care respecting the birds and their instincts, and yet he was able to remember the location of every nest and every trap. Gall was the master of the enterprise and his playmate served him merely as a pilot. Being obliged to adopt this process from necessity made a deep impression upon Gall's mind, and in after years it laid the foundation of the discovery and the reality and philosophy of the organ of Locality.

The faculties, then, are not created by culture and necessity, or Gall's eagerness to find and to return to objects in the field and the forest would have developed his deficient Locality. The thirst for travelling originates in this faculty. People want to see objects everywhere, and many lead a roaming, useless life simply because, when they think of London, Paris, Bombay, Canton, or St. Petersburg, they feel impelled to make, if possible, a journey there and see places and things for themselves. So men will sometimes spend their lives in travelling from place to place, without having any particular errand to call them, simply to see something new.

When I was a boy, Captain Cook was spoken of as the great navigator. He had "sailed around the world," and then, with little geography to help him, it was no simple matter; but his portraits show a very large development of the organ of Locality.

Many persons find it difficult to learn the way in cities or in forests. They get "turned around," as it is called. They get confused, and are continually losing their way, while others are remarkable for their ability to find their way anywhere. The North American Indian, roaming without any roads or landmarks, has to carry the geography of the country in his memory. He has an instinct for finding his way in the trackless forest. When this country was a wilderness, Indians would visit Eastern sections, and would return to their forest homes, visiting different tribes on the way back, zigzagging from Wyoming, N. Y., to Pittsburg, Pa., and thence

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to their own regions, without roads or bridges to aid them.

One of the marked evidences of an instinct for places and directions is shown by the bee. In common speech we hear men use the term "bee-line"; and, in trying to study out the meaning of the bee-line as a boy, I took the letter B, with its straight bar excusing its two loops, and I took the straight line of the letter B for the bee-line. I have since learned, however, that bees fly in a straight line from the place where they fill themselves with honey to the hive they occupy, which is sometimes in the cleft of a rock and sometimes in a hollow tree, and hence we have the "bee-line." Bee hunters in new sections of the country, where it is mostly forest, learn to find the stores of honey by discovering the direction in which the bees fly when they are filled. A man will put some honey into a box, and when he sees a bee come into the clover field to fill himself and then fly into the forest to make his delicious deposit, the man will go to the line the bee went, set the box down, step aside, and wait. By-and-by the bee will come buzzing back, and, smelling the honey, will make a circuit around it until he finds it, and, when he is again loaded, he will rise from the box, make another circuit of perhaps fifty feet in diameter to "orient himself," as the Germans say—that is, find out in which direction he ought to fly, and then he will go off straight, like a dart. The man then picks up the box of honey and follows the bee as far as he can see him. When the bee is lost to his sight he sets the box of bait down again and waits. After a while the bee comes back again, and, after loading himself, starts for his home, the man following him, and thus continues to do, until he comes to the place where the honey is stored. It may take him a day to find the honey, but then he may get five hundred pounds, for, singularly enough, bees make honey much faster than they need to eat it; and I have read of reservoirs of honey where there were perhaps barrels of it in the comb. So bees are like millionaires—they lay up more than they need to use.

This instinct of direction, then, as shown by the bee, and his straight line of flying, when he is ready to go home, is the bee-line. Horses, moreover, manifest this instinct for place. Observe, therefore, that Locality is not the result of what might be called judgment, reflection, ingenuity, logic, or calculation; it is a specific instinct for a local place—home, if you choose to call it that. This does not mean the love of place, for many a person who has the love of home would be glad to find it when he is absent from it, but, without the faculty of Locality, he is troubled to do so. It is well known that if a horseman, in a blinding storm or in the darkness, loses his way or gets confused as to which is the right direction to take, gives the rein to the horse, and the faithful animal will bring him safely home. Possibly this might be called "horse sense"; and in matters of perception as to places, horses and other animals sometimes have more sense than the philosopher in college. A physician's horse will remember every place where he has been accustomed to stop, and he will bother the driver by trying to stop after the patient has recovered and there is no longer any need of visiting there. A milkman's horse knows every place where his driver is to deliver milk, for sometimes a milkman will retain many customers for years, but when an order for milk is withdrawn the horse still insists upon crossing the street to stop at that door. I once heard of a physician who wanted to sell his practice, and he borrowed a milkman's horse to drive around to show the proposed purchaser the extent of his practice. The horse wanted to stop almost everywhere, and so, as the tricky physician expected, the buyer thought the doctor's practice was abundant.

It is generally understood that birds —wild geese, for instance, which winter in the South and go off to the colder regions of the North in the spring, for breeding, have their fixed places of residence for winter and summer. When

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autumn ushers in the cold weather, wild geese in flocks of hundreds or thousands fly from Nova Scotia to the south, where they can winter in comfort, and again, with the opening of the spring, the flocks, led by their chief, will go from the south to the same place north. Swallows, robins, and nearly all the song-birds in the middle and northern parts of the United States, close out their summer business, where they came in the spring to breed, and leave when cool weather comes. So in October the fields will be filled with birds flying in the gracious sunshine, but all going southward to Virginia, Georgia, and Florida. Robins that live in the neighborhood of Quebec will stop in southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, and those that summer in New York will go as far south as Georgia or Mississippi. The polar bear, when brought from his frozen home to Boston or Philadelphia, where winter is sometimes very severe, has to be supplied with ice and ice-water in October, when people want warm garments. When animals that belong to our climate feel that winter is coming and try to get in the sunshine as much as possible, the polar bear wants his ice, and he will pant when a white frost covers the whole region round about. So birds go from a very cold to a less cold climate, from a less cold to a warmer, etc.; but Locality is the mother of the thought, and, in respect to location, the guide of their life.

The instinct of animals in this respect is marvellous. Even hunting dogs may be brought on ship-board from foreign parts and landed in the forests of America, and if put on the track they will rove for miles over the mountains, and, when the game is captured, the dogs will start for the place where they were fed the night before, and perhaps the hunters themselves would doubt the



FRANK C. IVES, CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.*

* The art of billiard playing is pre-eminently an acute exercise of the faculty of Locality which teaches the law of direction; then the faculties of Weight to govern force, and Form to govern angles, and Size to teach distance, and Continuity to give patience, and thus we have a candidate for expertness in billiards.

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dog's accuracy, but the old hunters say, "Follow the dogs, even if they go contrary to your own idea of what is the right direction;" and, by patiently following the dogs, all at once the cabin is found.

A schoolmate of mine once caught a bird, called the martin, that had built a nest under the eaves of his home, and put around its neck a small wire and attached to it a brilliant spangle, to learn whether the same bird would return to the same farm the following season. When the next spring came, the bird brought back his medal.

I knew a man who was filled with this hunger for travelling, and, as his circumstances did not warrant his travelling in a comfortable way, he sought work on a canal, so that he could study three hundred miles of journey back and forth. Then he shipped on board a boat that ran through the Western lakes, and later he went on board a sea-going vessel so that he might visit foreign countries, and the last thing he did was to enlist in the army, for he thought he might be quartered in places he had so often longed to see.

Humboldt, Sir John Franklin, Bayard Taylor, Kane, Greely, Peary, Nansen, and others since Captain Cook's time, have had eager yearnings to find some place hitherto secluded from human observation, and have even fearfully or fatally struggled to find the North Pole.

A pioneer will go into the trackless forest and suffer privations, numerous and direful, and become a kind of nomadic settler, hunting, fishing, and cultivating a few acres to feed his family. This thirst for travelling and for studying new places promotes colonization. When a place begins to be thickly settled, a man will sell out and go into the wilderness and take up a large tract of land. Then, when civilization overtakes him again and someone is willing to buy his land and improvements, he pulls up his stakes and makes another move into the trackless wilderness.

The human form is studied. We look for its different members where they belong. The eyes, the nose, the mouth and the ears are not very far apart, but they are adjusted differently and sometimes peculiarly. We look for the heart in the left breast, but some cases have occurred where it was found on the wrong side. When a person's shoulders are humped with rickets and he is warped out of shape so that his organs are situated in unusual places, it disturbs our thought.

Think of the home, the different things we have in store. The mantel, for instance, has certain ornaments; we find the most appropriate places for them and put them there, and, if the maid in sweeping and dusting changes their relative places, we are disturbed. Some men can find their way all over the house in the dark and not run against things or make a misstep. This faculty of Locality is useful to a person in a commercial store. Take a drug-store, for instance; all the shelves along the side will be filled with bottles, and a person who gets accustomed to the arrangement that he found when he came will know the location of everything, so, when something is called for, he does not have to grope his way to find it, but he goes straight to the right place and easily puts his hand on the desired object. In a drygoods-store, a store of notions, or in a book-store things have a special location, and a person with a large development of Locality will readily find what is wanted, while others without this development, even if they have been in the place a long time, will act stupid about finding anything, and some bright, wide-awake boy, not half so long in the place, will say, "I can find it," and goes straight to it. In such a place a person with large Locality is more useful than one who lacks it, for he has better facilities for finding what is needed without loss of time. The printer at the case learns the type boxes. Occasionally we find a printer who has to look anxiously to find the type and he learns to nod his head over his work, while a man with large Locality and Individuality will stand as straight as a major, reach for the

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right type without hesitation, and get twice as much work done in a given time as the man who lacks Locality, and will be employed in preference. A pianist who has large Locality will look at the score and soon learn to find the right keys without searching for them, while another will look at the score and then at the instrument to find the keys, and so his eyes have to help his hands find the right places.

The uses of this faculty and the benefits which it confers upon its owner are numerous and important. A man who knows where to find things loses little time and advances his work with ease and profit. Watch a shoemaker when he throws down a tool on his bench, and see how he knows just where to find it when he wants that tool again. A man at his desk who keeps each thing in a special place will reach for what he wants, and, if someone has moved anything, he feels annoyed. A housekeeper will put her tableware in the pantry so that it is classified and located and can be found without delay. People will pack bureau drawers and give directions as to how each drawer is to be filled, and what things are to go in the front and the rear, and so everything is located.

Geography is a great study, and the science of place is a great help in the successful progress of life's affairs; and this will be considered in another article.

THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, LONDON.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

"Each day still better other's happiness;
Until the heavens, enjoying earth's good hap,
Add an immortal title to your crown!"
—*Richard II.* i. 1.

"Oh, for the touch of the vanished hand,
For the sound of a voice that is still."
—*Tennyson.*

A bright and prosperous New Year to all our members.

A member sends the following from a contemporary on "Training the senses." "The beginning of all true education should be the direct training of the senses of the individual. It is of vital importance that they, the instruments that bring to you all the raw material of thought, should be trained to bring clear, vivid impressions to the mind. Man may need his Latin, his Greek, or his calculus occasionally in daily life, but his trained senses he needs every moment. He needs to remember a face; to have his friend's name ready on the tongue in an instant. Hundreds of instances might be cited to show the constant call on the senses, and man may blame his mind as weak and unreliable when it is merely his senses that have been shamefully slighted and perverted. This training is too vital, too far-reaching in its possibilities, to be passed by with incidental, occasional exercises in color, form, and size. It should be slow, careful, systematic training of all the senses, sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell, and the muscular sense. Training the senses should exercise them constantly and progressively (1) in taking clear, distinct images; (2) in vivid reproductions; (3) in increasing the grasp of each sense, and (4) in widening its range.

These four phases are vital parts of all training. The importance of clear mental images in the mind cannot be over-estimated, and as this imaging is developed more and more, the mind grows from vividness in appreciation of concrete images to strong power in imaging the abstract. By constant exercise in taking clear mental images, the mind is soon able, with a single glance of the eye at a statuette, a print, a face, a name, a date, a scene, to retain it in all its completeness in the mind. Then the process of analysis, a constant accompaniment of every observation, a vital part of mental training, classifies it in the mind in some relation, illustrative of, or connected with, something. This analysis fixes the impression as an acid makes permanent the tracings of an etching on a sheet of copper.

* * *

On December 9th the meeting of the Institute was well attended. William Brown, Esq., J. P., occupied the chair. Interesting papers were read on "The Education of Children," by Mr. T. Timson, of Leicester; and "The Organ of Continuity," by Mr. D. T. Elliott, F. F. I. The discussion at the close was well sustained.

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PHRENOLOGY VERSUS CREDENTIALS.

By Anna Olcott Commelin.

CHAPTER I.

They had just come down from the Monchsberg, having visited the old fortress, and after a stroll they had entered the Mirabellgarten, Mrs. Charteris, "aunt Mary," who was chaperone, and her niece and nephew, Lucy and Karl Romaine. With them in Salzburg were the daughters of Mrs. Taylor, who was an old friend of Mrs. Charteris, whom they had recently spent some time with at the Hotel Tirol, in Innsbruck. Ellen and Florence were bright, attractive girls, and contributed much to the enjoyment of the other members of the party. As usual, the "beautiful American," Miss Lucy, was attended by several youths, who, wherever she went, in spite of aunt Mary's vigilance, swelled their number, which had originally consisted only of Mrs. Charteris with her niece and nephew. In this natural companionship, which is approved by Drummond and other thinkers, maidens and youths become better acquainted with each other than in the more artificial and conventional social arrangements. Lucy's heart was as yet her own, and her affections absorbed with her devoted brother and with "aunt Mary," to whom, having lost both parents, she gave filial return for Mrs. Charteris' care and love for her.

They had all been enthusiastic over the roses and fountains, and had stopped to look at the bust of the local poet, Count Lamberg, when Karl, observing the form of the head, brought out a chart and a note-book.

"Karl has a new science to which he is devoting himself now," said Lucy. "He has always believed in Physiognomy, and now he has taken up Phrenology."

"I would rather have letters of credential, and my 'Boston Blue Book,'" said aunt Mary, "than all your judgments of people from your favorite study;" and Mrs. Charteris looked complacent, for it was now the business of her life to see that Lucy had "desirable" companions.

"I chose Guy when we met him in London," said Karl, "phrenologically, and a most delightful companion he has been!"

Lucy's glance at the young man mentioned seemed to favor Karl's discrimination.

"Mr. Hildreth had valuable letters," said Mrs. Charteris, with dignity, "and besides I know all about his family at home. As for Phrenology, I was looking at Mrs. Taylor's head in Innsbruck and I saw no special prominence where the organ of maternal love is said to be located, and where can you find a more devoted mother or a more unselfish one? She has just deprived herself of the companionship of Ellen and Florence, and remains alone at the hotel with a sprained ankle, insisting that her daughters shall not lose their outing with us. Is not this evidence against your theories? How do you reconcile this fact with Gall and Spurzheim's theories?"

"You have not carefully studied the science on the principles laid down by the authors of the phrenological works," said Karl, "I noticed the form of Mrs. Taylor's head. There is breadth and squareness to her back-head. The organs which surround that of parental love are all large, which impart breadth and a vertical appearance to the occiput, and a comparative flatness to the centre of the back-head.

"Her Conscientiousness and Benevolence are large, and she plans for the solid culture and well-being of those she loves. It often happens that parental love inclines to pet the precious ones, but Reason and Conscience perceive that self-denial needs to be learned to establish in the child self-control and the restraint of pleasure when duty is paramount.

"My researches in this science make me feel more than ever the truth of the

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poet's words, that 'we are but fragments of diviner things,' for many of us are born with deficiencies or are illy-balanced, one organ being developed at the expense of others, and many possessing traits on the recognition of which their success in life depends, as by nature they are only prepared to work in the directions for which she has fitted them, and we all have the limitations of our gifts, as well as the defects of our virtues."

They had been sitting under the Linden trees, in view of the marble statues, but when Karl ceased speaking he arose, and, followed by the others, walked in the direction of the Makartplatz, where, near the house once occupied by Mozart, a man was seen standing, apparently intent on the inscription, in gold letters, to the great composer. As he turned a little, showing his profile to the group, Karl suddenly exclaimed, "Is it possible! Aunt Mary! There's the man who overpowered you with his attentions at Mrs. Taylor's in Innsbruck! If he isn't a thief or an adventurer or a criminal of some sort, I give up Phrenology! His low head, his breadth at secretiveness, his total lack of conscientiousness and benevolence, and the cunning I see in the expanded wings of his nostrils——"

"Hold!" cried Guy, "we are none of us safe under Karl's scrutiny, since he has developed a fondness for the study which absorbs him. For my part, I dare not look in the glass any more, for fear I shall discover a wicked murderer in my innocent face—if not here, there perhaps," as Aurora Leigh's aunt searched her niece's features. "I am afraid I shall see 'thief' imprinted in plain language on my left eyebrow. We shall all dread your discoveries, and whenever we see you looking at us intently, we shall think that you have unearthed some latent trait which will yet be the ruin of us!"

Mrs. Charteris joined in. "Yes, and Guy,"—for the youth had endeared himself to all, and preferred to be addressed in this familiar manner—"only think! Herr von Weber had letters of introduction to Mrs. Taylor and excellent credentials. He is very well connected; in fact, it is said that he is descended from the family into which Mozart married, which is probably the reason that he is so much interested in the inscription yonder."

The conversation was arrested by the subject of it, who turned at that moment, and, recognizing the group, came forward, and with the lowest of bows, spoke to each member of the party, addressing himself, in an especial manner, to Mrs. Charteris, of whom he presently inquired the plans proposed, insinuating, in a veiled but urgent manner, his wish to join in them. He had but just arrived from Innsbruck, and brought the latest information about Mrs. Taylor, with messages for her daughters.

"We are planning for an excursion to the Konigsee," said Mrs. Charteris, "and shall be happy to have company." Herr von Weber accepted the invitation at once with effusive thanks, and the party was arranged for the following day.

What a lovely vision was the lake, set in the mountains, while a charm of novelty was added to the pleasure of being on it by the rowers of the boat, a man and a woman in peasant dress, the former wearing a Tyrolean hat with feathers the position of which was of special significance, and the woman with her picturesque costume of velvet bodice and beads. The young folks were in high spirits. Ellen and Florence sang with Karl, and Guy and Lucy always seemed to get together. It must be admitted that Karl's brows looked somewhat threatening, as he witnessed the attentions of Herr von Weber to Mrs. Charteris.

"What does it all mean?" Karl said, in an undertone to Guy. "Auntie is no beauty, and Lucy is 'stunning,' as we boys say."

"Mrs. Charteris is very good-looking," said Guy, "and at Mrs. Taylor's dinner-party, in her velvet and rare jewels——"

"Jewels!" said Karl. "That's the

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secret! He has discovered that aunt Mary is wealthy! I shall watch the fellow!"

"It is pleasant," said Mrs. Charteris, a short time after, to the girls, when they were by themselves, "to meet a man of Herr von Weber's cultivation, and to observe his delicate attentions to women. He does not expend all his courtesies on the young girls," she said, with a smile of satisfaction. "Some men are lacking in deference to our sex; Julia (Mrs. Taylor) and I have been in society a great deal, and of course we know the world."

At noon the next day, the young folks returned from a walk in the cemetery, greatly excited over their adventures. Mrs. Charteris, having a headache, had remained in the hotel. Lucy, Ellen, and Florence burst into her room with exclamations. "Aunt Mary!" said Lucy, "such a morning as we have had! We were walking in St. Peter's-Friedhof, by the chapels. We entered one, and behold! a dead man was lying there, and a woman kneeling by him. The man looked like a waxen image, but as soon as we realized that he was dead, we were so startled, that we all screamed—we girls, I mean. When we came out, an official at the door seized Herr von Weber by the arm, and declared that he was his prisoner! Just think of it! Then he produced a likeness from his pocket of the man he was looking for, but it was not like the Herr at all, and we forced the officer to release him, by telling whom he really was! The man in the picture had a long, black, wiry beard, and the Herr has only a gray mustache! But wasn't it strange?"

"Very singular," said Mrs. Charteris, "but there are strange likenesses and resemblances in this world. But how very unpleasant for poor Herr von Weber!"

At the dinner-table that evening, the place beside that of Mrs. Charteris was vacant, and Karl announced that he had received a note which Herr von Weber had left for him, stating that he had been unexpectedly called away on business.

"Gone!" said Mrs. Charteris, "Gone!"

CHAPTER II.

The happy summer had passed. England, Scotland, Germany, France, and Austria had been visited, and each place that was seen seemed to the enthusiastic tourists a little more of an earthly paradise than the last. Lucy wished to spend the winter in Rome and Florence, but Karl, possessed of ample means, had a desire to make his life of use, and wished to return to Boston to make a study of some plans for relieving the poor of his own country, and Lucy followed where Karl led. With Mrs. Charteris, they were to meet Mrs. Taylor and her daughters on the Lucania, which was to sail from Liverpool late in October for New York. It was a bright, crisp morning when the trio took possession of their staterooms, and awaited the coming of their friends. A carriage stopped at the pier, and Mrs. Taylor and her girls were received with delight and open arms. There was much to talk over about the summer, with its reminiscences, and the elder women had been friends from girlhood. Up on deck they were enjoying the sea breeze, and the serene mood of the ocean.

"These young people, Julia," said Mrs. Charteris, with a feeling of relief in having a sympathetic listener, who would look at matters from a standpoint similar to her own, "require a deal of vigilance. You have no idea, with my best management, of the hangers-on Lucy has had all summer. Dear as she is to me, it is a terrible responsibility to have a girl of Lucy's attractions to watch over, but credentials, my dear, are everything, as you have always advised."

Karl had brought on board an English paper of the latest date, which he had not yet looked over, although it was now spread out on his knee. He had

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been listening to the conversation of Mrs. Charteris and Mrs. Taylor with an amused smile on his face. He turned away, however, and became absorbed in the sheet before him, when he suddenly exclaimed, "Great Powers! Guy! read this!" his countenance turning white. Guy took the paper, and almost immediately appeared as horrified as Karl had done.

"What is the matter with you both?" said Lucy.

"Matter enough," said Karl. "Isn't it terrible? Just to think of it, Guy!"

"This suspense is unendurable! What is it?" said Lucy.

"For heaven's sake, tell us what has happened," said Mrs. Charteris and Mrs. Taylor in a breath.

Then Karl read from the paper: "Arrested! The man for whom the police have been looking for so long was seized yesterday in Berlin! He has had so many different aliases that his original name is unknown. His latest assumed one is that of von Weber, but under the previous one of Francois Jean Barrie, he was arrested three years ago for killing his second wife by giving her ground glass. The charge was proven, and how he escaped is not known. Before that he was in prison on the charge of throwing his first wife over a precipice, and causing her death. The evidence was strong against him, but not sufficiently proven at the time. In each instance the crime was committed for money, as it was his plan to marry women of means and then make way with them. He was suspected in Salzburg, but got away from that place, and was tracked to Berlin, where he is now in prison."

It is impossible to describe the expressions on the faces of Karl's hearers as he read this paragraph. Mrs. Charteris was the first to speak. "There is some mistake," she said. "It is simply impossible! It must be some one else! Why, the man possessed relics of the Mozart family, and then the letters he had to Julia must be considered! It cannot be!"

"I fear that it is true," said Mrs. Taylor, with painful effort to speak. "There were ugly rumors afloat about the man before I left Innsbruck, and I feared that I had made a terrible mistake in admitting him to our circle, but he was introduced to me by some of the best society women that I knew. How he deceived them, I cannot conceive. It makes me shudder to think of it."

"Just fancy the wretch sitting next to aunt Mary," said Lucy, "and do you remember the elegant bouquet he sent her after the dinner party?"

"I will mention now," said Guy, hesitatingly, "that just before the fellow left Salzburg because he discovered that the officer suspected him, he inquired of me about Mrs. Charteris's wealth. I told him I should give him no information, as it was none of his business."

"He had singled her out for number three," said Karl. "You remember my opinion of that man, aunt Mary?"

Aunt Mary winced, and then turned very pale. Mrs. Taylor brought out smelling salts, as she seemed faint, and bending over her was astounded, when Mrs. Charteris said in a whisper, "The wretch! he asked me to marry him! Tell no one, not even Lucy!"

Karl could not refrain from saying, "I prefer Phrenology to Blue Books and credentials. Look at Hildreth's fine face!"

The latter hid his features behind the parasol with which he was shielding Lucy from the sun.

"Dear aunt Mary," said Lucy, "we want you always with us, but Guy and I had a conversation last evening, and we think I shall not need a chaperone much longer."

"Aunt Mary," said Karl, with a twinkle in his eyes, "you say these young folks require so much 'vigilance,' but it seems to me that it is a fine thing for a good-looking aunt with a great deal of money to have a nephew to look out for her who has made a study—not of credentials—but of Phrenology."

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PHRENOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

By John W. Shull.

VI.

A motive is any desire which suggests a course of action and gives an inclination or propension to follow it. This may be intellectual, as desire of knowledge, or emotional, as desire of food, of property, of contention, of power, of esteem. It may be ambition, hope, benevolence. It may be love, friendship, patriotism. It may be any of these, or any combination of them. Surely motives are not confined to any one faculty.

Choice, in willing, is intellectual and emotional. Motives, or primal desires, arise and suggest courses of action. Causality, with the aid of the Perceptive or knowing faculties, traces out as far as possible the probable results of following each of these courses. When we have determined these probable results we choose that course which promises the greatest pleasure, present or ultimate. For we do always, perhaps necessarily, choose that which gives us most pleasure and least pain at the time of choosing. That which pleases us most will depend much upon the bias of our affective faculties. If any course requires courage, fire, steadfastness, and manhood, and our faculties of Combativeness, Destructiveness, Firmness, and Self-esteem are small, we certainly will not choose it. If any course requires sordidness, cruelty, hypocrisy, and irreverence, and we have large Conscientiousness, Benevolence, and Veneration, we certainly will not choose it. If any course requires boldness, decision, and cheerfulness, and Hope is small and Cautiousness large, we certainly will not choose to follow it. If any course requires refinement, neatness, and artistic taste, and Ideality and Order are small and our Temperament rather coarse, we certainly will not choose to follow it. The fact is, and it is supported by all the facts of heredity and habit, that we do choose in accordance with our natures. The only apparent exceptions are when outside circumstances modify our choice by rendering impossible some course, which, if possible, would have been most desirable; and when, after consideration, we are not fully satisfied with our usual conduct and resolve to follow a different line, thus giving predominance to another set of faculties. In this case the exception is only apparent, for, in reality, we have thus far altered our nature, and still choose in accordance with it. Surely choice is not confined to any one faculty.

Volition involuntarily follows choice, for choice means a determination to do something. Anything less than this full determination is not, in any sense, choice, though it may be an intellectual judgment of what is desirable, accompanied with some emotion, but always without present intention. An involuntary volition may be a paradox, but what the metaphysicians have termed the volition is involuntary in the sense given above. The volition is twofold, relating to muscular exertion in executing choice, and to the mental exertion required in it. Muscular exertion hardly requires a single faculty, if we consider that centres of musculation are found in the cerebrum associated with all the faculties located in the middle lobes. Mental exertion requires all those faculties which determined the choice; for whatever qualities of mind a given course requires must be exerted in executing the volition. This is perfectly self-evident. Surely volition is not confined to a single faculty.

This analysis shows Will to be what we have called it, a general consensus of all the faculties, and Phrenology is not blamable for not recognizing a faculty for its manifestation.

Liberty, or Freedom, is one of our intuitive conceptions, though not more

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innate than the rest. It is but an expression of our innate faculties. We feel a responsibility in all our actions. We feel that some possible actions are right and others wrong, some expedient and advisable, and some inexpedient and inadvisable, and we feel self-commendation in doing the one and self-condemnation in doing the other. This feeling and this judicial treatment of our acts must be a cheat, a constitutional lie, unless there is a certain de facto liberty of acting inherent in the human constitution. We quote from an unpublished paper on this subject: "The laws of gravitation are absolute. Every particle of matter is attracted to every other particle in the material universe with a force which bears a never-varying relation to distance. Matter is likewise absolutely subject to well-defined and never-varying laws of motion. Chemical affinity presents no variation from law. The phenomena of heat and electricity, so far as known, are absolutely subject to their laws. Why not man? We answer: He is and yet he is not. First, every function which he is made to perform is as absolutely subject to law as matter, and even in breaking the laws he does not evade them, but is subject still. Infraction is not evasion, for the punishment which follows demonstrates subjection to law even here. Second, there are several departments (i.e., groups of faculties) in human nature, each of which has its own set of laws. Several of these departments are directly antagonistic. Each suggests a line of action in harmony with itself. Several courses of action are open. Only one can be followed. If you follow any one, you obey its laws, and are thus far absolutely subject to law. But in doing this you will (may) inaugurate certain other conditions which violate the laws of other departments. This violation is punished in turn, which shows subjection (to law) even here. Summing up all this, we have this conclusion, that whatever man does is done in accordance with (some) laws, yet there are certain laws growing out of the mutual relations of these several departments which are not so absolute. They may be broken. Here then is a degree of freedom, and the only kind of freedom, from law which mankind possesses. Is it mystery? It is nevertheless a fact. Professor Ladd, we believe, leaves the question of freedom as an undeniable fact, but questions whether it is explicable."

But speculation is not necessary to a consciousness of this freedom. The frequent expressions, "I might have done so," "I should have done so," "If it were to do over I would do differently," show that the least philosophic of men are conscious of a possibility of having done differently, if, at the time, they had judged it more advisable or more advantageous.

The conception of freedom arises from intellect, for intellect as a whole perceives the possibility of following any one of several open courses of action, and whatever perceives, conceives. Moral freedom is an intellectual conception under the stimulus of Conscientiousness, which gives a feeling of duty or incumbency.

We have now translated the old terms of metaphysics into the new terms of Phrenology, and beg indulgence for any errors which may have crept into the work, for "Humanum est errare."

We owe the great discovery of Newton to a very trivial accident. When a student at Cambridge, he had retired during the time of the plague into the country. As he was reading under an apple-tree one of the fruit fell, and struck him a smart blow on the head. When he observed the smallness of the apple, he was surprised at the force of the stroke. This led him to consider the accelerating motion of falling bodies; from whence he deduced the principle of gravity, and laid the foundation of his philosophy.

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POISONED BRAINS.

It is well known that if the blood of a fatigued animal be injected into another animal that is fresh and unfatigued, all the phenomena of fatigue will be produced. An authority has made a chemical analysis, and finds the poison to be similar to the ancient vegetable poison curare, into which the Indians used to dip their arrows, and a most deadly poison it proved to be. The poison engendered by fatigue is of the same chemical nature, and it is as truly a deadly poison. When it is created more rapidly than can be carried off by the blood, the organism suffers seriously. As yet we know of no means of neutralizing the poison chemically; of no antidote, as in the case of other poisons.

Mental fatigue will always occasion bodily fatigue. Among the host of other experiments, one writer makes mention of one as illustrating the case in point. This single experiment was made upon fifty grammar school children who were about to be inflicted with one of those periodical "grinds," a tedious written examination—the subject was history—the muscular strength of each pupil was tested. Each one lifted all he could with the dynamo-meter. The average number of pounds for three trials was taken down as his "strength record." These records were carefully and properly designated, so as to be readily identified. After the examination, which lasted two and a half hours, they again made the same endeavor to lift their best. They were unable, with two exceptions, to lift as much by several pounds as they were before their intense mental activity.

The body is wearied more quickly when the mind is tired. It is also a fact, demonstrated beyond the possibility of contradiction, that severe and prolonged mental labor will diminish the pulse, produce a fulness and heaviness of the head, bring about palpitation of the heart, acute pain over the eye and in certain localities in the brain, sometimes even causing vertigo.

The child fatigues much more readily—that is, his organism is more quickly depleted and poisoned during the periods of most rapid growth. The average boy has his most rapid growth between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. In these two years he increases in weight by as much as he did during the entire six years preceding the age of fourteen. At this period of most rapid growth, the period of pubescence, the brain loses considerable weight, because of the fact that its usual blood supply is lessened by a portion being withdrawn to nourish the viscera and other organs undergoing rapid revolutional changes during this period. While the weight of the brain is but one forty-fifth of that of the whole body, it requires one-eighth of all the blood to nourish it.

At no time in his whole school career is the boy so deserving of sympathy as at the time of most rapid growth. In all learning two features are involved: Proper presentation of material by the teacher, and proper attitude of mind on the part of the pupil. Seldom, if ever, can the latter condition be supplied by the boy or girl, in the midst of the physical and mental revolutions and evolutions of pubescence.

The great curse of this age is the demand for rapid education. Parents and teachers crowd the children through a long, hard year's work. Health is sacrificed for promotion. What is learned while a child is fatigued is soon lost, the mind's forces being equally dissipated. Vital force is required faster than it is generated. The work of to-day is done on to-morrow's credit, and the system of a child is wholly at a loss to protect itself against disease and accident.—Science Siftings.

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ENGLISH MEN OF NOTE.

By J. A. Fowler.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The appointment of the Right Rev. Temple, late Bishop of London, to the See of Canterbury, has been received with very general satisfaction among churchmen. It is true that the new archbishop is nearly sixty-five, and is, therefore, well past the age which had come to be deemed a bar to primacy. But Dr. Temple commanded the most general confidence of churchmen, and was the bishop who was best qualified to deal with the more immediate anxieties besetting the Church. Nor is it the least advantage of his choice that he knew intimately the views and plans of the late primate; had worked with him in complete accord, and is not likely to initiate any serious changes from the policy of his predecessor.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, RT. REV. FREDERICK TEMPLE, D.D.

He was born on November 30, 1831. He possesses remarkable characteristics for sturdiness, masterly achievements, and sincerity of heart. He is not one who will swerve from his deep sense of principle, and is fully conscious of any responsibilities that he undertakes to fill. The foregoing is to be realized by his heighth of head along the superior portion of it. His Conscientiousness is large and active. His Causality is prominent, causing him to be an excellent organizer, and, with moderate suavity, he is known to be true to his convictions rather than one to be ruled, influenced, or given to use flattery himself.

His energy is a paramount condition of his Individuality. It has been said of him that "he is a demon to work," and his head indicates it. His sympathies are wide-stretching, and his works of charity must be unbounding and simply enormous. His Benevolence, it will be noticed, is particularly well developed. Hence it will be difficult for him to refuse assistance to others when

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duty dictates the call for more self-sacrifice. He has a keen eye for the practical affairs of life, as well as those which concern spiritual existence. Hence his ideas will have the ring of genuineness and of practical utility.

He has long been the president of the National Temperance League, and at a social gathering in the Egyptian Hall the other day he said, "We are aiming at converting as many people as possible to the acceptance and the practice and principles of total abstinence, and our aim is to do that as far as possible by moral suasion. I, myself," he continued, "am a total abstainer, and wish to make it perfectly plain and clear to everybody, whether belonging to the society or to outside spectators, that we are really in earnest in this matter, and are not going to be turned from our course either by ridicule or by ignorance."

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

In the Lord Mayor of London we find a more harmonious blending of temperaments than in most men, and the quality of the organization being fine, mind and body will work together without much friction.

The whole head appears to be well rounded out, and there will be few extremes in his character. He has a conservative type of head, probably inherited from his father.

He has the cast of mind of a successful business man, the full base of the brain, giving him the energy, force, executive power, and push, and the power to acquire and turn things to good account. He would make the most of everything, and would surmount difficulties in his way. He would resist all encroachments, but is not pugilistic, there is courage, but nothing hard, harsh, or forbidding in his disposition. He can keep his own counsel, and not reveal his plans until the right time comes; in fact, he is thoroughly politic in his ways, and the restraining powers of his mind are among his strongest characteristics. He will show discretion and guardedness in his business relationships, and will make ample provision for emergencies.

He has both eyes open to the wants of this life, and apparently the present has considerable charm for him.

System and method are distinctly noticeable in all his arrangements. He is beforehand with his work, keen in perception, rapid in his mental operations, and fully endowed with the power of seeing into and comprehending the conditions of things. His memory is literally the storehouse of his mind, and his keen observation furnishes him with facts; for he takes a lively interest in the events of the day. He can plan and organize work, but is not so much the deep, philosophical reasoner as the practical, wide-awake man of the world.

His sympathies are strong; indeed, his Benevolence modifies and softens the sterner tendencies of mind. Conscientiousness and Firmness would dispose him to be rigid, strict in his sense of duty and right, but as a magistrate his justice will be tempered with mercy. He will give the offender a chance to reform if he will. He is particularly hopeful and sanguine, but not extravagant in his expectations; indeed, he may sometimes realize more than he thought to do.

He is not a man to be trifled with, or be over-persuaded, for his Firmness gives him his stability of mind and disinclination to change his opinion when he "knows" he is right. He has dignity and self-possession, but is not haughty or overbearing in manner.

He is humorous, cheerful in disposition, and ready to see the bright side of things.

He comes from a long-lived family and possesses the indications of longevity himself. He ought to live a long and useful life if he lives temperately and without undue excitement.

"For the fourth time a member of the Jewish community is Lord Mayor of the City of London. Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, father of the new Lord Mayor, was the second of the Hebrew race who has held that high civic office.

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"The Right Hon. George Faudel-Phillips was born in London in 1840, and was educated at University College



THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

School, afterward proceeding to France and Germany in order to become thoroughly acquainted with Continental languages. He succeeded his father as Alderman in 1888, having three years previously filled the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in conjunction with Sir James Whitehead, in the second mayoralty of the late Sir Robert Fowler, M.P.

"In business he is a member of the firm of Messrs. Faudel-Phillips & Sons, warehousemen and manufacturers, in

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Newgate Street, and Macclesfield Street, City Road. He married, in 1867, Miss Helen Levy, the fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. M. Levy, the proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, and sister of Sir Edward Lawson, and by her has two sons and three daughters.

"He is an excellent speaker and linguist, and a man of great capacity for business.

"On the day of his election, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, he said that thirty-one years ago his father wore the chain that had been placed round his neck that day, and, while with him it must be a link with the past, it would always also be a sign-manual before his eyes of the responsibilities and



THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN RICHARDSON.

the duties of his office. He would endeavor faithfully to maintain the traditions of the city of London. He would endeavor, as far as laid in his power, to preserve its rights and privileges, and, should the time arise during his year of office when circumstances might induce them to take steps to incur a larger area of responsibility and fresh and more extended duties, his humble services would be in their hands.

"The chain of office which, in his instance, linked him with the past, was not only a memory which would ever keep him alive to those duties which he should hope faithfully to perform and serve to remind him that it was their interests, liabilities, and responsibilities which he represented, but it was an emblem which he hoped he might hand down to his own son, who, he trusted, would be able to speak of him and think of him as he spoke of and thought of his father that day. He hoped throughout his year of office to maintain the reputation and to preserve the good name, which he prized beyond all else, and which had been handed down to him."

SIR B. W. RICHARDSON.

The character of the late Sir B. W. Richardson—then Dr. B. W. Richardson—as given by the late Mr. L. N. Fowler, will be found in the Phrenological Magazine for February, 1891.

We cull a few extracts: "He has an unusually fully developed brain, and the executive part of it is specially prominent. His vitality is equal to that of three ordinary men, and he has a healthy influence over those with whom he comes in contact. He is not prodigal in any sense of the term, for he is disposed to make everything pay in one way or another. He has ingenuity and versatility of talent; he is seldom at a loss for a way to accomplish his ends; he can do a great variety of things equally well where skill is required. He has good perceptive powers; he readily acquaints himself with the condition of things around him. He has good judgment, and his mind is soon made up on any subject, even though it may be complicated. He is remarkably intuitive in his sense of character, motives, and truths. He takes broad views of things and comprehends them in their most extended range of application. As a surgeon he ought to be A number one in proportion as he gives time and attention to it. As a speaker he would be free and copious, and, if he acted according to his state of mind, he would make long speeches, for he would have so much to say that he could not pos-

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sibly put it into a shorter speech. He has an artistic mind and appreciates nature in all its manifestations, as well as art.

"His power seems to be that of a very executive mind joined to rather superior intellectual power. The summing up of his character would be great force and executive power, great grasp of intellect and the power to acquire universal knowledge, and great capacity to communicate what he knows to others."

When I saw him last, in March, 1896, he was suffering considerably from want of sleep and general exhaustion, which made it necessary for him to refuse to preside at one of our Centenary Congress meetings, in connection with Dr. Gall's celebration. He, however, wished the congress every success, and regretted his inability to be with us, as he had been a close student of phrenology for the better part of his life. He dissected the brain for George Combe, when the latter was lecturing in Glasgow many years ago, and told me some most interesting incidents of his early experiences with that able phrenologist and philosopher.

He willingly allowed me to dedicate my "Memorial Life of Dr. Gall" to himself, proofs of which he endorsed, before its publication. It is difficult in such a brief sketch of his character to do justice to his admirable work.

He died on Saturday, November 21st, at his residence at Manchester Square. On the previous week (Friday), Sir Benjamin presided at a temperance lecture given by Dr. Lees at Sion College, Victoria Embankment, and it was noticed then that he did not look very well. He, however, spoke several times, and showed the greatest possible clearness of intellect. On the following Wednesday he attended a meeting in the city and seemed in good health, and in the evening he went home and corrected the last proofs of his new work, entitled "Memories and Ideas," the work of which he spoke to me with much interest. He was born October 31, 1828, at Summerby, Leicestershire, and has therefore recently completed his sixty-eighth year. He received his M.D. diploma at St. Andrews in 1854, and two years later became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians by examination, and in 1867 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society as a result of an experimental research on the nature of the poisons of the spreading contagious diseases in 1865, when he detected a special poisonous product to which he gave the name of "septine."

The following year he made an important discovery—no less than the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. He was the originator of the "Journal of Public Health," which he edited for some years, and afterward "The Social Science Review," and the "Quarterly Asclepiad," a work containing the results of original research and observation on the science, art, and literature of medicine, and was always deeply interested in regularly reading the contents of "The Phrenological Magazine."

The doctor's advocacy of the principles of temperance is widely known. He took a deep and active interest in the London Temperance Hospital and other such institutions. He contributed largely to religious and social periodicals, and, as president of the Society of Cyclists, took considerable interest in the development of this most popular of modern pastimes, a subject on which we exchanged views, especially with regard to lady cyclists.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN, PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Nelson Sizer.

Fig. 360. Fred. W. Schwarzlose. This boy is what is called lucky in having a mother with a dark complexion, a long face, a high head, and prominent features. She has the Motive temperament and he has the Mental-Vital, and



FIG. 360.—FRED. W. SCHWARZLOSE AND MOTHER.

doubtless resembles his father in temperament and type of head; and therefore we congratulate the father on having selected his temperamental opposite in choosing a wife. A child who could inherit the light eyes, the light complexion, and an expansive top-head from one parent, ought to have for the other parent a person with a temperament and a constitution resembling that of this lady, his mother. As he grows older, he may take on and manifest rather more of the mother's qualities. There is a considerable degree of the whalebone, temperamental peculiarity—we mean the tendonous, fibrous, bony positiveness—shown in her face, head and complexion, which will serve in the boy to toughen and invigorate him.

It is known to the iron-founders that ornamental balcony castings, representing perhaps running vines, although the castings are of brittle cast-iron and light in their weight and bulk, have inside, covered by the castings, wrought-iron wires, which are placed along through the middle of the moulds, and the molten iron flows around the wire. Then, if a happy boy happens to strike the balcony-casting with a club, whether it is just painted or not (as boys sometimes carelessly do, and later in life know enough to scold others for doing the same thing), and the blow breaks the casting, the tenacious wrought-iron wire running through it holds it together, just as a string will hold the beads in position.

Now, this boy ought to inherit from his mother that wiry condition of temperament to make him tough and enduring. He will be bright, witty, thoughtful, scholarly, imitative, sympathetical, cautious, ambitious, and affectionate. This lady is the right kind of a woman to be his mother, and she

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will probably train him to be healthy and vigorous; for, if he works with her, he will have to step quickly and carry a pretty big load for his size. This lady will have to hunt in the dictionary to find the meaning of the word "lazy," and some know the meaning without doing that.

tools in a shop or goods in a store or dishes in a pantry in an orderly and artistic manner. In arranging a table or a mantel he would count the different pieces on each side of the centerpiece, and so have an orderly arrangement. He would adjust furniture of all sorts mathematically. It will be no-





FIGS. 361, 362.—VERNE SHARP NASH.

Figs. 361 and 362. Verne Sharp Nash. These pictures represent the same boy. The elder picture represents him as being seventeen and a half months old, but the age when the younger picture was taken is not given. The younger picture, in some respects, shows the form and proportions of the head better than the other picture does. In fact, the older picture is a little overdone and obscures some of the nicer modelling.

In the earlier picture it will be noticed that there is considerable distance from the eyeball to the upper corner of the eyebrow. There is a large eyelid, and the fulness above the eyelid, approaching the outer end of the eyebrow, indicates an uncommon development of Order; Calculation and Tune are also large. He will be a pink of method and of order, and will be expert in music and in mathematics. He will doubtless do a great deal of counting as he becomes older. He would adjust

ticed in the younger picture that there is great width between the eyes, giving a royal arch to the eyebrow, which shows talent for drawing. He will draw and model, cut and fit and make as he grows older. The region of the temples is broad, showing a large development of the organ of Constructiveness, and the disposition to manufacture, make, and build. His head seems to be broad between the ears, indicating energy, earnestness, and thoroughness. Both pictures show Cautiousness well developed, and hence he will be prudent, anxious, guarded, painstaking, and careful. His Secretiveness is strongly marked, and therefore he will not tell all that he knows, and at times he will not express what he thinks and feels. In the older picture he has an expression on his face as though he had suggested a puzzle to people and was waiting to hear what they would say about it. He looks as though he were springing a joke on

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someone and waiting to see the effect. His Mirthfulness and Secretiveness seem to be excited.

He will take care of the dollar and of the dime; will manufacture, make, and be ingenious in mechanism and art.

It will not be best to urge him in the way of study. He will be bookish and full of business; will want to join in the work and help about the house and home when he is still young. He has a sensitive temperament, and is likely to overdo. His head measures nineteen inches in circumference and twelve inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, which is large for his age. He weighs twenty-two pounds, his chest measures twenty inches, and the waist measures twenty-one inches.

erally do, like carrying stove-wood from the shed into the house, he would load his left arm heavily, and struggle to carry as much as he possibly could. He never will hunt for light, easy work, and, if his work is light, he will make it heavy by overloading or rapid speed. He is cautious, wide awake about the dollar, and able to defend his rights and his interests. He will be a practical man, careful about his property; he will want an out-of-the-way pocket, where he can store his ten-dollar bills, and keep just enough change within reach to serve his purposes and so as not to liberally reward a pickpocket were he to be robbed. He will lock his desk and carry the key in his pocket and have it open only when he is present. In other words, he will have his



FIGS. 363, 364.—GUY AND ORVAL DODDS, AGED TEN AND SEVEN YEARS.

Figs. 363 and 364. Guy and Orval Dodds. Unfortunately, the size of these heads and other measurements have not been sent.

Of Guy we will say that he has a broad head. He is earnest, thorough, and executive. He ought to be healthy, and, if he is fed rightly and otherwise properly managed, he will be likely to live to a good old age, and will be willing to work as hard and as much as his constitution will endure. If he had to do some kind of work that boys gen-

affairs under his own control, and will not administer them carelessly.

Fig. 364, Orval, will have more tendency to light work and to scholarship. He will acquire learning for the sake of knowing, and he will learn that which he may never have occasion to use much. He will want to study the classics. He may study science and English literature as well, but the older brother, Guy, will go for the scientific part of education and not so much for the classical part. He will study book-

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keeping and accounts, and he will keep everything snug and properly recorded and filed away. Orval will make the preacher, the lecturer, the editor, and the teacher, and let somebody else fell the trees and blast the rocks. He might be an architect, while the older brother would be the builder. One idealizes and the other realizes. They would work well together in business. Guy would do the hustling. He would be the one to go to the market-town on the night train and come back again on the night train, so as not to waste any time, while the younger one would stay in the store and see to it that everything went right. The older one will insist upon having his rights, and he will somehow manage to compel respect for them. The younger one will sometimes drop an acquaintance on account of "uncongeniality of temper," as it is called, but he would not fight it out or keep fighting it, while the older brother, if a separation in business or marriage seemed inevitable, would ask the other party where he or she proposed to go. He would incline to stay and be master of the acres and of the facilities.

HOW BLIND CHILDREN SEE.

By Charlotte W. Howe.

I.

Just now, when we are reading so much of the wonderful things it is hoped may be achieved for the blind by means of X-rays, it seems that there may be something of interest for your readers in a brief survey of the life and characteristics of this people and their means of gaining knowledge of external things.

For, promising as may be the hope held out, still no doubt the great mass of the blind will go on for some time "seeing" in the same manner as they have in the past.

There seems to be quite a prevalent opinion that the blind are inclined to be sad or unhappy, and that to be much with them must have a depressing influence; but this is very far from the truth. They are, as a whole, a very happy people. The children have as much life and activity as other children, according to their separate natural endowments, and would seem to have nothing more serious to mar their pleasure than the little grievances common to all children.

As a rule they go about the building as easily as any one, and nothing seems to them more stupid than to show by some action or mistake that they cannot see.

Often they are very much disgusted with the way an author pictures a blind person, and will exclaim, impatiently, "I knew he would have her go stumbling about;" or, as in Jane Eyre, "If that writer had known anything about people who cannot see, she would have had Mr. Rochester say, 'This looks like Jane,' not 'This feels like Jane.'" They always speak of the way a thing looks, and talk of seeing things and people quite as would anyone else.

In short, they do not wish to be different from other people, so far as may be.

The Institution for the Blind in this city is not a home or an asylum, but a place for education, and the desire is to elevate its pupils and make them as independent, well-educated, and self-supporting as possible.

The system of print used here is one arranged by the present superintendent, Mr. Wm. B. Wait, a man who has bent all his energies toward bettering the condition of the blind.

He has devised many means by which time may be gained or labor lessened in preparing reading-matter for them.

He is the inventor of the kleidograph, a machine which corresponds somewhat with the type-writer, making raised let-

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ters instead of the ordinary ink-print, and which will be described later on. In the Wait point-print system, the letters of the alphabet are formed in either one or both of two rows of points.

For convenience in teaching both reading and writing, the points in the upper row are known as 1, 3, 5, 7, and those in the lower row as 2, 4, 6, 8. : : : : Thus, a (· ·) is described as 1, 3; b (: · ·) as 1, 3, 5, 2; d (· :), 1, 3, 4, etc. Certain letters, as · (e), : (i), and . (t), are called letters of the first base because they occupy but one space in length, while · · (a), : : (d), and : . (l), occupying two spaces, are letters of the second base, and : · · (b), · · . (c), etc., are letters of the third base.

The capitals are formed from the small letters.

This is perhaps enough to give a general idea of how the letters are formed, and to show that the alphabet may be very easily mastered when one sees the underlying principle.

There are also a great number of signs for words and for such combinations of letters as occur frequently.

In later papers we will take up something of the work as done in the different grades, as well as industrial work, the manner of writing, and musical work.

THERE IS ROOM AT THE TOP.

By Mrs. M. T. Bailey.

There is always room at the top, dear boys;
So leave the crowd and climb;
Don't gaze at the ladder and measure its length,
As you grasp each round you will gain new strength,
And mount to the top in time.

There is room to grow great if you're wise, dear boys,
Room for brain and soul to expand;
In the duties that wait each to claim its hour,
There's setting of gold for each gem of power,
The finest in all the land.

Would you climb to the top, don't tarry, boys,
Where the wine glows ruby red.
There the luring paths are dangerous ways,
There a maelstrom swallows life's golden days,
There Evil his snare has spread.

As you plant you shall gather in time, dear boys,
As you sow in time you shall reap,
You may load life's ship with a precious freight;
You may wreck her on islands of darkest fate;
You may smile, if you will, or weep.

There are rocky steeps in the climbing, boys,
There are thorns for the tender feet;
But through the long night the stars look down,
In the loom of the cross is woven the crown,
The bitter will change to the sweet.

Then swing to the rounds and climb, dear boys,
While the flower of youth is in bloom;
Let your stake be high, your aims all straight,
There is only "I will" in the chalice of fate,
At the top there is always room.

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SCIENCE OF HEALTH

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

(Continued from the English Phrenological Magazine.)

LESSON VIII.—SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS LESSONS.

In continuing these Lessons in the combined American JOURNAL and English Magazine, it is desirable, first, to briefly recapitulate the lessons published in the latter magazine, commencing in the February number of 1896. The Introductory Lesson gives a brief account of the establishment in 1877 of the "St. John Ambulance Association."

This association is now recognized as "The Ambulance Department of The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England."

This confraternity, "The Order of St. John of Jerusalem," was first introduced into England about the year 1100. In the year 1830, its members "united together as an order or fraternity for the purpose of performing hospitaller and other charitable work," with its headquarters at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London. On May 14, 1888, a charter of incorporation was granted, and Her Majesty, the Queen, became "the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order." On the eve of St. John the Baptist next following the date of the royal charter, the Prince of Wales became "the Grand Prior of the Order." Since then the ambulance movement has progressed rapidly, and it may now be looked upon as the most important and useful humanitarian organization in the country, and perhaps in the world. The great object of the association is "to alleviate sickness and suffering" by disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured of all classes of society, and by the establishment of classes for instruction in "first aid" and "nursing" in every important town and district.

The instruction provided for these classes includes a general knowledge of the structure and functions of the various parts of the human body; an intelligent knowledge of the nervous system, and of the processes of circulation, respiration, and nutrition; a thorough acquaintance with the human skeleton, and the ability to deal promptly with hemorrhage and fractures; the recognition of the signs and causes of insensibility and death, and a practical training to render "first aid" in all cases of sickness or emergency.

Lesson I., in the March Magazine, deals with "The General Structure and Functions of the Human Body," and those readers who are only now commencing the study of "Ambulance" should first obtain some good work on physiology and make themselves well acquainted, first, with man's position in the animal kingdom; next, with the parts, divisions, and subdivisions of his body, together with the character, arrangement, and functions of these various internal as well as external parts of the body. A thorough acquaintance with the processes of alimentation, respiration, and circulation, should also be obtained. Lessons II., III., and IV., in the May, June, July, and August magazines, treat of these subjects. Lesson V., in the October magazine, deals

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with the human skeleton. It is essential that the ambulance student should make himself intimately acquainted with man's skeleton. The character of the bones, their shapes, positions, and names, must be thoroughly learned.

Lessons VI. and VII., in the November and December magazines, deal with hemorrhage and fractures, and describe the "first aid" methods of treating them. As the dealing with hemorrhage, or bleeding, and fracture, or the breaking of bones, are the most common, and perhaps the most important, matters in ambulance work, it will be as well to briefly recapitulate the lessons (VI. and VII.) after the causes and treatment of insensibility, suffocation, drowning, and poisoning have been dealt with, in the February JOURNAL, as Lesson IX.

Each student should provide himself —and have them at hand ready for use —with at least four triangular bandages, a quantity of splints, a number of small stones or nuts, suitable for tourniquets, a quantity of lint or soft calico for pads, a bottle each of Friar's Balsam, carron-oil, olive oil, linseed oil, and ipecacuanha wine; mustard salt, vinegar, and carbonate of soda.

The Esmarch triangular bandages are best made from soft but strong unbleached calico, measuring thirty-six to forty inches wide. Take the same length as the width of the calico, fold the square diagonally, and cut it along the folded edge. You have then two triangular bandages; the longest side is the base, and the point opposite to it the apex. One of these bandages can be applied in thirty-two different ways; it answers every purpose for temporary dressings, for fixing splints, as a means of applying pressure, as supports to the different parts of the body, and to allay muscular action. A pocket handkerchief, folded diagonally, makes a good temporary bandage.

Splints are appliances used in treating fractures and for supporting the bones in their natural positions till a cure is effected. The materials principally used for making splints are wood, iron, leather, gutta percha, pasteboard, felt, wire, tin, plaster-of-Paris, glue, etc., and they may be extemporized from umbrellas, walking-sticks, folded newspapers, rails or laths, wickets, broom handles, and soldier's weapons.

Tourniquets are small, hard bodies, pressed or bound tightly on an artery to stop the flow of arterial blood through it. Pads—folded up lint, etc. —are used to stop the flow of blood in capillary or venous bleeding and in padding splints to prevent injury to the skin. Carron oil and other oils are useful in burns and scalds. Friar's balsam, for wounds; ipecacuanha, wine, mustard and salt, for emetics; vinegar and carbonate of soda, as antidotes. Stretchers to carry the sick or wounded can be improvised from shutters, doors, forms, chairs, sackbags, and clothing. Stretchers should be carried by hand, or by straps over the shoulders, and never by being placed on the shoulders. Bearers should avoid jolting, and march in "broken steps." In carrying on level ground, the patient's feet should go first, with the head slightly elevated on a pillow or a cushion of some kind. In going up hill or up stairs the head should be first; in going down stairs the feet should be first. These items of simple information are necessary to be remembered for future use.

Lesson IX., in the February JOURNAL, will be on the causes and treatment of the different kinds of insensibility, suffocation, drowning, and poisoning.

HOW TO ABOLISH WORRY.

How can worry be abolished? That is the question which we propose to answer. Simply drop the morbid idea that causes it and put in its place a true thought. Let go of it! If it comes back again kick it out as you would a robber entering your room. Whenever it appears drive it away. Stamp your feet on the floor. Clinch your fists if need be, but in some way oust it. Do not let it have possession of the chambers of the mind, to leave its evil effects.

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But do not fail to put other ideas, other thoughts in its place. If not, other and perhaps worse ideas involuntarily come in and fill the void, and the last state of the person may be worse than the first. M. L. H.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

By Captain Harrison Evans, Professor of Gymnastics.

The fact is impressing itself more and more upon the minds of physiologists and practitioners that "motion is the principal agent in the whole process of life," and that systematic muscular exercise is one of the best means for influencing the vital actions of the body. The healing art becomes less empirical in proportion as it can, by the aid of reason, ascertain beforehand what are the physiological effects of a remedy; and the more its practice is based on purely physiological means the more beneficial it becomes. Everyone admits that it is wiser and better to prevent an evil while it is in one's power to do so than to apply a remedy when the evil is done. Therefore, to make exercise a real health-preserving means, it should be performed every day. The Swedish system of gymnastics is calculated to assist nature the best in her work because it is the most highly scientific and educational, and it is the most independent of apparatus of any system of gymnastics.



A FINE MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

When we consider that we are living in a fast age, that we are driving at a critical speed, that we have harnessed to our chariot fire and water, electricity and steam; that we have buckled on to the harness of our lightning team,

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ambition, avarice, oppression, and pride, we are tempted to exclaim, "How weak is such harness! how frail! and the load, how great!"

We have liberty, progress, intelligence, morality, the destiny of a nation, the development of a world, and can we risk that team and its precious load with weakly daughters and nervous sons?

No, we must have strong men and brave women to drive.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS—WOMAN.

I believe in woman's privileges, which are that she has the same God-given right to speak, to think, and act that man has, the right of an intelligent mind, but in common with him she has no right not to think and not to act. God has given her divine power, the power of reason, and He demands that she shall use it for a definite purpose—the elevation of herself and mankind.

He has given her a sound body to co-operate with and aid the divine inspiration of that mind. Her mind is the power, her muscles the instruments with which she is to aid in the grand uplifting of the race.

She cannot do this without properly understanding herself from a physical as well as a mental standpoint. Men are not equipped for the battle of life unless they also fully study themselves.

There is a story in the "Arabian Night's" tales of a king who had long languished under an ill-habit of body, and had taken abundance of remedies to no purpose. At length a physician cured him by the following method: He took a hollow ball of wood and filled it with several drugs, after which he closed it up so artificially that nothing appeared. He likewise took a mall, and after having hollowed out the handle and that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several drugs, after the same manner as in the ball itself. He then ordered the Sultan, who was his patient, to exercise himself early in the morning with these rightly prepared instruments till such time as he should perspire, when, as the story says, the virtue of these medicaments perspiring through the wood had so good an influence on the Sultan's constitution that they cured him of his indisposition, which all the compounds he had taken internally had not been able to remove. This Eastern allegory is finely contrived to show us how beneficial bodily labor is to health, and that exercise is the most effectual physic. The history of gymnasia dates back to just before the time of Hippocrates, who made them a part of medicine, as a means of counteracting the evil effects of increasing luxury and indolence. But health deserves a niche in the temple of the virtues rather than in the apothecary's shop; it is not solely dependent upon what kind of medicine we take, neither is it altogether attributable to what we eat and drink or avoid: for health is governed by other laws than these alone. Hence a complete system of gymnastics was formed, and public buildings were erected, called gymnasia, for the purpose of giving thorough instruction in various exercises.

(*To be continued.*)

He is courageous who dares to do right, guided by his conscience without regard to the odds against him; he is a strong man who can conquer his prejudices, expel his weak points; he is a wise man who sees something to admire in all of the works of nature, who has even but a vague idea of what he has still to learn; he is a true and manly man whose strength, courage, and wisdom are developed correspondingly with the advance of years; and he is a healthy, a sanctified man who obeys all of the laws of his being, the physical as well as the moral, his whole being, eating and drinking more in accordance with the dictates of an enlightened conscience than for the gratification of his lowest nature, the animal, since to be the victim of drunkenness, dyspepsia, gout, etc., is good evidence that God's laws of the body have not been respected.

DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. ESTABLISHED 1880.

Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.—PLATO.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1897.

1897!!!

Ho, for another year! Reader and friend, we greet you with our best wishes for 1897. We trust that the new hopes born with the incoming year are strong enough to give you cheer and inspiration. We will make little reference to the twelvemonth just closed—its record is complete. A twelvemonth of depression and distress in the social, commercial, and industrial circles of our country; a vista of crises whose culmination seemed to be the late Presidential canvass. But now there appears the sunshine of encouragement. The strain is off, and men breathe more freely everywhere. Let us take to our souls the assurance of a better time, and, setting to work bravely, we can bring about all the success of a better time.

The past should teach us much regarding what is necessary for improvement in ourselves and our methods of action. To him whose last year has been a scene of struggle with difficulties and disappointments the new year should offer fresh suggestion and thought, and new methods should wait on opportunity. To him whose time has been wasted mainly in listless waiting for a change in the current of affairs, whose soul has lain in a semi-trance of apathetic inaction, let the new year come with an awakening call to action. Up, sleeper! be stirring and earnestly address thyself to work!

We can set no bounds to the results, happy and good, that cheerful, energetic effort will obtain. Because the times are "bad" is no reason for supine indifference to useful endeavor. Such an attitude but helps the "badness," and makes the man degenerate in himself and a drag upon the community. How often have we thought, how often must have every true disciple of Spurzheim thought, that a practical knowledge of the principles of phrenology would have saved the country and people incalculable loss and distress the past year.

The principles of good will and sym-

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pathy and co-operation taught by the wonderful Nazarene are supplemented by the teachings of the apostles of phrenology. "Man, know thyself—all wisdom centres there." Here comes in power of self-adaptation to others, to circumstances, to the systematic accomplishment of purpose. Here, in a word, is the true basis of individual improvement and of social progress. The word Progress is bandied about, serving all manner of purposes, but its true meaning is expansion in those branches of science and art that better the condition of men in mind and body. Changes in tariff, free coinage, single tax, double standard, etc., may serve for cliques and factions as a blatant shibboleth, but have little in themselves of essential benefit to men. The measures that will avail best are those that promote for each member of society a better understanding of the functions of body and mind, and indicate the channels for a more efficient exercise of the human powers in the work of every day.

Phrenology is an eminent factor of Progress, because of its efficient help in showing men what they are and the nature of their organic functions. It is no truckling parasite of selfish or malicious ambition; it is no false light in the fog of confused and discordant counsels that prevail in the current relations of modern society. It flatters not the supercilious and vain, and offers no encouragement to arrogance and pretension. No, it comes to men in the garb of simple truth and announces in plain terms what men are, what they should be, and the plain, direct course that must be followed by everyone who would make a sure advance in the things that constitute manhood and womanhood.

The eminent Dr. Macnish, of Glasgow, wrote: "I have no hesitation in saying that my notions on every subject, whether of morals or physical science, have become more just, more systematic, and more in harmony with each other since I studied phrenology; and I firmly believe that the same fortunate result may be calculated upon by all who pay any attention to the subject."

The testimony of thousands in similar vein might be added to this. This is the era of precedent, and authority based upon practical evidences. Does one need, can one demand, with a show of reason, more than the phrenologist is prepared to give for the belief he entertains? We think not.

Consider the history of this magazine. Fifty-eight years of life. Vain things, fictions, may have a season of triumph, but they come to a sudden end and are forgotten. Thousands of serial publications have been undertaken with good prospect of success since 1838, but, after a career perhaps of much popularity, have waned and fallen by the way.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL still lives, because the world has need of it; because there are those who "cannot live without it." Twenty years or so ago there lived a poor shoemaker in an obscure village in Missouri. He had little learning and little expectation of getting beyond the humble sphere in which he lived. But one day the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL fell into his hands. Its reading awakened desires and suggested aims that had previously been remote from his thought. Fifteen years later a neatly dressed, earnest-faced man stepped into the office of the JOURNAL'S editor and announced himself as Mr. ——, a delegate to a certain convention

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then being held in the State of New York. He had been the poor shoemaker. "All I am to-day," said he, "I owe to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. With its aid I am better in fortune and occupy a respectable position in society." This is but one instance of many that crowd upon recollection.

What more noble service can be rendered humanity than to help men and women to be more to themselves and to the community?

In the opening of 1897 this thought projects itself upon the attention, with some added force. American society, civil and social, is looking to a new development of enterprise, of fresh and remunerative activity after years of dulness and contraction. The hope for better things has a foundation more substantial than has been the case since 1893. Wishing is said to be a help to attainment if associated with earnest action. There are many who wish well to this magazine and the cause it represents. Their action, sincere and maintained, will accomplish much for its development and extension in value and power. There may be questions and doubts, and even dislikes, concerning editorial methods and publisher's management, but there can be no question concerning the purpose of the magazine and the utility of its work in the community. By the ever constant declaration of this purpose and the thousand evidences of this utility, we claim the good-will and support of all who avow any degree of loyalty to the principles of Gall and Spurzheim.

Now is the time for all to unite in a grand endeavor to disseminate the knowledge of these principles. Act, friends, ye who read these lines. Act in this "living present." Be true to your convictions, your hopes, your sympathies, and you will be true promoters of the good times so much desired.

D.

UNION OF THE "AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL" AND THE "ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE."

The combination of these publications, commencing with the year 1897, marks an epoch in the history of Phrenology.

In the year 1838, O. S. and L. N. Fowler planned and published the American Phrenological Journal, and it was among the first illustrated magazines in this country. Four years later they invited Samuel R. Wells to unite with them in a business partnership, under the name of Fowlers & Wells; and through their combined energy the Journal, and the business which it represented, increased in extent and vigor, and thus constituted the centre, and has become the oldest, headquarters of Phrenology in the world.

In 1860, L. N. Fowler and S. R. Wells made a lecture tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1863, Mr. Wells returned to America to conduct the home establishment, while Mr. Fowler remained abroad, making extended lecturing tours, and finally settled in London in 1873, where he established a publishing house, now known as "L. N. Fowler & Co.," and in 1880 he founded the English "Phrenological Magazine."

These two Journals, the first in its fifty-ninth year and the second in its

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seventeenth year, which have hitherto been issued from the American and the English headquarters, respectively, being now united, the publication thereof will be in New York, although it will have two points of distribution, the New York office and the one in London.

Professor Nelson Sizer and Dr. H. S. Drayton, so long and intimately connected with, and so well known to the readers of, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, will continue to edit their special departments.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler, daughter of the late L. N. Fowler, widely and favorably known as a lecturer, teacher, and practical Phrenologist in the United Kingdom, and who remains in immediate and influential touch with the English and Continental people, will, in her editorial work, include, not only the foreign field, but will also be able to give the readers of the JOURNAL in this country the benefit of her experience abroad, and is expected to spend a portion of each year in London as a teacher in the "Fowler Institute," during its sessions. She will also be in New York during the sessions of the American Institute of Phrenology, to aid as a teacher.

Other well known writers, American and foreign, will contribute to and enrich the pages of the combined publication.

This international exchange of ideas and co-operation in work has so effectually bridged the Atlantic, that this union must tend to strengthen the literature of the JOURNAL and serve to promote, in both continents, new interest in the science which, during the "sixties," sent the publication of the American Phrenological Journal up to fifty thousand copies monthly.

With the prospect of a great revival of business in this country, and also the newly awakened hope of international peace through arbitration, which modern good sense and diplomacy are opening for the world's future, why may not this Phrenological union share in the glory and prosperity now so promising?

The deep and earnest interest shown in the work of the Phrenological Institutes on both sides of the Atlantic, proves that the public mind is hungry for what Phrenology can teach and do for the race; and we invite for publication the best thoughts, if briefly stated, of all who are interested in Phrenology, especially among the English speaking peoples of the world, that this combined publication may ever be a welcome channel of light and joy — of instruction and blessing — wherever civilization has educated and elevated mankind!

FOWLER & WELLS Co., New York.
L. N. FOWLER & Co., London.
Publishers.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

This Institute has sustained itself during the year with its broad, stretching, parental arms. It has gathered into its fold many students from foreign parts. It has closed a very interesting session and held a unique Centenary Celebration in honor of the illustrious Dr. Gall. It has for the first time organized a test examination, for which a number of students sat for its Fellowship degree, and which six obtained, and three out of the six added honors to their degree. In the year just opening (1897) the Institute invites the attention of all persons interested in

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Phrenology to the following arrangements. The Institute will be prepared to receive members at a yearly subscription of $2.50 for the following privileges: A free copy of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (monthly), use of Circulating Library, and free admission to the Institute lectures.

For full particulars, apply to Fowler & Wells Co.

A special arrangement has been made by which the American Institute of Phrenology will allow students who desire to do so, to undergo a special examination, for which a certificate of proficiency, if passed with credit, will be awarded.

The trustees have had this matter under consideration for several years, and have concluded to make the experiment at least. It is proposed therefore

First, That this examination shall be for the benefit especially of students attending the institute.

Second, It is intended that the examination shall each year cover the ground taken in the course of lectures.

Third, That the examination shall consist of a theoretical and practical test for each student.

Fourth, That the questions shall be selected by a suitable judge, and the papers be examined by a competent committee, and the results announced as early as possible after the examination.

Fifth, That the certificate to be awarded shall be separate from the usual diploma that is given to students attending the regular session.

Sixth, That this examination, when successfully passed, will confer the degree of Fellowship of the American Institute of Phrenology upon the candidates.

It is believed that such an opportunity will be gladly seized by many students, and many have repeatedly asked for something of the kind. Miss Fowler reports excellent results from a similar plan that has been in use in the Fowler Institute in England during the past six years.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The trustees of the American Institute of Phrenology, having power under their chartered rights, have decided to give the degree of Bachelor of Phrenology (B. Phr.) to those entitled to it. The examination for this will be a scientific test of a candidate's knowledge of Phrenology.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Heterophasia.—P. E. W.—This term, from the Greek, is the designation of a form of the mental disease called "aphasia." Aphasia relates to maladies productive of speech disturbance. Heterophasia is that form of speech disturbance which is indicated by the use of words foreign to the meaning the patient has in view. It may arise from various causes, operating in the brain centres. Speech is the product of a very complex process. Numerous faculties are concerned in it, and therefore several brain centres. A defect, injury, or lesion at one of these centres will disturb the function of that centre, and consequently there must be some disturbance in the process of speech composition or expression. In heterophasia there is such a disturbance of the centres that the patient is unable to select correctly the words with which he would convey his thought. He will use, for instance, the term horse unwittingly when he should say sunshine, and so his language becomes a jumble, according to the extent of the trouble.

Prophetic Type.—J. B. C.—Some organizations appear to have in good development faculties whose associated ac-

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tion gives them a peculiar insight with regard to occurrences in life. Impressions come with reference to the outcome of enterprises, social events, etc. Many of these impressions can be explained on rational grounds, but some appear to stand, as it were, by themselves, and we are at a loss to ascribe any other character to them than that of augury or prediction. A strong moral development that includes Spirituality, Human Nature and Sublimity is usually exhibited by persons having this type.

Cheerfulness and Self-Control.—A. S. D. —These terms are by no means synonymous. One may be self-controlling without exhibiting cheerfulness. His look upon the world may be very grave, even severe; while one may be cheerful and buoyant, but lack self-control almost entirely. Cheerfulness proceeds largely from the organ of Hope. Self-control has among its special factors Firmness and Self-esteem.

Orderly and Neat.—L. E. P.—The question you ask is not an unusual one. It does seem a little puzzling at first sight that there should be such a difference shown, one person being known as orderly, and yet by no means neat in dress and habit; while another may be neat and particular in personal appearance, but by no means orderly in the disposition of his or her surroundings. Order is related directly to the faculty of Order; neatness is related to organs in the side-head, Ideality, Constructiveness, with of course an intellectual appreciation of the proprieties. We have known the housekeeper who, in the arrangement of her kitchen, pantry, closet, etc., had a very high appreciation of order, strictly keeping things in place, in their special groupings and sets, but who had no sense of symmetry or harmony, so that the various rooms in her house were distinguished by a primness and stiffness, in the arrangement of furniture, etc., and these things, if soiled and tawdry, seemed to give her little concern.

Student, St. Paul, asks, "Will you kindly say in the January JOURNAL what is the desirable phrenological developments for a dentist?" In reply we say a dentist requires mechanical and artistic faculties, to be able to manipulate well. He should have the Mental-Motive Temperament, rather than the Motive-Mental. He needs to have the delicate development of Ideality, Constructiveness, Form, Weight, Cautiousness, and Benevolence, rather than the brawny strength which comes from large Destructiveness, Combativeness, and small Cautiousness, Ideality, etc.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"Frye's Complete Geography" has been received from the publishers, Ginn & Co., Boston, New York, and Chicago.

For more than seventy years, geography, maps, civilization, and the conquering of the American wilderness, making it into prosperous states and cities, has been a topic of deep interest to me. On no subject has scholarship and inventive skill had a better opportunity for the manifestation of ingenuity and enterprise than in keeping up by geographical publications with the development of the improvements of America, especially the elevation and extension of its civilization.

The work before us seems to surpass in simplicity, fulness, clearness, and beauty all the maps and illustrations for school study I have ever seen. For fifty years I have had the best atlases that have been published within reach of my hand where I have done my office work and also at home, and I enjoy an hour of leisure in turning over the pages of maps and atlases which my daily reading seems to make necessary and convenient. In reading of a place, Venezuela for instance, I study its geography; and, like the dictionary and the encyclopedia, it gets well used and well worn.

The new style in Frye's work of representing the earth's surface and showing globes with the continents modelled up and lapping around the sides, also giving many aspects of the polar regions as well as other presentations of the earth's surface, is a revelation of the subject which the old-time maps did not afford.

It contains also maps of the United States showing the sections where corn or wheat, cotton, pasturage for dairy or wool, or coal products, also regions for silver and gold mining, lumber, cattle range sections, etc. A map speaks at once to the eye and impresses a half continent of facts imperishably on the memory.

The work in question makes a snug book, about 12 x 10 inches in size; it is easily handled and easily stored, and is the most valuable source of information, geographically considered, that I have ever seen.

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One dollar and fifty-five cents is the cheap price attached to this beautiful cyclopedia of geographical knowledge. Every family ought to have a copy.

"The Kneipp Cure." An absolutely verbal and literal translation of "Meine Wasser Kur" (My Water Cure) by Sebastian Kneipp, Parish Priest of Woerishofen. With 200 illustrations and portraits. 12mo; pp. 451. The Kneipp Cure Pub. Co., and Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Paper 50 cents. Cloth $1.00.

The name of Father Kneipp has obtained a world-wide currency. Probably there has been a no more successful carrying into effect of the practice of water-cure than the institution founded by Sebastian Kneipp in the village of Woerishofen, Bavaria. There are many hygienic establishments in Europe and this country whose chief methods of treating disease include the application of water, and some of them have a history extending much farther back than the Woerishofen institution. But none can boast the popular reputation of the latter. After many years of experience Pastor Kneipp consented to publish the essential features of his methods for the benefit of the sick world. His "Water Cure" has been extensively circulated, upward of fifty editions issued in this country, and growing interest in the Kneipp system has led to the establishment of several cures here to which the name Kneipp is prefixed.

In looking over this work, it cannot be said that Father Kneipp has produced anything peculiarly original. Insistence on natural physiological practices is a most conspicuous feature. Probably the practice of walking out barefooted may be regarded as one of the most characteristic of the Kneipp rules, and there is a point or two in the manner of dressing which may be said to have its special type; but that can be described almost in one word—comfort.

This book is prepared for home use. The directions are simple, and can be easily followed by anybody. The treatment by wet sheets, baths, gushes, ablutions, bandages, water-drinking, and so on, involve no remarkable intelligence, and so for home uses they are especially useful. The illustrations are very numerous, showing the apparatus and manner of applying treatments in every instance. Associated with the water treatment are some practical hints and directions with regard to the use of medicinal plants, simple teas, extracts, and emulsions, and some very pertinent advice given of a mental character, helpful to those of depressed, nervous constitution. It is in all, a very excellent family adviser, and in its line we know of nothing more valuable.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Character Sketches from Photographs.—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

C. P.—Texas.—You are a shrewd, matter-of-fact man; possess a good constitution for vigorous work; but your work will not be all done with the hands. You enjoy scientific discovery, and practically observe everything that is taking place around you. Are adapted to civil and electrical engineering, journalism or an extensive business.

C. B.—Haskinville.—You possess a strongly marked Motive-Mental temperament. You are a man of action, caution, foresight, and observation. Would succeed on the railway, as engineer, or as secretary or superintendent of one of the departments of work. Have lofty aspirations, and are anxious to do good in the world, and benefit your fellow-men.

B. B.—Yorkville, Ill.—You have a very sincere and constant nature. You are disposed to cling to your friends and adhere to your principles. If your health allowed, you would make a good nurse, teacher, or stenographer. You are rather too sensitive and need to harden yourself somewhat, and must work in society more, and come out of yourself.

Mrs. M. H. C.—Georgia.—You are quite emotional and are easily touched with anything you see in the street that appeals to the sympathies. You feel like protecting the young and aged, and forget yourself in ministering to others. You must endeavor to improve your health, increase vitality, and put on a little more flesh. You are a lover of poetry if it means something, and can do the planning for the neighborhood.

O. M. H.—Nebr.—We find a great deal of determination, energy, pluck, power of endurance, and capacity to overcome obstacles in this gentleman's photo. He is ingenious, versatile, and capable of putting his hand to many lines of work. He will die with the harness on rather than die of idleness or inactivity. He is

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adapted to a new country where there is organization required. He could lay plans of an extensive kind.

T. M. F.—William Ashford.—This child has a remarkable head, and will be adapted to professional work. He would succeed in the study of medicine for several reasons. He will also be gifted as a speaker, and will always have something interesting to say. He is very firm, determined, and persevering. Also sympathetic, kind, and tender. He must cultivate his Order and Self-Esteem.

H. M. G. for A. B. L.—N. Y. State.—The photograph of this little child indicates that she is more of a philosopher, questioner, reasoner, than an observer. She will be liable to fall down and stumble against things in front of her, and should be taught to cultivate her perceptives. She will want to teach school one of these days, and write stories for children, and do public work, particularly with her brain.

Miss M. A.—New York City.—You possess a strong character, one that will suffer long and be kind. You do not give up work when you are tired unless you have completed your task. You have taken many characteristics from your father. You never flatter or compliment, and are true in what you say and consistent in what you do, but may need to oil your machinery a little more by pliability of mind. You make everybody toe the mark.

G. S.—Saffordville.—You possess a firmly knit organization with a predominance of the Motive temperament. Your language is weighted with intelligence, but you do not talk enough. You could make a good lecturer with your present capabilities, provided you cultivated more verbal expression. You like to do things with order and taste. You are a keen observer of men and their dispositions.

E. W. K.—Viola, Idaho.—Your boy has general intelligence and a keen mind. He will want to be up and out, in fact, everywhere where father goes. Is better suited to an outdoor than indoor occupation, all things considered. He will develop into a fine lad, and will be good in buying and selecting goods, and judging of stock and property. You can send him to market to make a good bargain, and he will not be cheated.

E. M.—Winchester, Ind.—This lad is too exquisitely organized for common-place affairs or work. He will want his tools with a sharp point and will be artistic and will probably be interested in electricity, invention, and the working out of new ideas. He will think a good deal, but will not say as much as the other boys. He would succeed in law better than in business.

No. 13.—E. C.—Utah.—This head, measuring 21½ x 14 inches, is large for a weight of 115 lbs.; ten years should make it 130. Every feature indicates positiveness and power. She is independent, thorough and enterprising, practical, clear-headed, talks well, believes in herself and takes her own part, resembles her father, is a leader among girls of her age; would make a good teacher and a good wife.

No. 14.—J. W. O.—Utah.—This head measures 22½ x 15¼ inches, weight of body 150 lbs., height five feet eight inches. He has talent; practical, theoretical, inventive, lingual, mathematical, and mechanical. He has force enough for his talent. He expects half the road, and takes it; is healthy, brave, steadfast, and sociable; a good man, but one who should not be provoked to wrath unjustly.

No. 15.—R. J. O.—Utah.—This person is frank, not extra sharp for money, but sharp for his personal rights. He is proud, persevering, quick to see what is going on; uses direct, plain language, not oily speech. He is social, affectionate, courageous, honest, but not pliable, smooth or imitative. He would do well in a straightforward, plain business. Would make a good printer.

No. 16.—A. W.—Utah.—Here is strength, hardihood, endurance, stern determination, dignity, integrity, frankness, practical talent with push and energy. His head measures 22¾ x 14½ inches and he weighs 153 pounds. He would do well in farming, railroading, lumbering or in stock-raising rather than in handling silks, jewelry, or doing light, delicate work.

G. H.—Has a strong hold on life, and comes from a long-lived ancestry. He is noted for his perceptive talent, power of observation, critical judgment of men and things, and for the ability to acquire positive and scientific information. He is not so philosophical and original, as analytical and discriminating. He is very benevolent, respectful in his feelings, and independent in his opinions. He has good mechanical judgment, and is strongly social in his nature.

(*Continued in Publishers Department.*)

Cowley became a poet by accident. In his mother's apartment he found, when very young, Spenser's "Fairy Queen;" and, by a continual study of poetry, he became so enchanted by the Muse, that he grew irrecoverably a poet.

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PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology has great pleasure in issuing the following report concerning its students for the year ending 1896. All the graduates received the regular diploma.

At the test or special examination which was held in the hall of the Institute October 28th and 29th six candidates who sat for the examination were successful in obtaining the degree of Fellowship. These stood in the following order:

Nephi Y. Schofield,
Walter B. Swift,
Edwin Anthony,
H. B. Mohler,
Henry Humphreys,
George Morris.

The first three candidates obtained the degree (F. A. I. P.) with honors.

R. J. Black will remain at Nebraska City, Nebr., for a time.

S. J. Davis, Waynesville, N. C., has organized a class for the study of mental science in his city. He has had large and appreciative audiences at his lectures.

Howell B. Parker (Classes '75, '80, and '85, A. I. P.) is now principal of an excellent large private school at Lavonia, Ga. He still lectures occasionally on Mental Science and Hygiene. He ascribes his success and popularity to phrenology, and says that a knowledge of the subject would double a teacher's usefulness.

W. A. Wallace, Euclid Ave., Allegheny, Pa., is endeavoring to get together people in that city interested in phrenology, with a view to arranging for a course of lectures in Carnegie Lecture Hall. Let the Alleghanians lend a hand for the success of the enterprise.

On November 22d, the Chicago Human Nature Club discussed "Sentiment or Intellect?" On December 3d, "Do we Develop our Faculties one by one, or are all acquired at Genesis?" was taken up.

J. J. MacLellan (Class of '93, A. I. P.), of Halifax, N. S., has been in phrenological work for the past few months. He has the intelligence to present his subject in a dignified and acceptable manner, and we trust all graduates of the Institute and friends of the science will give him their co-operation.

The usual examination for students will be held at the Fowler Institute on January 28th and 29th, 1897. All intending candidates should forward their names to the secretary, 4 and 5 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

Professor George Cozens has had very successful courses of lectures at Chatham and St. Thomas, Ont. The papers in many cases devoted half a column each day to a report of his lectures and examinations. He will lecture in London, Ont., and vicinity through January and February.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F. F. P. I., is on a lecturing tour through central Wales. His being a bi-lingual lecturer and examiner contributes largely to his success.

During November Herr Cohen has been in Bath, and after a fortnight's successful lecturing in that place went on to Bristol, where he will remain for the next few weeks. In one lecture he specially dwelt on the value to character of good hard work, and the necessity of making children rely on their own resources as far as possible. A life, to be good, must be natural.

"The possibilities of woman in life" contained much that was helpful and instructive. Many of the thoughts and ideas brought out, being new probably, to many of his listeners.

Sorrento, Fla., Dec. 7th, 1896.

Dear Editor:

You have had your Gall Centennial, and we, away down here in sunny Florida, not to be behind in the race to do honor to the great founder of our loved science, have had a little centennial of our own.

On the evening of the 21st of November, the citizens of Sorrento and vicinity accepted an invitation to listen to an address, eulogistic of Dr. Gall and his great work for humanity, delivered by our fellow-townsman, Professor A. S. Matlack, who is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology.

The lecture was well illustrated by many portraits, skulls and casts, and the large audience listened with rapt attention, that showed their keen appreciation of the subject under consideration. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the professor, and a request for more lectures, which have been given, one each Saturday evening since.

The science has many believers at Sorrento, and great interest is taken in the lectures. S.

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Mr. R. B. D. Wells, of Scarborough, is delivering lectures on phrenology and kindred subjects at the Exchange Hall, York. His addresses are illustrated by means of pictures and anatomical figures. Large attendances have been the rule and the lectures appear to be thoroughly appreciated.

A Duluth, Minn., paper says:—

Jean Morris Ellis (Class '94 A. I. P.) gave a course of lectures at Old Post-office hall, recently, which have been remarkably successful in this city. The attendance has been very large, Post-office hall proving too small on many occasions for the crowds that were anxious to hear her. Her examinations have been accurate, both in public and private, and many of the best known people of the city have been her patrons. Both as a lecturer and phrenologist, Mrs. Ellis has met with success.

Graduates of the Institute might well follow out the plan adopted for the spread of phrenology by L. P. Conklin (Class '93, A. I. P.), outlined in the following letter:

Red Bank, N. J.

Dear Friends:

I always feel interested in the "Field notes" in the JOURNAL.

Many graduates, no doubt, like myself, are confined to our old business, but we have some time to spare for recreation. How better can we use some of that time than to interest others in a science that has done so much for us.

I would like to suggest a plan which I have found very successful for spreading the gospel of Phrenology. Four months ago I invited a number of my friends to join a class at my house, meeting once a week. We have had a delightful time; interest has increased. My students say that they never dreamed there was so much in the science, and have been earnestly spreading what they have learned among their friends; so that our town has heard more of Phrenology the past four months than ever before.

We have sold some of your publications and will get some subscribers to the JOURNAL. And one at least has intimated a desire to attend the Institute the next session. Surely any of my classmates can do what I have done, and reap a lasting benefit by keeping off the rust that always comes by inactivity.

Truly yours,

L. P. Conklin.

The Fowler Institute examinations will be held January 28th and 29th, when Miss J. A. Fowler hopes to be in England again.

PERSONAL.

AT BLENHEIM.

The principal autumn visit of royalty and the principal society function of the country house season was the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Blenheim Castle. A visit from the Prince is here considered a social indorsement that is very valuable; but, to secure the Princess and her daughters at once furnishes a social certificate that the moral as well as the social status of the hostess is above comment. The American Duchess may therefore consider that there are no more worlds for her to conquer: she has achieved higher social honor in a short time than any American lady before her. Further, she decorated her triumph with the presence of two distinguished Americans, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. George N. Curzon.

The memorial to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Benson, is to take the form of a monument in Canterbury Cathedral and the completion of a portion of Truro Cathedral.

Dr. Nansen, who is to deliver an address before the Royal Geographical Society on February 8th, will, on that occasion, be presented with the Society's special medal. This is an honor granted to but few. Among those who have been the recipients are Henry M. Stanley and Dr. Layard.

WIT AND WISDOM.

His Reason.—"Why is it," asked the irritated father, "that you continually stand at the foot of your class?"

"'Cause," answered the lazy boy, "'cause they won't let me set down."—Indianapolis Journal.

Laughter.—Laughter is a most healthful exertion. It is one of the greatest helps to digestion with which I am acquainted, and the custom prevalent among our forefathers of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles.—Hufeland.

The Wants.—"Your verses are very good, miss," said the editor, in his kindest manner, "but we cannot possibly use them. Our columns are too crowded."

"Can't you leave out some of that stuff you publish under the head of 'Wanted?'" suggested the poetess. "It is very uninteresting."—Chicago Tribune.

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FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Review of Reviews" for December is full of interesting literature. It contains portraits of the late and present Archbishop of Canterbury, Ian MacLaren, James Barrie, Mrs. Humphry Ward. Its chapter on Child Study is well worth attention. It is accompanied with the portraits of the principal heads of departments for the study of psychology (which subject is the twin sister to the study of phrenology). The article on The Kindergarten has also an exceptional interest for teachers. New York.

"Cosmopolitan" for December has a distintive Christmas chime about it. It has some first-class contributions in fiction poetry, and art. It contains some beautiful half-tone illustrations to Theodore Tracy's article on "Maccari's Historic Frescoes," and there are the usual full-page copies of examples of recent art. New York.

"Lippincott."—This magazine holds its own without an attempt to compete with its confreres for illustrations. The novelette this month is "The Chase of an Heiress," by Christian Reid, and George E. Walsh gives an account of the methods of "Shutting Out the Sea" from threatened portions of the coast by planting certain species of sand-binding grasses, by anchoring hedges of dead brush, and by building heavy walls and breakwaters. Philadelphia.

"Harper's Monthly."—December number is a specially adapted Christmas issue. Its cover contains gilt and colored illustrations of Christmas, which is a great innovation to its usual style of cover. Mr. Howells has an article, well worth reading, on Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Du Maurier pictures in the third part of "The Martian" are specially numerous and large. The short stories are by Howard Pyle, Clifford Carleton, W. H. Hyde, and others. New York.

The December number of "Godey's" contains a continuation of the article on Benjamin Franklin, numerously illustrated.

The December number of the "Phrenological Magazine," just received, contains a character sketch of the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, who is one of England's leading scientists. His name and fame as a lecturer are too widely known to need comment, and readers will be interested in this phrenological sketch. Several other articles will be found of interest, both in the Hygienic Department and Child Culture.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer," for December, has a magnificent frontispiece of a Kickapoo Indian. Mrs. Fitz-gibbon Clark's photograph, the proprietor and publisher, indicates that she is a woman of resource, with good artistic and business qualities. The periodical is gotten up with exquisite taste and style, and should be of great service to the photographic world. St. Louis, Mo.

"Youth's Companion."—Contains a feast for the children, and also interest-

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ing matter for those who are no longer boys and girls. Its illustrations are up-to-date. It contains literature by some of our best writers.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—Gives to us the cream of literature. Lady Jeune writes on "What Christmas Means to Queen Victoria." Charles Dana Gibson illustrates Dickens. Mrs. Robert P. Porter describes the Garden Party of an Empress. Rosa Bonheur gives sketches of her life, with photographs of some of her latest works. It is deservedly popular. Philadelphia.

"Harper's Bazar."—Marion Harland gives us the first chapter of a new story called "The Greatest of These." It is fully illustrated with up-to-date styles and fashions for the young and middle-aged. No one need be in doubt as to what is O. K. in the realm of fashion, after looking through its pages. New York.

"Scientific American" illustrates the motor cycle, partly in section. It also describes motor cars in England which have of late become a little more popular. It contains the portrait of a pioneer of science, Martin H. Boyé, M.D. He was one of the few men who laid the foundations of scientific research in this country. Born December 6, 1812, at Copenhagen, he was a contemporary of Agassiz and Guyot, Joseph Henry, the Rogerses, T. Romeyn Beck, and Hitchcock, who have all passed away.

"Good Housekeeping."—The bill of fare is enough to make anyone's appetite sharp for Christmas. It is not, however, only full of spice; it has substantial food, and good advice, which those who run may read, and seems to have a little corner for everyone.

"Notes on New Books," by G. P. Putnam & Sons, is high class in character and more than ordinarily attractive.

"The American Kitchen Magazine," Boston, gives the housekeeper valuable and up-to-date information regarding every department of the home. Its contributors are well-known authorities who have a national reputation. The various departments are ably conducted.

Mrs. Lincoln gives many timely recipes and suggestions to housekeepers. This magazine is a most competent assistant in all culinary matters.

"Good Health."—Always contains useful hints. Mich.

"The Literary Digest"—November—contains articles on Has the Art of Writing Weakened our Mental Powers? The Greater Issue of 1896. Confessions of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Charlotte Bronte, and Thackeray, The Indian Question Again. The first article supports a curious hypothesis, namely, that the powers of observation, of memory, and of thought have all been weakened by the art of letters. Professor Flinders Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist, is the author of this remarkable thought, and it has been severely criticised by the London Spectator, some of which criticisms we regret that space forbids us from giving here.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

We are prepared to supply any book published in London at the rate of 30 cents to the shilling. When ordering, all we require properly and promptly to fill orders, is the exact title and name of author, the style of binding, and, if possible, the publisher's name, or in what periodical the advertisement was noticed.

A specimen copy of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent on application. This is the oldest magazine on the subject published. It is edited by Professor Nelson Sizer, Jessie A. Fowler, and Dr. H. S. Drayton, with timely articles from the pens of the best writers on phrenology, mental science, hygiene, etc.

A Happy New Year to our readers.

A year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (which is incorporated with the English Phrenological Magazine) will make an appropriate New Year's gift. This magazine for 1897 will be greatly improved, enlarged, and full of attractive illustrated matter.

The special departments of Phrenographs of Prominent Persons, Child Culture, Science of Health, Correspondence, and Field Notes will be continued as usual. New departments will be added. Short delineations of character from the photographs of new subscribers will be given, the action of the different faculties and their combinations will be fully explained.

A knowledge of the people with whom we come in contact will increase our power for usefulness, and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should certainly help in that direction.

For a club of five subscribers at $1.00 each, one year's subscription will be given free. For a club of twenty at $1.00 each, a full and written delineation of character will be given.

With the bright business outlook for a new year, a little effort will enable you to secure the required number of subscribers.

We have on hand pictures of the Class of '96 of the American Institute of Phrenology. We will send copies, carefully packed, for $1.08 each, post-paid. Orders should be sent in at once, as there are only a few copies remaining.

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The Publishing Department of L. N. Fowler & Co., London, at 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, is prepared to furnish all our publications at catalogue prices, which in English money may be calculated as follows: 15c. as 6d., 25c. as 1s. 1d., 30c. as 1s. 6d., 50c. as 2s. 2d., 75c. as 3s. 2d., $1.00 as 4s. 2d.

The Science Dry Cell Battery is still the best one for the price in the market. It is made by a thoroughly practical and reliable company with the intent of meeting the requirements of a family battery, and is one for home use. For further particulars see description on another page.

"Movement Cure; or, Health by Exercise." A Manual of Exercise.—This popular work is superseded by no other on the subject in America. Its table of contents is of great value in that it enables one, at a glance, as it were, to learn the movements and the principles governing their application, directions for prescribing and applying movements, examples of single movements as related to the feet, the legs, the trunk, the arm, head, and neck.

"Massage."—Another edition of Dr. Taylor's popular book on massage is now ready. This contains remedial treatment of imparted motion. Price $1.00.

Number thirty-two of the "Human Nature Library," entitled "Human Nature," is now ready. This, from the pen of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, will be welcome. When we consider her work as lecturer on and instructor in the subject of phrenology, it assures the pamphlet a wide circulation.

The "Phrenological Annual and Register" is now ready. Price for a single copy, 15 cents, post-paid. Twelve copies to one address, $1.30.

The course of lectures on phrenology, which were announced to be delivered at the American Institute of Phrenology, in November, have met with much success. They have been well attended; the subjects were of unusual interest, and much appreciated by those who attended. The specially instructive lecture of Miss Fowler's on "The Temperaments" was very well received.

The first of the December series was given by Professor Sizer on "The Science and Art of Character Reading." The professor related many incidents of remarkable examinations which he had given, in proof of the art of phrenology. The humor and power, at this veteran's time of life, were really wonderful. Had his hoary head been hidden, he might have been thought to be forty instead of eighty-four. But we are glad to see the professor in such good health, and we hope to have the pleasure of hearing him again the early part of the new year.

On December 9th, Miss Fowler lectured on how to educate and train children. There was a good attendance of teachers and friends, and this very important subject was treated in a phrenological way, and parents present received much valuable information, and the life of many a poor child would be made much happier by carrying out the suggestions of the lecturer.

This series of lectures should not be neglected, as they are entertaining and instructive.

"The Phrenological Annual and Register" is now ready. A digest of the contents will be found in the advertising columns, and we would ask all who wish to procure a copy, to order early, as the edition was sold out in two months last year, and all our readers would do well to secure a copy of this excellent number. Price 15 cents.

The programme of the Lecurettes at the Fowler Institute, London, during January, is as follows: January 13, a paper by W. Brown, Esq., J. P., on "Conscientiousness," and one by Miss E. Higgs, on "The Need of Independent Thinking"; January 27th, a special lecture by Professor Millott Severn, of Brighton, on "Occupations and Professions." Each lecture to begin at 7:30 P.M., at 4 and 5 Imperial Building, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

Practical demonstration in character reading after the close of the discussion on the papers.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A. L. O., Cal., says, when sending his subscription for '97, "As I have been an old subscriber to the JOURNAL, I know its nature and merits. I thought I could get along without it, but made a great mistake."

James Clell Witter, editor of Art Education, writes as follows: "The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health were the first periodicals I remember reading when a little boy in '62. My father, Tully L. Witter (Lockhart), was one of the most enthusiastic believers in phrenology and one of the most ardent admirers of Samuel R. Wells, so much so that he named one of my brothers after him. You will find my father's name on your old subscription books. He had quite a library of your publications, which were invaluable in shaping my character and life. I owe much of what I am to them. I was for many years a teacher, and phrenology helped me to make a great success of my work. Very sincerely,

J. C. Witter.

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NOTICE TO PHRENOLOGISTS.

The page we are devoting to small business cards is of special importance to the profession. It would help all travelling phrenologists to have such an address, so that subscribers may easily see who is in, or likely to be in, their neighborhood, and not only attend their lectures, but interest many others.

One-half inch space, one year, $10.00; or $1.00 per insertion.

We are constantly receiving requests for the services of a good phrenologist from different parts of the country and a standing card in this column would be of special benefit to the advertiser. Only first-class names will be accepted. See foot page 13.

We have just received copies of the 50 cent (2s. 6d.) edition of the Rev. Father Kneipp's "Water Cure," paper edition, which should be read by everyone. This is certainly a cheap publication for the valuable matter it contains, and we anticipate a large sale. Price, paper 50 cents. Cloth $1.00.

"The Human Nature Library" No. 32, on "The Organ of Human Nature," by Jessie A. Fowler, is fully illustrated, and may be obtained for 10 cents, or 6d. in English money.

"The Human Nature Library" No. 33, containing the class picture (class '96, A. I. P.) and speeches of the graduates, will be issued on the first of January. Price 10 cents. The papers by the instructors and students are excellent, some of the best ever given.

RENEWALS.—Attention is called to the prospectus on another page of the consolidated Phrenological Journal and the English Phrenological Magazine. The price remains the same, $1.00 per year (or 5s. English).

"The Self Instructor," a new illustrated hand-book of phrenology, physiognomy, and physiology is all that its name implies. (See advt.) It is a complete manual, with rules for finding the organs, explaining and illustrating each one separately, as well as showing how to read people as we would a book, and thereby know if they are inclined to be upright, honest, kind, loving, trustworthy people or otherwise. The most popular work ever published. Send for a copy at once; study the people you see, and also your own character. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"Diseases of Modern Life." By the late Benjamin Ward Richardson. This book has been read by thousands with benefit. $1.50.

"The Relation of the Sexes." By Mrs. E. B. Duffy, author of "What Woman Should Know," etc. Price $1.00, post-paid.

The world would be the better if the people were more informed on the important subject treated in this work. Ignorance on these matters is the cause of much suffering. Husbands and wives cannot read this book without obtaining higher ideas of marriage. The author is very earnest in her purpose, and much good will result from reading her views.

Sexual Physiology, Social Institutions of the World, Polygamy, Free Love, Marriage, Prostitution, Chastity, Offspring, Enlightened Parentage, etc., are all treated in a sensible manner.

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"Sexual Neurasthenia, Nervous Exhaustion: Its Hygiene, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment." With a chapter on Diet for the Nervous, by George M. Beard, A.M., M.D. Edited, with notes and additions, by A. D. Rockwell, M.D. $2.75.

"Massage." Its Principles and Practice of Remedial Treatment by Imparted Motion. By George H. Taylor, M.D., author of "Movement Cure." $1.00. This is a nicely gotten up book and sells well.

We would ask our friends to early send in their subscription to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and Magazine (consolidated), which promises to be of more than usual interest. Fuller particulars appear on another page of this Journal.

Progression is the order of the age. Splendid advances have been made in mechanism, surgery, and many other departments of science, and the printer's and engraver's arts have kept pace with the procession.

In the Phrenological Annual and Register we see striking proof of this. The issue for 1897 is ahead of any number ever published. The printing, engravings, and general make-up of the publication are excellent. This year's contributors have given us some exceptionally good material.

Phrenology in its various forms of usefulness, physiognomy as a help in character-reading, hygiene, and other equally helpful subjects, are discussed in a careful and instructive way.

Each year the Annual grows in strength and vigor, and we anticipate a great demand for it this year.

What others are doing in the work is of interest. See Field Notes and Register.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

(*Continued from page 48.*)

J. W. K.—Friend, Nebr.—You are adapted to mechanical work, and should be where you can have breadth and scope of action. You are not a ceremonious man, and are adapted to mechanical work, and take things as they come and make the best of them. You are a great lover of nature; are capable of working by the eye. You will succeed in some comprehensive, gigantic undertaking.

R. P. W.—Johnstown, Pa.—You have quite the mind of a master man, and should take the lead in whatever calling you choose. You will develop more of the vital temperament as you grow older and will be known for your keen, penetrating mind. You should enjoy music, and had better devote some attention to it. You are eloquent in the use of language, and should make a good speaker, with some special training in that direction.

D. S. E.—Blue Mound.—Your son possesses quite a high-toned mind. He is emotional, somewhat imaginative, enthusiastic, and capable of making a first-class student. He will take in knowledge rapidly, and would do well in professional work such as in teaching, or in the ministry, or where he could have a distinct moral influence over others.

No. 17.—J. E. S.—Utah.—This head measures 22¾ x 14⅛ inches. He could be a scholar, an artist, or an inventor. He could personate character on the stage. He has wit, he has delicacy of organization, sensitiveness, fine taste, and is a clear but not a copious talker. He is cautious, ambitious, honest, kindly, and affectionate.

No. 18.—D. K. L.—Pa.—This man is healthy, ardent, thoughtful, critical, kindly, ingenious, and frank. He is not too sharp for money and he is amiable in disposition. He is honest, polite, ambitious, and prudent, and is a good talker. He is sociable and mirthful. He would make a good physician and nurse for the sick.

L. S. E.—The photo of this gentleman indicates an aspiring mind; he is quite ambitious, manly, and distinct in his character. He is naturally industrious, energetic, and, if necessary, forcible; he does not stop at trifles. His practical judgment makes him keen in observation, interested in all scientific experiments, and quick to gather knowledge as to what is taking place. He is orderly about his work, and does everything well.

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A PUBLISHER'S STORY.

The late Mr. Philip Harper, of the American publishing firm, was a man of broad sympathies and marvellous foresight. His brother James was a droll fellow, of whom the following incident is told:

On a certain occasion a clergyman, who had consumed an hour of his time in small talk, said to the publisher, "Brother Harper, I am curious to know how you four men distribute the duties of the establishment between you." Mr. Harper replied, good-humoredly, "John attends to the finances, Wesley settles all the correspondence, Fletcher attends to the general bargaining with authors and others, and—you need not tell anybody," he said, drawing his chair up closer and speaking in a lower tone of voice, "I entertain the bores."

Dear Editors:—

Referring to the November JOURNAL, I would inquire, cannot we have more and fuller information from Mr. M. V. Stevens as to economy of feeding, and particularly as to his statement, "It costs me at least one dollar a week to live."

This could be of service to his fellows. Obliging a subscriber,

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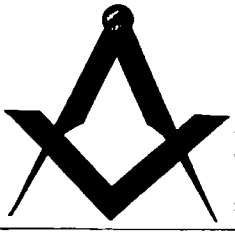
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MR. JOHN WANAMAKER.

HIS CHARACTER AND WORK.

BY NELSON SIZER.

There are many reasons why we incline to welcome Mr. Wanamaker to New York as a merchant, especially because he occupies the famous old stand of A. T. Stewart.

Mr. Wanamaker has been widely known for many years as an organizer and merchant. He has been a centre of influence; worth and talent have seemed to cluster around him. He made a high mark in Philadelphia in the realms of business; and in many other ways, before President Harrison called him to be Postmaster General, he was highly respected by many thousands of people, and particularly by those in the common walks of life.

In the Quaker City of Philadelphia, there are many men who were his early associates, who accost him on the street by the simple name, "John," and say to him whatever they feel like uttering in the plainest and kindest of words, and "John" responds as kindly.

Another reason why we welcome him to his present commercial abode in New York is because his earlier predecessor, A. T. Stewart, was in some respects the model merchant, not only of New York, but of America, and in this city he was the father of honest merchandising, in this, that he introduced and established the present prevailing one-price system —so much, no more and no less.

In Stewart's best days it was the motto of New Yorkers that a gentleman's coachman or his wife could buy anything of Stewart on as good terms as the gentleman himself, and the public believed that under his roof there was to be no quibbling, dickering, or fraudulent increase of prices because a stranger might not be as well posted as a citizen.

Mr. Stewart was accustomed to send by mail at a distance cards containing samples of silk or other goods. Each sample was numbered, and a catalogued price for each of the numbers was also sent. A lady in Iowa wrote in the early autumn for a card of specimens of his silk dress goods and received them. Some six months later she had made her selection and sent the amount required for the number of yards. The goods were shipped to her with a receipted bill and a few dollars in change, with the statement that the goods of which she ordered a dress pattern had been marked down in price since the card was sent to her, and the money returned was the dif-

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ference in price. In mentioning this circumstance, a man once said to me, "That was not business; she ordered the goods by the sample, and he had a right to all the money." I said to him, "Stewart knew what was business, and he also knew well enough that there was not a lady who wanted a silk dress who lived within a hundred miles of this one, who would not directly or indirectly hear of it; and the advertisement it would be for Stewart was worth more than the entire value of the goods which he sent."

A man needs in business, more than anything else, the reputation of being square, honest, and uniform; and such a reputation is of itself good capital. If a man has a genius for business that ought to be one of its ingredients.

Mr. Wanamaker will be dealing with people who remember A. T. Stewart. Let Mr. Wanamaker bring his geniality and his business experience and capability under a roof that originated and established the true method of commerce, and New York will indorse and sustain the welcome which we tender.

Just forty-three years ago I opened a Phrenological office in Philadelphia in conjunction with Fowler & Wells, and bearing its name. Philadelphia had good reason to remember Mr. Fowler's residence in Philadelphia years before, and many of the best citizens of Philadelphia whose names are widely known, placed their palm in mine and bid me welcome. Some of the truest friends I ever had are Philadelphians, and nowhere, since I returned from Philadelphia, after three years residence, have I met with warmer greetings. When Philadelphia says to a man, "I am your friend!" it lasts, and it amounts to something.

PHRENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

In the elements which make up the constitution of Mr. Wanamaker, there are several interesting factors, which are combined and harmonized.

He is more indebted to his mother than to his father for the qualities which give facility of thought and harmony of character. We might say that the cutting edge is from the mother. In mechanical enginery, there are sometimes tons of material which go to make up the framework of the engine; but the instrument which this whole, massive machine wields, and which does the real work, is the cutting edge. This is the point of concentration of all the power, speaking in general terms.

In this case the fineness of quality or the cutting edge comes from the mother. The sensitive perception and the analytical or critical power come from her, and behind this are the earnest engine-forces and purposes that are derived from the masculine side of life. If his mother inherited strong traits of courage and force from her father and the power of direction and control over others, she instead of his father may have transferred those traits to her son.

The quality of his organization gives him refinement and a clear sense of the fitness of things. It gives also a sympathetical liberality of feeling, which awakens the good side of other people in his behalf and leads them to promote his interests. He has great force of character, and his requests have the effect of authoritative commands; and, although he makes requests gently and respectfully, those who listen will feel impressed by the inner force of authority. An English gentleman will give a stranger who brings an acceptable letter of introduction an invitation to dine; he does not beseech the man to dine with him, but says, "You will dine with me on Thursday next. My carriage will call for you at your hotel."

It is a compliment and a kindness, but sometimes there is authority in it which is not to be ignored. Even Her Gracious Majesty commands eminent artistic talent to appear and perform before her, but such a command is considered as the highest compliment and a wonderful kindness, and I suppose such conformity to the royal command is followed by an ample golden evidence of her high appreciation of the performance.

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Looking into this face and studying the strength of the nose, the build of the cheek-bones, the elevation of the crown of the head, the decided width above and about the ears and the steady gaze of the eye, we read this element of authority,

His perceptive organs are largely developed, and hence he acquires a clear sense of the things which surround him; and has excellent practical judgment. His large Comparison joined with his large perceptives, makes him a critic to



JOHN WANAMAKER.

which has an effect on his conduct and character such as three pounds of iron in a woodman's axe has, that gives momentum to the polished cutting blade.

We see smoothness, kindliness, and gentleness in that face and temperament, and yet another look reveals the authority and force of character that gives effect to his thoughts and his purposes.

detect nice distinctions in things, thoughts, and purposes. His Order is large, which gives him the tendency to adapt and systematize. He has a large development of Constructiveness, which gives amplitude and fulness to the region of the temples, and power to organize and combine, and therefore complex adjustments, mixed conditions and interests do not confuse his thought and

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his purpose. He has excellent mechanical judgment and could put more machinery into a given space to be operated, or more articles of merchandise within a given area and not have them mixed or confused than most men could who have occasion to conduct and manage similar affairs. If he were a military officer he would make a good drill master. He would be prompt, definite, and orderly, and he would be a master of complicated manœuvres.

The faculty of Form seems to be large, which gives him the ability to remember countenances, to recall faces and to become familiar with personalities; and with training, in circumstances that would call for it, he would remember the names as well as the faces. The face would suggest the name, or the name would suggest the face.

His utterances ought to be definite, clear, and precise, and not rambling, contradictory, or inharmonious. He is a good talker, but he talks right at the line of thought and follows it as a telegraphic message would follow the wire from New York to Boston by way of Buffalo without losing the track. If he had been educated for public speaking his hearers would have understood his theme as he intended to have it received. He is an accurate talker and able to put into words the true shades of his meaning. His faculty of Human Nature makes him able to estimate the talent, character, and value of strangers; and one clear glance of his bright and steady eye will take in the complex make-up of a stranger's mind, talent, and purpose. If he entertains a dislike for a man whom he meets, he has the tact and the kindness to say "no" and decline in an easy manner a proposition that may be offered, when perhaps half of the business men would rudely repel it, or stamp it out; that is, they would give an offensive answer. This man can say "no" without hurting. He can give a negative with seeming regret, as one does when he says, "Circumstances are such that I must decline the kind offer you make."

Albert Gallatin, eighty years ago, was appointed Minister to France, and while in that office he rendered essential service to Mr. Alexander Baring in the negotiation of loans for the French government. This was private service, and Mr. Baring in return pressed him to take a part of the loan, offering him such advantages in it, that without having any funds he could have realized a fortune.

"I thank you," was Gallatin's reply, "I will not accept your obliging offer, because a man who has had the direction of the finances of his country as long as I have should not die rich."

Mr. Wanamaker could say a thing of that sort and not give offence. We are aware that few men say such things, but they shine all the brighter when they are said.

As we pass backward from the location of Human Nature, which is found in the upper part of the forehead, about where the hair and forehead unite, we come to that elevation of the front part of the top head where Benevolence is located. Benevolence working in a character which has decided force and intellectual acumen, acts on character very much as sugar does in the composition of a beverage which contains brandy and lemon-juice. The water and the sugar soften the asperities of those articles and make them attractive to the taste. The sugar was not left out of his composition, and we think he gets it from his mother.

Veneration also seems to be largely developed, which is the basis of religious reverence and also of courtesy and of politeness in the intercourse of mankind. He can say, "I thank you," for little courtesies or favors in a way that makes them seem as if diamond dust were mixed with the golden utterance.

The organ of Spirituality is developed in conjunction with Veneration and Benevolence, and it tends to give him an insight and a foresight in reference to affairs, a kind of intuitive instinct which may not appear on the surface. He has also the tendency to repeat successful measures and processes, with a feeling that prosperity favored former experiences in that direction and ought to do

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so again. A fisherman who makes a lucky haul in a given place, likes to go back to that place and try it again. Predatory animals, if they have succeeded in making a satisfactory capture in a certain place will work toward that centre again and again, and the same feeling is illustrated in human beings. Some men get the reputation of being lucky because they have sagacity and foresight that generally leads them to successful results, owing also, partly to their industry as well as to their talent.

This man's organization enabled him, when he was young, to command the confidence and respect of wiser and older heads. He has the power of organizing and of combining, of looking ahead and seeing a better way, and so securing the confidence and the support of others. He would early acquire good credit among business men. He is ambitious to do that which is to be approved, and he would work hard to accomplish that which ought to be done. He has a quick sense of reputation, and he would feel keenly any blemish or censure cast upon his reputation.

His Secretiveness is rather strongly developed, but his apparent method of conducting affairs is direct and open. His large Agreeableness gives him the disposition to make what he says and does acceptable to others, and with his large Friendship and Benevolence he is careful of the feelings of subordinates, and often asks people to do that which he has a right to command them to do, and which most men would order to have done in a driving and mandatory way. His hand is not made up of acute angles and bones. It is a throbbing palm that is warm, and he clothes his authority and his executive force with a mellowness and smoothness of method and manner that awaken personal affection toward him as well as to give encouragement to do right for the sake of future reward. A bright, willing boy would be managed and treated by him in a way to lead the boy to work so that he would be one day well advanced and well paid. He loves life, which will aid him to prolong it.

He has thoroughness, a fair degree of courage, and a personality that is impressive. Standing nearly six feet high, turning the scales in the neighborhood of a hundred and sixty pounds, with the ardor of constitution which comes from the vital temperament, giving him his bright, steady eye, his plumpness of figure and of face and a kindly and agreeable expression of countenance, he has a pleasing and attractive personality.

Men often attract attention by the hardness and forbidding angularity of their features and motions, but let such a face as Mr. Wanamaker's confront a stranger, and he will incline to lean forward and say, "What can I do for you, please?" instead of straightening up, standing back and saying, "Who are you, Sir; to what am I indebted for this visit?"

This face invites, conciliates, and leads people to feel pliable, conformatory and liberal; and yet a delinquent who deserved to be thoroughly called to order, as sometimes a pupil needs to be in school, or a recalcitrant boy in a store or shop, would incline to wince before the expression and the indictment, and yet in future years he would not remember his teacher or his boss hatefully on account of the reproof, but he would incline to say, "Why did I not know better than to expose myself to such criticism? It was just, but it was so kindly and firm that it hurt."

People sometimes ask why certain men succeed. They may not have the broadest philosophical outreach, they may not be geniuses in the way of invention, and yet the whole public seem willing to contribute influence in favor of one person while they seem to grudge success to another type of men who are just as true and honest.

Such a head and face as this, such a temperament and constitution, ought to manifest friendliness, kindliness, tact, good taste, justice, and unusual liberality, especially in the form of sympathetical consideration for people who are in need, and who can be benefited by a good word or by an opportunity to work. There is as much favorable in-

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fluence involved in a man's character, which ministers to success, as there is in the acuteness and breadth of planning intellectual talent which he may possess.

In this case we have a wholesome, healthy, clean organization which understands facts and details and which appreciates combinations and complex forces and interests. He can attend to a thousand things and not drop any stitches. He can exercise justice and generosity. He can praise virtue and faithfulness and repel and discourage laxity and impropriety of conduct in others in such a way as to make people willing that he should have success and prosperity. Men who have a kindly disposition, ingenuity, practical talent, and business management and force of character, are able to create resources and make prosperity abundant, so that every one shall have a share in proportion as he is able to contribute to the general good.

Mr. Wanamaker has the talent to make friends and to keep them, and the ability to do business in such a way that the buyer is benefited as well as the manufacturer and the merchant.

Good sense, industry, integrity, kindness, and friendship united will deserve, and generally win, success.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The busy life of Mr. Wanamaker has been prolific of thought, activity, and work.

If the brief data here presented were developed from this, the merest skeleton, to the ample reality it would read like a romance.

Benjamin Franklin entered Philadelphia as a boy from Boston seeking work as a printer, interrogated electricity effectually, became a member of the first or revolutionary Congress, was on the committee who drafted the Declaration of Independence, appended his signature to it, became the first Postmaster General, and stood among kings as his country's minister and negotiated peace. His grave in Philadelphia and Independence Hall are ranked together as places of interest to visit.

George Law, a poor farmer boy, began his career as a millionaire by carrying the hod, his last job in masonry was the High Bridge of the New York waterworks over the Harlem River. He became the owner of a great ocean steamship line.

Commodore Vanderbilt, a Staten Island boatman, became the masterful man of his age in steam ships and railway enterprises, and the city of New York trusted his word without bonds in a job costing three million dollars in sinking the railroad to Harlem. Each had a thin, common-school education, but each had brain and used it.

John Wanamaker was born July 11, 1838, in the southern part of Philadelphia County.

While attending public school he worked in a brick-yard carried on by his father. At fourteen years of age he left school and obtained a position as messenger in the publishing house of Troutman & Hayes, Market Street below Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Subsequently the family removed to Indiana, but returned to Philadelphia in 1856.

After his return he obtained a position in the retail clothing store of Barclay Lippincott, corner of Fifth and Market Streets. Afterward he obtained a position with a higher salary with Joseph M. Bennett of "Tower Hall," then the largest clothing store in Philadelphia. Mr. Bennett said of him that he seemed to be a "Natural-born organizer."

In 1858 he went to Minnesota for the benefit of his health. On his return he was chosen secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

At the beginning of the war he sought to enlist but was refused on account of having weak lungs. On the day Fort Sumter was fired upon, he opened a small clothing store at the southeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets with Nathan Brown, his brother-in-law. The sales for the first year amounting to less than $25,000. Afterward he

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opened the stores at Nos. 818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

In 1875 he conceived the idea of combining the stores in one, erecting a building on the recently vacated Freight Depot at Thirteenth and Market Streets.

In 1876 the new store was opened, but having changed his plans the others were not removed.

His method of conducting business has been widely copied in the great cities of the United States.

He was a member of the Board of Finance during the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and rendered efficient aid in raising the necessary funds.

He was Chairman of the Board of Revenue and of the Press Committee and other committees of the Board of Finance. Also a member of the Citizens' Relief Committee for the Irish famine, and the yellow fever sufferers of the South. Also a member of bank-boards and important committees and was appointed to the directorship of benevolent associations. He was President of the Young Men's Christian Association for eight years, and during his administration the building at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets was erected.

In political life he is a member of the Union League and was chairman of the committee to aid in the election of President Harrison.

He had previously declined offers of nomination to public places but accepted the position of Postmaster General in Harrison's Cabinet. He introduced improved business methods into the department adding greatly to its efficiency. He remained till the close of the administration, returning to his business interests.

In early life he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, taking great interest in temperance and Sunday-school work.

Bethany Sunday-school was established in a humble way in 1858, it now has 3,600 scholars and 128 teachers and officers.

During all this time he has kept a firm grasp on his business interests and now has the largest retail store in the world.

In 1717 or 1719 several emigrants came from the Palatine and settled in Pennsylvania. Among the names of these persons is one similar to Wanamaker, and as Mr. Wanamaker can trace his family back for three generations in Pennsylvania, he thinks his ancestors were among these early settlers.

TWO NOBLE BIRTHDAYS.

FEBRUARY 12—FEBRUARY 22.

It is two hundred and seventy-six years since the little band of Christian men, who fled to Holland to escape the flame of religious persecution which was then burning in England, left Delftshaven on board the Mayflower, for the New World. They had a rough and trying passage, but their thoughts were fixed on the future; and ere they landed they formed themselves by a solemn, voluntary compact into a body politic; so that in the cabin of the Mayflower humanity asserted its rights, and government was instituted on the basis of equal laws for the general good. December 22, 1620, they landed on Plymouth Rock, and there found a home for themselves and their little ones. Their sufferings during the first three years beggar all description. Yet how heroic was their spirit in the wild forest home!

They then bowed to worship God and avow their deep attachment to the principles of Truth and Freedom. No ordinary men were these Pilgrim Fathers —such is the name by which they are known, and for no every-day purpose did they live. We are told they were the most remarkable men which the world has ever produced.

They drew up a constitution which served as a sort of Magna Charta, em-

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bracing as it did all the fundamental principles of just government.

After the war of the revolution the United States elected its first President, and General Washington was chosen to fill that position.

There is a tendency in every country that boasts a history (and which country has not?) to canonize its leaders and great men to such an extent as to make them "superhuman." It is not our intention, however, to divest the characters of any of our great and noble men or women (who shall adorn these pages) of any of their humanistic traits, weaknesses, or failings. These they must have, but there has been a strong leaning on the part of some historians to pass over the mental struggles, of typical heroes, and surround their memories with impossibilities. The fault may have lain in their omissions rather than in their adulation. When people who are before the public eye are so stripped of all human characteristics as to make them demi-gods, then we are inclined to ask, Was so much credit due to them after all that they succeeded so well in their attainments, their bravery, or their sacrifices?

It is somewhat comforting to lesser magnets to know that these sainted characters had after all their human side, that they also may have got ruffled at times, or even have grown hungry, as



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Benjamin Franklin was once seen walking down Market Street in Philadelphia with a roll of bread under each arm, while he was munching a third. It may even interest some people more to know what Washington paid for his washing and how he wrote his farewell address, than to read that he was the best man the world ever had.

George Washington was born February 22, 1732, he sprang from good stock and from his mother he inherited his fine physique and manly bearing. Washington early learned the secret of filial reverence, respect, and obedience.

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When, however, his mother tried to prevent his accepting the brilliant offer of a position on Braddock's staff, he said, "It would reflect dishonor upon me to refuse, and that, I am sure must or ought to give you greater uneasiness than my going in an honorable command!"

Washington was six feet high and proportionately made, rather slender than thick, for a person of that height, and pretty long arms and thighs. He was characterized for his large Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Veneration. He would have shown these qualities in whatever calling he had been placed. The elements of integrity, rectitude, fidelity, positiveness, and energy, were paramount with him.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Born February 12, 1809.

"Honest Abe," as he was called, had many inherited characteristics to overcome, but he rose higher in spite of them than many men who have had a better worldly outfit to commence with.

He possessed the motive mental temperament, which was combined with large perceptive faculties, great energy, very large Conscientiousness and Benevolence. It was the last two faculties that helped to make him the true and sympathetic man he was.

In his earlier years, when he worked hard at rail splitting, he cultivated his motive temperament, but as he matured and followed the profession of law he used his force in mental rail splitting through cultivating the powers of his mind.

Abraham Lincoln had a mine of sympathy and tenderness, and in this particular he was different from Washington. The latter was more majestic, reverential and dignified, while Lincoln was tender to a fault—humorous and witty and possessed of large Eventuality, Comparison, and Individuality, and could remember and tell stories in a matchless way. He thus made friends

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of his opponents in political and business transactions. But never were circumstances more embarrassing, never was the line of action more difficult to determine.

In short when comparing the two men who held such unique positions, it is interesting to see how they differed in point of character.

Washington was just and thoughtful.

Lincoln was just and kind.

Washington was dignified and self-contained.

Lincoln was independent.

Washington was fond of children.

Lincoln was equally so.

Washington was generous.

Lincoln gave away time, money, and sympathy.

Washington was solemnly in earnest.

Lincoln's earnestness was tinged with humor.

Both were hard workers.

Both were conscientious men.

Both were faithful to their convictions.

Washington was well balanced, temperamentally.

Lincoln was lacking in the vital temperament.

Washington had more Hope than Mirthfulness.

Lincoln had more Mirthfulness than Hope.

Washington's forehead was narrow in the upper portion.

Lincoln's was broader on the outer corner of Causality.

Washington did not court social intercourse.

Lincoln was particularly sympathetic and friendly.

Washington had an inflexible will.

Lincoln had great perseverance.

Strange to say both men had to do with great conflicts.

The one with the Revolutionary War, the other with the War of the Rebellion, and each required moral courage for the great crisis. The world has recorded its verdict.

Washington served his country in emancipating it from English rule.

Lincoln served his country and the world in emancipating a race and won England's sympathy.

J. A. F.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS—No. 8.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D., LL.B.

GENIUS HANDICAPPED—A STUDY.

At a social gathering which I attended not long since, there was present a man in middle life whose appearance attracted my attention at first sight. He would attract notice in any company, because of his remarkably large head, and the air of quiet dignity with which it was carried. Yet it might be disappointing to most persons who should meet him for the first time to be told that his position in life was rather of the ordinary. At least, we were told by one who claims a good acquaintance with the gentleman that while there was much in his character that was striking; in the relations of business and finance he was a comparative failure, and barely won a scanty subsistence for his rather moderate family. To those who had known him for a considerable time he offered something of a puzzle. They thought that he ought to be eminent; but somehow, he did not command general respect for shining talent.

This man is an interesting study for the physiognomist, both facially and craniologically. He has a head fully twenty-four and one half inches in circumference, and developed in fair proportion to that circumference in the anterior and upper parts. The forehead appears to bulge, swelling laterally overmuch; but on close examination this appearance is due mainly to a faulty comparison with average heads, the casual observer not taking into account the great difference between this head and those commonly seen. The greater

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expansion laterally and superiorly is but a necessary effect of the unusual size of the head.

Coming to anything like an analysis, we find that a glance at the general physical make-up of the man impresses us at once that the relation between his head and body is not as harmonious as it should be; for the latter is but medium in size and weight, and of that delicate contour that suggests lack of robust energy. The temperament is of the nervous class, while the functions that relate to nutrition and blood distribution are quite moderate in activity.

We learn on inquiry that he was born with a large head, and that as a child no serious illness was the occasion of an exaggerated growth or deformity, but the development continued with his advance toward man's estate. The nervous temperament, then, was conspicuous in childhood, and the intimations of function include a generally active intellect, especially on the side of reflection. One would think that he was born a philosopher. A well-rounded side-head, whose outline merges in that of the outer forehead, near the hair line, must have given promise of the association of imagination with ideas reproduced from what had come through observation. Then, the height of the forehead, with its full arch, and the broad sinciput, conveys the idea of a fertility of suggestion, in itself rare enough.

Here seemed a man who should be able to look deeply into the problems of nature, to study all questions philosophically; a man who should be aided by a ready intuition in meeting any of the requirements of current life; while extraordinary emergencies should have but stimulated his faculties to degrees of exercise that were only agreeable. One is reminded of the pose of Humboldt or of Kant, by the manner of this head; and it were easy enough to assume possibilities of accomplishment like those of the great German savants, had his childhood and youth been bred in an environment similar to that of the German. He must have been a precocious boy, and an exceptionally bright young man, showing capacity for doing a multitude of different things. We can easily infer that in the circle to which his birth introduced him he was an inspiration, a leader, and, yet, unfortunately, without a guide or a definite object, occasions, not purposes, drawing him on, while opportunity and tutoring were lacking to place him in the proper channel of education and of occupation.

His natural gifts of speech, ingenuity and tone expression found pleasant employment in his social relationship, and he enjoyed the precedence and applause accorded by his associates. Doubtless he was led to think himself a very superior individual and capable enough for more than the common avocations of life. Such a man with so much versatility and such strong adaptation must have hobbies; they would naturally originate in his thought; would change in phase according to suggestion.

With such a development on the intuitional side, with such an ideal nature, and especially with so much zest for the grand and wonderful, he would be given to conceptions of a far-reaching, advanced, impracticable sort. He would be found entertaining views regarded chimerical by matter-of-fact people. He would be metaphysical rather than synthetical, and could perceive connection and coherence where the average thinker would see only vagueness and illusions.

I have intimated that with so much brain, and his high nerve quality this man had capabilities of high achievement; but could I find in his organization any suggestions of a reason for his failure to realize such possibilities? A scrutiny of the body reveals, at the present time certainly, a deficient vital tone. It is likely that he never possessed those ample resources of digestion and circulation that would be necessary to sustain the activity of the brain at a high level. No doubt in early manhood he showed periods of brilliancy, powers of reasoning, a sprightly humor, and readiness of judgment, etc., that surprised his familiars. But these periods were short-

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lived, and lacked that continuance which would terminate in effective results. His large brain, therefore, has been denied the vital support essential to its vigorous and sustained exercise.

We can understand, too, the effect of a rather humdrum routine employment at the desk upon a nature of this kind, dampening its ardor, reducing its zeal and cheer; and so suppressing the ideals that might hover in the thought. One accustomed to study head contours will early discover that in this particular head there is an almost abrupt falling off at the coronal line, back of the centre allotted to steadfastness, while the area of that centre is comparatively flat. Outwardly and downward from this region the head expands, indicating that the feeling of social attachment is very strong; while the approbative spirit is also influential. The lower part of the posterior region is disproportionately narrow, for its backward projection shows weakness on the side of the instinct which prompts to bold and self-confident action. Hence we conclude that we have to do with a nature lacking in two elements very essential to material success to-day, namely, a well-sustained and resourceful vitality, the other, that force impetus and determination that an original and suggestive intellect would require for the systematic prosecution of its enterprises.

While there is so much to admire in such a nature, its delicacy, versatility, its geniality, sympathetic readiness, æsthetic delicacy, power of thought, conception and expression, cheerfulness and urbanity, we are disappointed by its want of an independent, self-assured personality; by its tendency to fluctuation and its instability of application.

A view of the forehead and temporal region suggests genius, so rare is the development; but a study of the upper, posterior part furnishes the clew to explain the comparative obscurity in which the man's middle life is passing. That evening a lady, who knows the man, as people commonly know their society acquaintances, said to me, "I wish you would tell me the reason Mr. C—— does not do well; he is a remarkably smart man, but seems to fail in everything he undertakes." My answer is contained in the foregoing analysis.

TWO BACKHEADS—FROM LIFE.

If "the apparel oft proclaims the man," as Shakspeare puts it in the mouth of one of his characters, certainly the lines of the head and face declare what he is. We have noted that people are much given nowadays to looking at the back part of the head for indications of disposition. They are right in this whether they know the scientific relation between the occipital development and mind expression or not. The important connection between that part of the head and one's social nature is indisputable, whether we speak of the function there situated as sensory or instinct.

The idea is not so recent as the date of Gall's definite announcement we dare to say, for ancient writers have recorded opinion that is strikingly similar. A poet of Greece in ante-Christian days. Apollodorus, in his "Argonautes" describes a certain fair lady who was much affected toward a captain in Agamemnon's army—that martial array which for so many years besieged the Trojan city, and this is what he wrote:

The flame that her fair form consumes,
The vital nerves and all enthralls,
Starts from that place her head behind
Where pain exquisite seems inspired
When fervor deep, and longing sweet
The heart's best sense doth mightily enthrall.

Whether or not the ancients observed differences of physical development in connection with their ideas of place for special faculty we are not prepared to affirm, but it certainly appears likely that their views in this respect were hinged upon noted variations of local contour and size. Such a reference as that just given not unreasonably involves a perception of variation.

The two representations presented

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herewith are striking in contrast. They are from nature and abundantly significant of marked differences of disposition in certain social particulars. No. 1 shows a decided fulness of the lower or



NO. I.

neck region of the head, while there is a flatness of the central region that seems to mark a want of development in correspondence. On the other hand No. 2 shows much less lower fulness, while the central region is filled out in a manner that by comparison with No. 1 seems quite unusual. What should we expect in these cases, but very dissimilar sense expression as regards the organic functions of the parts under examination.

In No. 1 the fervor described by the poet Apollodorus is manifested on occasion, doubtless. We should expect the owner of such a backhead to intimate a warm interest in friends, especially those not of his sex, to be gallant, courteous, and attentive to women generally, to take an interest especially in those occupations that bring one in friendly contact with women. But the instinct that inspires interest in the young, in children, is not well exhibited. Here No. 2 is conspicuous; he is as strongly constituted in that line as No. 1 is weakly constituted. Children, the young, are delightful in his eye. Indeed the sentiment that looks upon the younger members of the family with tenderness is more earnestly expressed by him than is customary with men. As a business man, citizen, public officer, he would be found an advocate of those measures and enterprises that have a relation to the welfare of the young di-



NO. II.

rectly or indirectly. He might be rough-visaged and severe according to the notion of grown people, but children are drawn toward him by influences that they feel and respond to quickly.

No. 1 has his social affiliations that are marked in expression. His vocation brings him in contact with women, and he readily obtains their respect and esteem for cordial and courteous conduct. He has the instincts large that give him

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facility of adaptation to the gentle sex, and it is no labor for him to serve them although the doing so may be at the cost of much personal inconvenience. Children are secondary elements in his view of social life; woman as wife and friend stands regnant in his domestic horizon.



A HEALTHY WOMAN.

In nature one finds a thousand forms of the beautiful that challenge appreciative study and admiration, but it seems to me that the healthy mind viewing nature through a sound eye estimates at the highest the symmetrical and strong in human nature. A well-proportioned man or woman in whose face are the hues of a pure and healthy circulation, and whose movements exhibit the elastic, prompt, and graceful responses of well-developed nerve and muscle, is most attractive to us. Especially the woman who combines health, symmetry, strength and grace, has a fascination that can scarcely be described in words.

It is not mere beauty of face that charms us, it is rather expression that conveys to our consciousness the conviction that the woman in view is a woman true; has those qualities of kindness, tenderness, and intelligence that are so needed to soften and refine the common relations of our social life. Beauty of thought and character gleam in the face, impress the diction, ennoble the action. The very dress of such beauty impresses us, not by the pattern of fashion, the shining gewgaws of trimming and ornament, but by its simplicity and adaptation to use.

Such a figure as that in the illustration is something of the kind we can admire. The spirit of feature and attitude please. It suggests at once the idea of strength and harmony. The dress in its style and fit exhibits comfort. Room to breathe, space for free movement from neck to ankle, contrast sharply with the usual dress prescribed by Madam Tailor-made. Note the full, rounded face, and infer that an unrestricted respiration quickens the vitality of the tissues and imparts a cherry ripeness to the skin. That is a graceful attitude—nothing mincing or prim about it, but well balanced and firm. Note the line of the waist and the nice proportions of chest and hips, with no startling void of corseted contraction between. A good type of womanhood indeed; beautiful, lovely, and loving, the kind that makes the home delightful, gives society the hope of a normal growth, and the general community a normal stimulus upward in the line of substantial progress.

"Sir," said an irate little man of about four feet eleven inches to a six footer, "I would have you know, sir, that I have been well brought up." "Possibly," was the answer, "but you have not been brought up far."

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ENGLISH MEN OF NOTE.

1. OUR FOREMOST ENGLISH BARRISTERS.

By J. A. Fowler.

The question is naturally asked "What constitutes a lawyer, barrister, and Queen's Counsel, phrenologically speaking?" There are certainly special characteristics that fit a man for the profession of the law, and the faculties



SIR RICHARD WEBSTER, Q.C., M.P.

of the mind that we generally find prominently developed among our noted leaders of the bar, are Comparison, Causality, Human Nature, Order, Mirthfulness, Combativeness, Self-Esteem, and Firmness. They give to the character the power of criticism, intuitive ability, capacity to reason and debate, method in preparing cases, superior memory of previous cases, keen wit, sarcasm, courage to defend opinions, self-confidence, and great determination of mind.



SIR RICHARD WEBSTER, Q.C., M.P.

Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., holds the unique position of Attorney-General, and is the head of the English bar at the present time. He is a very learned lawyer, not over-burdened with wit, and is very much thought of by his fellows for having dared to criticise the present Chief Justice for making a joke at his expense. He has been a great athlete in his day, and is a veritable John Bull of the proper sort, for he is solid, substantial, serious, and not given to trivialities.

His Causality is large, and gives him a substantial breadth of forehead. He is keen in his criticisms, and logical in debate, which will be recognized from his large comparison. He is reticent and tactful, and knows how to attend to his own business. He is strong and powerful in argument; he can roar like a British Lion when he feels like it, and also be suave, polite, and genial at other times. He possesses a distinct personality.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY, Q.C., M.P.

Sir Robert Finlay, the Solicitor-General. This gentleman holds the next legal position of importance at the English bar. He has won his high position by no small amount of effort, energy, and perseverance. Hardly any professional work for a young man, just commencing, is surrounded by so many difficulties as the bar. Hence many good lawyers drift into other lines of work from sheer necessity after they have eaten their "legal dinners", but Sir Robert has conquered, step by step, and although he began his career at the lowest rung of the ladder, he has now lifted himself up to the position of Solicitor-General.

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He is a shrewd, hard-headed Scotsman. His head is broad at the organs of Cautiousness and Constructiveness; but it is not largely developed in Continuity, consequently he is versatile and flexible in mind and work. He possesses a good perceptive intellect, and is exceedingly sagacious and far-sighted.



SIR ROBERT FINLAY, Q.C., M.P.

SIR EDWARD CLARK, Q.C., M.P.

During the recent famous Jamieson trial, we had an excellent opportunity of examining the heads of the cream of the English bar, among whom was Sir Edward Clark. In the lobby of the House of Commons we have also had the opportunity of seeing this ponderous head on a country church. He is appealed to which resembles the dome of St. Paul's on a country church. He is appealed to in all cases of intricate detail; is one of the best advocates at the bar, and at present is one of the most financially successful barristers.

As distinction is often hardly bought, his less successful political and professional friends have often used him for their butt, but he cares but little about their criticisms. He is a born fighter, and has a wrought-iron will, which is seen by the height of his head over the ears, and the massive intellect in the anterior region.

The keenness of the eye, which manifests itself in a half-closed expression, indicates the faculty of Secretiveness, which is largely developed an inch over the ear, and which gives tact and diplomacy and close scrutiny. He possesses tremendous energy, which is noticeable by the width of the head in the

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basilar region. He never loses a point, opportunity, or occasion for hitting his arguments straight home. He declined Lord Salisbury's offer to act as Solicitor-General, preferring the enjoyment of active service in his profession to the compulsory inactivity of a salaried officer of



SIR EDWARD CLARK, Q.C., M.P.

the Government, with comparatively nothing to do.

The distance between the upper lip and the point of the nose gives him power of condensation; and the close, thin lips accompany the fulness two inches above the top of the ear.

He has remarkable power to observe details, and an alertness which manifests itself in his large Comparison and Intuition.

SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD, Q.C., M.P.

It is a fortunate thing that lawyers or barristers are not all alike in the administration of their professional work.

We have in Sir Frank Lockwood a fine comparison to Sir Edward Clark. The former is as sunny, humorous, or witty as Sir Edward is serious and didactic. Sir Frank has a merry twinkle in his eye, and humorous curves around his mouth and orbits. The lines of hospitality and sympathy are distinctly marked by the side of the nostril, which characteristics are to be seen in his large Benevolence, Mithfulness, and Hope. In fact, these faculties are larger than his Combativeness and Self-Esteem.

He has probably won more cases through good-humoredly "laughing them out of court" than any other barrister, for he has an admirable way of showing up the ludicrous side of his opponent's case before the judge and jury.

He knows the art of whispering, sotto voce, when any cross-examination is going on. Kindliness, openness, and sincerity are points very much in his favor. His large perceptive intellect makes him capable of gathering knowledge, facts, and statistics on the spur of the moment, and instead of getting out of temper, he puts everyone in the best of humor, at the same time reigns supreme, holds the



SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD, Q.C., M.P.

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reins in his own hands, brings his telling evidence before the court, and gains his point.

2. SIR EDWARD JOHN POYNTER, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, LONDON.

This gentleman, though an Englishman (at least so considered), was born in Paris. He is sixty years of age, but matured early, and looks somewhat older, possibly owing to his gray beard. His earliest success was made when he was about thirty years of age. Sir Edward Poynter, as President of the Royal Academy, follows the leadership of two distinguished Presidents, he is a good conservative choice for the place to which he has been elected. It may not be generally known that he is the uncle of Rudyard Kipling. His election was followed by the conferring of a knighthood upon him by the Queen, who invested him also with the chain that is the badge of office of the Presidents of the Royal Academy. Sir Edward is director of the National Gallery with an annual salary of £1,000, while the President of the Royal Academy receives a similar sum.



SIR EDWARD J. POYNTER.

It will be noticed that his portrait indicates a mind of great culture, refinement, and quality. The mental and the motive temperaments predominate, while the vital is hardly sufficiently developed. His artistic qualities manifest themselves in his large Ideality, Sublimity, Intuition, Imitation, Comparison, Order, and Color. The two latter faculties slightly raise the curve of the brow; hence he has ability to manifest considerable thought in portraying outlines, proportions, the blending of colors, the adaptation of subject pictures; or, in other words, combining character sketches with suitable scenery. He is a keen observer of men, and is a great lover of animals, and knows how to reproduce the true characteristics of both, with special delicacy of touch and interpretation. He works from an ideal standpoint and blends the beautiful with his love of the true and accurate. Conscientiousness and Comparison form in his character the tribunal of his best work.

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His forehead is well represented in the region that gives him thoughtfulness, depth to his philosophy, reasoning ability, analytical power, and keenness to penetrate subjects and persons.

For years he has been recognized as an artist of talent and special ability, and it is to be hoped that he will long live to fill the honorable position to which he has just been called.

DR. GALL'S HOUSE AT TIEFENBRONN.



BIRTHPLACE OF DR. F. J. GALL, BORN 1758, TIEFENBRONN, BADEN, GERMANY

One of the practical results of the Centenary Meetings held in honor of Dr. Gall in London, England, March 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, has been the erection of a handsome tablet over the doorway of his birthplace, Tiefenbronn, Baden, Germany. This is the first step that has been taken to mark the spot of the illustrious scientist's birthplace, and to do honor to his valuable life-work.

There has never been a sufficient amount of enthusiasm to previously carry out any suggestion of this kind.

It will be a lasting tribute to the famous physician, scientist, and phrenologist.

The tablet contains the following inscription:

In memory of the founder of Phrenology,
Dr. F. J. Gall,
Born in this house in the year 1758.
This tablet has been erected as a token of high esteem by those present at the Centennial celebrations held in London, March, 1896.
L. N. Fowler, Esq., President.

Our friend and correspondent writes from Tiefenbronn: "Some physicians from our neighboring town intended to fête the event, but on account of the late season, they postponed it till next spring, when I will report about it."

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LOCALITY. No. 2—GEOGRAPHY.

By Nelson Sizer.

If we carry the study of the faculty of Locality in its application to the great globe itself, and not merely to the house, store, and neighborhood where one lives, we see its infinite uses and utility. By means of the application of the function of Locality to the science of navigation, involving mathematics and astronomy as a means of finding a place and knowing where we are on the bosom of the trackless ocean, we have a field opened for endless study and ample reward; and it will be observed that the whole field of transit and navigation is based on the single thought, where, and the way to find it.

Geography is one of the most fascinating of studies, especially to one who has large Locality, and therefore a constitutional interest in knowing and remembering localities of interesting places.

There ought to be a more practical method of teaching geography and impressing it on the mind, than merely making maps for study according to careful surveys, and noting the latitude and longitude of places we may wish to contemplate. We want to learn locations and remember them as we do definitions of words. For instance, suppose a teacher in the city of New York wishes to train a class in geography to test what the pupils know who have studied their atlases and have observed the location of Boston, Portland, Quebec, Halifax, etc. The teacher should direct a class to close their books and answer questions from memory.

The teacher asks:

"Where is Boston?" Being located in New York they would try to think of the direction and perhaps remember the distance, and those having a good idea and memory of locality, would say:

"It is north-east of New York, about two hundred miles."

"If we extend the line beyond Boston, what important places will it reach?"

"It will take in Portland and Bangor, Me., and in stretching onward it will reach Halifax. Still farther projected it will reach England without much variation of direction."

Then the teacher will call the class back and ask:

"Where is Philadelphia?"

"About ninety miles south-west of New York," will be the reply, as if the line between Halifax and New York were projected southward. "If carried farther, it takes in Washington, and still farther projected it takes in New Orleans."

He could then ask the class:

"In what direction is Montreal from New York?"

Some of them would get it right and say, "Directly north."

And then ask for Ottawa, the capital of Canada, which would be north-north-west. We then ask for Toronto, which is due north-west, and Chicago is west and slightly north.

We call the class home again, and ask: "Where is Cincinnati?"

"A little south of west," will be the proper reply.

"And San Francisco?" The same answer.

"In what direction is Cape Horn from New York?"

"Due south; the line passing just east of Cuba."

"Where is the location of the continent of South America?"

"Mostly lying east of a line drawn from New York to Cape Horn."

But, in the study of geography our pupils are not all located in New York. We go to Boston and ask a class the questions, and they will give the same answer in regard to Halifax, but Quebec lies directly north of Boston, while Montreal lies north-west of Boston and directly north of New York. When in Boston they tell us that New York is south-west, and we project the line to

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Philadelphia, Washington, and New Orleans, repeating what the New York class have uttered. Chicago and San Francisco will be west, with a slight south-west bending of the line from Chicago to San Francisco.

Taking a class in Cincinnati, most of the directions are changed. A class in Chicago would look south-east for Cincinnati, east-south-east for Washington, south of east for Philadelphia, east-south-east for New York, directly east for Boston, and east-north-east for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and England.



I. LOCALITY (SEE X X ON THE FOREHEAD).

Another way to test and to cultivate locality would be to ask a class of twenty in a school to consider for a moment:

"Where is your home located from this schoolroom?" And then ask one boy to point as nearly as possible in the direction of his home. He will probably point in the right direction. If the teacher asks another pupil he will point in still another direction, and when that has raised a high interest and seems like play, then ask each pupil to point his hand in the direction of his own home, and it will be amusing to look across the schoolroom and see the many different directions in which the hands will be pointed.

Now, that is the study of locality; it is domestic locality. Each knows about where his home is and points toward it.

We enter a dark room, we think where the match-safe is and steer for it, carefully avoiding whatever may be in the way, and sometimes we are amused at the accuracy of our perception in regard to the locality of the object.

A man travelling through the United States will remember being at New Orleans, and of thinking while there of the different places in the country where he has been or wishes to go. Another time he is at Denver, Col., and he has to re-locate the places that he thinks of; Denver being then the centre. In travelling from Boston to San Francisco in a railway train a person changes his relative position in regard to all places except those on a direct line of his journey, and when he passes one of those places he has to look east for it instead of west, as he did before he reached it.



II. CAPTAIN COOK. LOCALITY, LARGE.

But, there are other people besides those in America and New York to study geography and learn and practise the laws of location; to learn in what direction the different places are from each other and from the thinker, as well as their several distances.

Suppose we are in London. The teacher asks a class of pupils to point out the location of Dover, and most of them will point east-south-east. Ask where Brighton is, and the pupils should point directly south. Ask for Southampton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight, and they will point south-west, and by projecting the line with a westward course, it will reach Land's End. Students keen in local talent would point nearly west for Bristol and Cardiff, a little north of west for Cork, a lit-

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tle farther north-west for Dublin, about north-west for Liverpool, and in a more westward direction for the Isle of Man and Belfast, Ireland. Manchester, Eng., will be found a little eastward from the line leading from London to Liverpool.



III. GENERAL NEAL DOW. LOCALITY, LARGE.

Pope asks the question:

"Say, where's the north?
At York 'tis on the Tweed,
And there at Orkney:
At Orkney," who shall tell us "where?"

Nottingham, Sheffield, and York are a trifle west of north from London. Newcastle is on the same line, which, if continued, brings us to Berwick on the Tweed. From Berwick to Edinburgh we go west about a degree, and then take a straight northerly course for the Orkneys.

But the English are travelling people. They want to know where everything is on the face of the earth. They belt the globe in every direction, except the North Pole, and they and others work hard to reach that. Therefore, we must not confine the English student to his snug little island, for he sends his thought and his ships and follows his interest all over the world.

From London, we reach Paris, Madrid, and Gibraltar by a south-west line. A south-east line projected from London will reach Rome. Another one still

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more east of south from London will reach Constantinople, and that line projected will reach Jerusalem, and thrown a little more easterly it reaches Calcutta and Hong Kong. A line south-east by east from London reaches Vienna; a line a little north of east reaches Berlin, and due north-east reaches Copenhagen and St. Petersburgh.

The tendency to navigate the seas and settle the world's surface comes from the activity of locality, supplemented and intensified often by the desire for golden gains, permanent settlement and domination.

The English-speaking people are the best and most successful colonists in the world. They enjoy finding new lands and colonizing them, establishing government and the rights and liberty of person and property wherever they plant themselves and their flag; and they are therefore the ones who need to study locality and navigation and practise them.

Now, this whole matter of navigation and of geography is based on the principles involved in the faculty of Locality—in other words, the principle of direction and distance. So ships, like a weaver's shuttle, ply from shore to shore, through darkness and storm, without opportunity to take daily observation; and yet the accuracy of the navigator is sometimes such, that although he has been sailing for days by dead reckoning, the mouth of the harbor he has been aiming for appears right in a direct line with the prow of his ship.

A navigator told me that during a voyage in a sailing ship from New York to Liverpool they had thick weather, which prevented their seeing either the sun, the stars, or land for nearly a week, and when the heavens cleared up one morning they found that the vessel was pointing directly into the mouth of the River Mersey, the welcome harbor of Liverpool.

In early times, before navigation became a science, vessels were confined to coasting, keeping for the most part in sight of the land, as a guide to the seaman's course. Therefore, when science mapped the starry heavens and taught the navigator to learn his location on the trackless ocean by the position of the sun by day and the stars by night, and also by dead reckoning when both the sun and the stars were obscured by clouds, a new and broad field was opened for human enterprise and civilization. This new and expanded science of navigation utilizes the faculty of Locality and its co-ordinating faculties, in a broader and sharper sense than is required on the solid earth.

The ship, which is the navigator's home, is not like a land home, stationary, but is constantly changing its position in respect to all permanent localities. In its progress the ship finds no landmarks in the pathless waste of waters, and the navigator must study the map of the heavens and with his instruments ascertain the direction of certain stars from his ship, and thus he learns to calculate his latitude and longtitude.

The difficulty of this problem is augmented by the fact that the earth's surface is revolving at the rate of 1040 miles an hour, and the seaman must depend on his chronometer and calculations to know by the relative position of the stars what must be the true place of the ship.

The young son of an eminent sea-captain was a passenger on his father's ship. The weather had been very rough, observations were scanty and all on board seemed alarmed and anxious except this little boy, who was happy and undisturbed. Someone asked him if he did not feel afraid in such terrible weather? He looked up with a smile, cast his eye up toward the pilot-house and said:

"No, I am not afraid, my father is at the wheel!"

To those who are not familiar with navigation the captain of the ship seems to be a kind of demi-God; a sort of Divine Providence vouchsafed for that trip. He is supposed to know; and his own safety, as well as that of the passengers and ship, depends upon his knowledge, prudence, courage, and skill.

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The practical training of the faculty of Locality, which has been urged in this article, will be of immense interest to those whose business requires them to travel, as well as to those who have much to do with a mailing department, as in a post-office, or as the correspondent for a business house. To know and remember the names and the localities of places scattered over a large country is of great importance; and cultivating the faculty for home-use is therefore a part of education.

The blind generally have the organ of Locality large and highly cultivated, and they find their way all over town, the house, or the store. They also have the organ of Size large, and they know distance as well as direction, and in some cases play the piano and organ correctly.

Some persons, though they have excellent sense and skill, seem utterly devoid of the sense of locality, or place, and forget which is right or left until their ring-finger is recalled. Therefore, if names of streets were obliterated they would lose their way very often. Any faculty blotted out leaves a blank in the mental keyboard, as, for instance, Time, Tune, Calculation, and Color.

When a person is idiotic in the reasoning faculties he is called an idiot; and then again we find geniuses in music, dates, numbers, and colors.

It may seen startling to the reader to know that every one of the perceptive faculties is equally susceptible to culture and is valuable in practical life in an equal degree; and if all those faculties were well nurtured, trained, and made strong and active by practice, it would make life's facts glow with richness of color and detail, instead of being like a dim or blurred photograph, made so by being taken in a fog or out of focus.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

LESSON IX.—SIGNS AND MODES OF DEATH.

The brain, heart, and lungs, have been aptly styled, "The Tripod of Life." The soundness and proper action of these three organs, constitute what we call health: the ceasing to work of any one and consequently all of them, constitutes what is called "death." Death may be attributed to one or more of three causes, (a) The wearing out of the tissues of the organs; (b) disease, resulting in the destruction of the tissues; and (c) accident, also resulting in the destruction of the tissues. There are therefore three different modes of death, according as it begins at the brain, the heart, or the lungs.

Death commencing with the brain is called "coma" as in apoplexy, etc.; with the heart, syncope, as in hemorrhage; with the lungs, asphyxia, as in drowning, etc.

The most obvious signs of death, are the cessation of breathing, no movement of chest, no moist breath to dim a looking-glass placed before the mouth. Cessation of the heart's action, no impulse against side, or pulse beating in the arteries. Eyelids half closed, eyes

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dim and glassy, pupils dilated. Jaws clenched—tongue appearing between teeth—frothy mucus about the nose and mouth—fingers half closed, and after a time, the body rigid and surface cold.

The chief causes of sudden death are apoplexy, aneurism, heart disease, suffocation, injuries to the nervous system, sunstroke, struck by lightning, and poisoning.

Insensibility is the suspension (not the cessation) of the functions of animal life, except those of respiration and circulation.

The chief causes of insensibility are injuries to brain, compression caused by fracture of skull, diseases of brain, apoplexy, epilepsy, etc. Poisoning by narcotics—opium, morphine, chloroform, etc. Blood poisoning from kidney diseases, etc. Insensibility may be caused by any of the foregoing, singly or in combination, consequently no single sign can be relied on in forming a conclusion as to the condition of the patient when found insensible.

When a person is found insensible, the following directions should be carefully followed:

1. Note the position of the body and its surroundings, and obtain all information possible as to the cause and take charge of any suspicious article.

2. Place the body on its back, with the head inclined to one side, extend the legs and arms, and compare the two sides of the body with each other.

3. Examine the head, by passing the fingers gently over its surface, and search for wounds, bruises, swellings, or depressions.

4. Open the eyes, and ascertain whether the surface of the eyeball is sensitive to the touch, and whether the pupils become small when exposed to the light; also whether the pupils are large or small, and of the same size.

5. Observe whether the respiration is easy or difficult; whether there is snoring; and smell the breath for poisons, intoxicants, and narcotics.

6. Notice whether the pulse is strong or weak; and observe the general appearance and position of the limbs.

7. Notice the state of the ribs and collar bones, and observe if there is mobility and crepitus; and whether the limbs are shorter or longer on one side than the other.

Convulsions occur in apoplexy, epilepsy, and kidney diseases; also in digestive disorders, and teething in children.

Shivering fits usher in fevers and indicate danger during illness.

The pulse is weak in cases of fainting, shock, collapse, and hemorrhage; irregular in heart disease; slow and laboring in cases of apoplexy and disease causing pressure on the brain.

The pupils of the eyes are fixed and dilated in paralysis and apoplexy, unequal in size in serious disease or injury affecting one side of the brain, contracted in cases of opium poisoning and congestion or inflammation of the brain.

Violent fits indicate insanity, drunkenness, hysteria, or epilepsy.

Hemorrhage from ear, or from mouth, nose, or eyes, denotes fracture of base of skull.

Flushed face occurs in intoxication, apoplexy, and epilepsy.

Giddiness indicates stomach, liver, kidney, or brain disorders.

Stertorous breathing or loud snoring is found in apoplexy, and brain compression.

Difficulty in breathing is a symptom of lung disease, heart disease, broken ribs, obstruction in air-passages, or injury to the nervous supply of these organs.

Cough is a symptom of lung and heart diseases, irritation of air-passages, and pressure on the lungs or on their nerves.

Drawing the face to one side, squinting, a dilated fixed condition of the pupils or irregularity in their size, and twitching of the muscles on one side of the body, are evidence of paralysis from disease or injury of the nervous system.

Staggering gait indicates injury or disease of the brain or spinal cord; or intoxication. The cause of intoxication, is excess of alcoholic drink; of apo-

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plexy, effusion of blood producing pressure on the brain; of epilepsy, disease or disorder of brain; of syncope or fainting, debility or mental shock, of blood poisoning, kidney disease or wounds.

Shock or collapse results from injuries to the nervous system, caused by blows, surgical operations, fright, grief, or lightning. In this death may be instantaneous; recovery may be slow or rapid.

Concussion of the brain is caused by blows or falls on the head; compression of brain by pieces of bone or hemorrhage pressing on the substance of the brain.

Space forbids the present dealing with the exact treatment or remedies for the foregoing conditions. In our next issue we shall consider the mode of death known as asphyxia.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

By Captain Harrison Evans, Professor of Gymnastics.

II.

The first gymnasia were built by the Lacedamonians, and after them by the Athenians, who erected three in the immediate neighborhood of their city. In one, called Academia, Plato was in the habit of holding conferences with his pupils; in another, named Lyceum, Aristotle taught; while a third, called Cynoserges, was frequented only by the plebian orders. Those built by the Romans were most splendidly fitted up, with baths attached, and every kind of exercise, including dancing, was entered into with spirit. As a monument to the excellence of their mode of life, the Greeks have handed down to us a list of great men who lived to great ages, such as has not been equalled by any state of any population in an equal time, nor by any state of equal population in any time.

Their theory of health and happiness was the equal development of mind and body. They carried out their theory in practice, and the conclusion that they attained a higher standard of physical health than had been attained before or has since seems to be inevitable.

The duration of the prime of life, according to Herodotus and Plato, was ten years longer among the Greeks than is conjectured by our modern insurance companies. The Greek ideal of the human form is seldom seen now. The constitutions of the past few centuries have not grown stronger through men putting a lower value upon physical education.

The same causes that tend to make a nation long-lived and strong, tend also to make it good and great, and to call forth all the active virtues.

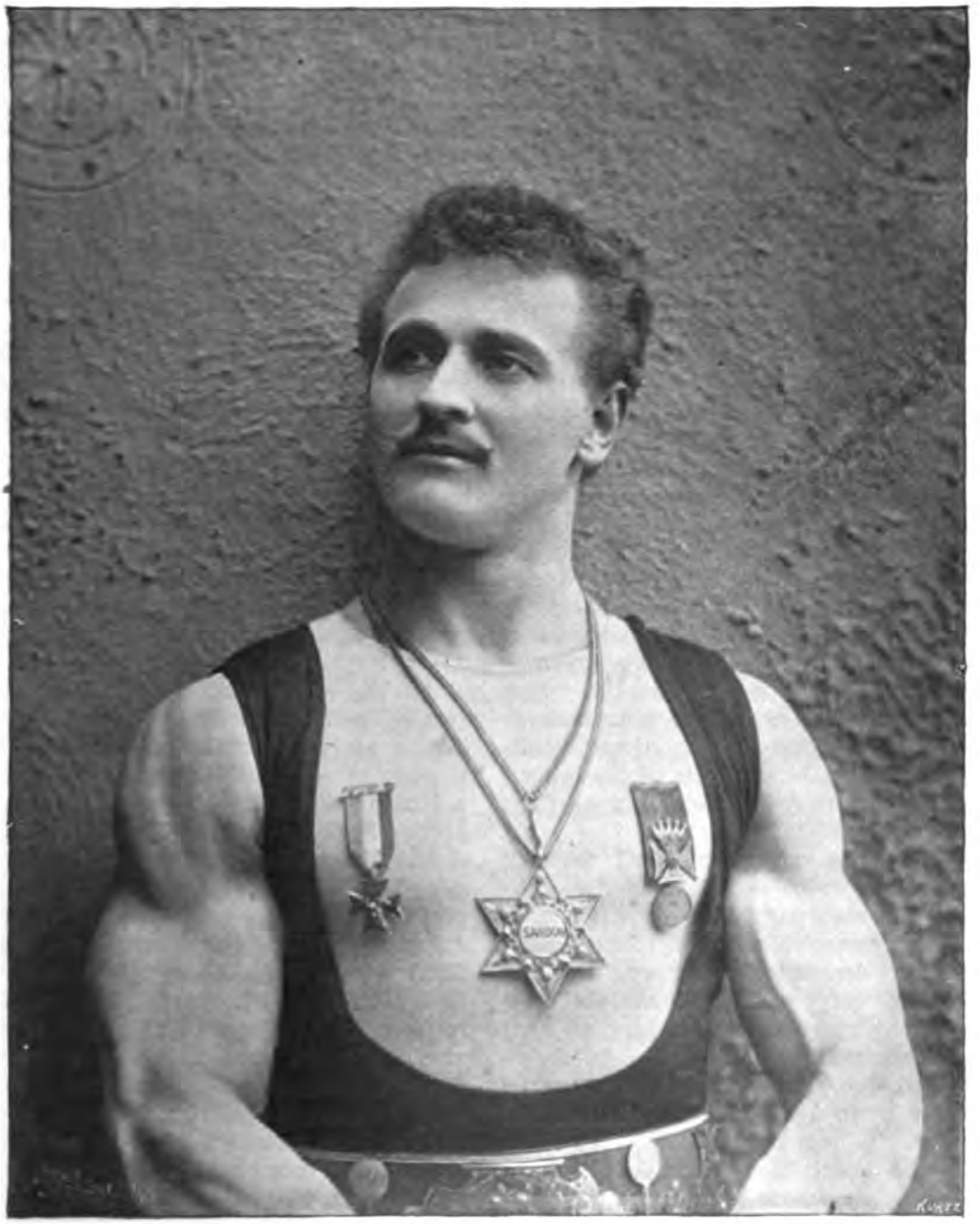
Xenophon was not alone in recommending gymnastics, other ancient authorities followed him, as they have been followed by the great promoters of physical education in modern times, Locke, Rousseau, Campe, Basedow, Pestalozzi, Saltzman, Fellenberg, Voelker, and Jalin.

Mercury was the god of eloquence, of music, and the athletic exercises. Here we have a god of versatility, who is the god of gymnasium. We cannot say this of the men of to-day. Men of intellect, who are our best judges, keep their muscles in the background in practice, but they are at least athletic in theory. Ask them what is health? and they are practical enough to answer you, "The even-balanced activity of every part of the system." They give us good precepts, if they fail to set us a good example. It is almost incredible that men who know what health is, and who must therefore be supposed to know its value, should deliberately turn their backs upon Hygera's altar and offer sacrifices in the temple of ambition.

A man who loses his activity between twenty and thirty loses it forever; he

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may regain a portion, but not the whole. But if the habit of inactivity grows rapidly, the habit of activity grows almost as fast and takes root more deeply. One has only to experience the delightful sense of half fatigue that follows wholesome exercise, the feeling of buoyancy that belongs to the chest when the lungs are brought well into play, the state of the body that converts plain fare into a sumptuous banquet, and a hard bed into a luxurious couch, to understand that it is the *far molto* which makes the *far niente dolce*.



SANDOW.

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One writer suggests that if convicts were sentenced to seven years on their backs, with no exercise except that which is necessary to convey food to their mouth, instead of "hard labor," it is more than probable that the punishment would be greater and even amount to cruelty.

It is generally the stimulus that is wanting that causes many to be indolent; having a motive, the most idle will often show a surprising resolution and determination of mind and body.

A stimulus of a physical nature is often more necessary than a mental. The gymnasium that was called an exotic twenty years ago is that no longer; still the bodily powers are not thought any too highly of.

To make exercises pleasurable one must have interest in them. It is impossible to derive pleasure from muscles in a state of atrophy.

When the pleasure of muscular activity has once been known it is not likely to be forgotten. It is one of the greatest pleasures, for a stimulus is given to the blood, and hence improves the circulation; it increases the action of the lungs, and fills the air-cells with deeper and stronger inhalations; it oils the muscles of every part of the human frame and makes their action uniform and harmonious.

Why has nature endowed us with such powers of activity and such pliancy in every part of the body if it were not necessary to make use of such powers and desirable for our well-being to exercise every part in various compressions, extensions, dilations, and all kind of motions?

But the muscles are too often looked down upon while the intellect has full sway.

The direct effect of physical education is to promote elegance of form, grace of bearing, and decision of character. It teaches the art of acting without hesitation. The character is influenced by physical exercise, which, if it acts indirectly upon the system by improving its general tone, has an undeniable influence over the moral and intellectual faculties, giving them a tonic they would receive in no other way.

The muscles make the mind think, while the mind makes the muscles work. Each stimulates and employs the other. General breadth of character seems to be consistent only with the uniform and equal development of all the powers, both muscular and mental. In some instances this is not attainable. But it is surprising to note the improvement in individual cases of deformity where well directed exercises have given a new lease of life for deformities induced by weakness or illness—such as round shoulders, knock-knees, curved spine, stooping form—can be amended by the action of the muscles, which tend to draw the parts into their proper shape and position.

The train of evils that must inevitably follow upon their neglect would, if calmly reflected upon, appal the bravest of us. It seems scarcely possible to resist the conclusion that sound bodily health is a virtue and that physical exercise is one of the modes of practising it.

All the virtues belong to one great family, and there is no reason why health of body should not rank with the highest.

Every cause is in its turn an effect, every effect in its turn a cause; and at the present day the continual cramming for competitions saps not only the brain of its energy but the body of its strength. When the body sends up word to the brain that "there is no more strength left," then the mind realizes its helplessness apart from a sound physical organization. Herbert Spencer has truly remarked that "already thousands are breaking down under the high pressure they are subject to," and if this pressure continues to increase, it will try severely even the soundest constitutions. Hence it is becoming of especial importance that the training of children should be carried on so as not only to fit them mentally for the struggle before them, but also to make them physically fit to bear its excessive wear and tear.

(To be Continued.)

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THE SERVICE OF WATER TO THE HUMAN BODY.

While it is true that water does not in itself undergo any chemic alteration and hence is not susceptible of liberating force, does not in other words, constitute a force-producing agent, yet it contributes to chemic change by supplying a necessary condition for its occurrence in other bodies. In other words the proper metabolism of tissues, the entire scheme of nutrition, depends upon water. Not only do we need water then for the proper accomplishment of nutrition and as an element of food, but we need it for eliminating purposes. Pavey has stated that it may be reckoned that we receive from about fifteen to twenty-five ounces of fluid into the system mixed with solid food that is consumed, and, besides this, it is advisable that about sixty to seventy ounces, and even in some cases as much more should be taken. The average amount of urine passed daily may be said to be fifty ounces, and there is considerable loss of fluid through the skin and lungs. To meet this waste by elimination, compensation must be effected by a corresponding amount of liquid; as long as the fluid taken is devoid of noxious properties a free supply must be regarded as beneficial, forming as it does a means of carrying off impurities from the system. Pavey further says he believes that the benefit derivable from a course of water treatment is often in a great measure due to this cause. Water, then, taken in free quantities, acts as a purifier of the system, flushing, as it were, the animated system of sewerage, dissolving out poisonous materials and waste products of the body, which otherwise might be accumulated. For instance, it is well known that uric acid, a very important factor in gouty conditions, requires a large amount of water to render it sufficiently soluble to be carried out of the system. For fully fifteen years I have been impressed with the thought that the majority of people, sick and well, drink an insufficiency of water. I would advise the establishment of the water-drinking habit on the part of children from the beginning, through life. And as each year passes I have been more and more convinced of the correctness of this position. It is the universal observation that thin people are scant water drinkers, and a change of habit in this regard often results in an improvement quite manifest. Then again we will observe that the fat and well-fed looking ones are uniformly liberal water drinkers. We have, then, in this, evidence of the fact that a free supply of water improves nutrition. Furthermore, the one who does not drink water often has a dark, swarthy, so-called bilious complexion, inactivity of secretion, manifested in the appearance of the face; whereas the water-drinker has a clear, healthy complexion, suggestive of the fact that secretion is active and that the poisons due to waste are not retained and stored up in the system. We cannot impress too forcibly that the young, and particularly the female, devotees of society, that the greatest improver of the complexion which they can have is the free use of water internally and externally. Surely, if the general conditions of those who are supposedly well are improved, it follows that those attacked by disease, in any form, will be the better for the free use of water.

I. N. Love, M.D.

Salt these Facts down.—Salt puts out a fire in the chimney.

Salt in the oven under baking-tins will prevent their scorching on the bottom.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups.

Salt and soda are excellent for bee-stings and spider-bites.

Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain.

Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will help in removing the spot.

Salt in whitewash makes it stick.

Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it.

Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.—San Francisco Post.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

BY NELSON SIZER.

Fig. 365.—Flora I. Williams. This face is a prophecy of peace and joy as well as of long suffering and kindness.



FIG. 365.—FLORA I WILLIAMS, OF LIMA, OHIO, AGED THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

She has every evidence of excellent health and good parentage, who lived where the skies were bright, above and within. Her head has fine curved lines, indicating an ample intellect, excellent moral sentiments, very large Hope, which expects all that is promised and all that is possible, and the power of patience under difficulties, if evils should come. She is one who would say, "It cannot rain always; it will be clear some time." Or, if the earth were parched,



FIG. 366.—SAMUEL G. WILLIAMS, AGED EIGHT AND ONE-HALF MONTHS.

she would say, "There is rain brewing for us, we will have it in good time, and it will be very good when it comes."

Her smile is one of pleasure and not so much one of brilliant wit. She does not look as if she saw some funny accident about to happen at the cost of some playmate. Her Mirthfulness is large, and hence her joy shines out through

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smiles. Some children are joyous, but they have a sober look. They are terribly in earnest, but they will skip and leap like the hare. She has a strong development of Faith. She believes in anything that is true and is willing to believe all that is possible to be true. Her Caution renders her prudent, she has good elements of energy, and is the picture of health. She will have to learn the meaning of dyspepsia by going to the dictionary, or by reading its sad story in the faces of those who inherit it, or by wrong living acquire it.

She will do her own talking, will be fond of music, and if dancing is fashionable in her circle, her dancing programme will always be full of names. She will not be a wall-flower. She has the right name—Flora—and blossoms early, and it looks as though it were a constant blossoming.

Fig. 366.—Samuel G. Williams.—Here is Flora's young brother, aged eight and one-half months, and his face is blossoming also. He sees the fun but does not quite understand it, while his sister appreciates it. This boy has a very broad head; and he will be master where he moves. He will be a mechanic, an inventor, a financier, and a great worker. No matter what he undertakes to do, he will put his whole soul and body into it and under it. In society he will be a little like a dummy-engine that makes up trains at a railway station. He will be boss of the party, of the picnic, of the shop, of the factory, or of the store; and he would make a splendid surgeon with the proper training and culture. He has wonderful Secretiveness and Cautiousness. People will have to pump a long time to get him to tell that which he prefers to keep to himself. His Firmness and Conscientiousness are large, and when he has time to develop, the top-head will round out fully. We congratulate Flora on having so promising a brother; the parents do not need any congratulations.

Fig. 367.—Fred. N. Bremer.—Age, eleven months. Weight, twenty-five pounds. Measurement of head, nineteen inches in circumference and thirteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head.



FIGS. 367.—FRED. N. BREMER.

This face looks like that of a ruddy boy of twelve, handsome and happy. What a mature face it is! not old and sad-looking, but cheery, sensible, and



FIG. 368.—FRED. N. BREMER.

healthy. How still he held his right hand, and see how settled and attentive his face is as if he saw some specific mat-

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ter of interest and was waiting to hear the clock strike. For a child less than a year old he has a very settled, mature, and sensible face. He will be known for memory, for power of reflection and consideration, for a sense of beauty and of mechanism. Ideality and Constructiveness are large, but he does not appear to have as large a development of the organ of Acquisitiveness as No. 366 has. This boy will be literary. He will probably study for a profession and be in the Senate before he gets through with life.

Fig. 368.—Fred. N. Bremer.—This shows a side-view of the preceding head. Observe the distance from the opening of the ear forward, and the massiveness of the head in the upper part of the forehead! Then observe the distance from the opening of the ear backward. We very rarely see as much length as is here shown in the region of the social developments. He will be a social centre or magnet wherever he lives and moves. People will like him and they will not know or care to ask why, but they will say, "It is good for us to be here!"

He will want to belong to the social clubs and lodges, and he will have a chance to go through the "Chairs," as it is called, without electioneering.

He would make a capital step-father; he would love the little children in his care as if they were his own. He would make a fine teacher for that reason, and he will always be interested in schools, in "orphan asylums," and in "homes for the friendless." He will be interested in whatever fosters, looks after and is anxious about childhood. He will want to feed the chickens and every other pet around the home and the household, and the pets will like him and believe in him.

His moral development is wonderfully expressed. Justice, Hope, Faith, Reverence, and Sympathy are all well marked, and Self-Esteem is also large. The expression of the front-view shows mental poise and dignity, and the side-view picture shows the development of Self-Esteem and Firmness by the length and distance from the opening of the ear to the crown of the head to the point where the head begins to slope backward. If the back-head were cut off as short as we sometimes find heads, see page 63, people would see his wonderful development of Self-Esteem and Firmness. This boy will take care of himself. He will not need anything but a track. He is like a locomotive, he will achieve success if he only has a track to run on. He should not be sent to school too early, and he should not be puzzled with questions. He will devour his school-books, all but the covers, without any urging and without much assistance.

Fig. 369.—Adams O. Ballard.—Age, six months. Weight, twenty-two



FIG. 369.—ADAMS O. BALLARD.

pounds. Circumference of head eighteen and one-half inches, and from ear to ear over the top, twelve and five-eighth inches. This boy may not be superior to his brothers and sisters, but he will compare favorably with any other brothers and sisters in the neighborhood.

His mother is interested in educational and reformatory work, is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, and is frequently invited to lecture to teachers of public schools who

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delight to assemble and listen to her physiological and phrenological suggestions. She is also about to graduate in medicine; and this boy's head, face, and expression look as if he had inherited an interest in all these things. There is about him a kind of mature, solid, wise look, as if he would say, "Wait until I am old enough and see what I will do."

His head is broad, giving him wonderful force. It is developed amply in front, giving clearness and scope of intellect, and the crown of the head, represented here by the twelve and five-eighth inch measurement, shows that he will be masterful in his methods and purposes, and that he will not need an older brother to go with him to protect him. He will be hopeful, will look on the bright side of life, expects all that he deserves and is willing to work for it; and a failure or two will not dishearten him. He will blame himself for any mistakes in his plans rather than to feel that nature and fate are "down" on him. He will take care of his own fate. As he goes through life he will illustrate a bright, new auger that is eager and able to cut its bigness wherever it goes.

The up-building of those cheeks, frontwise as well as sidewise, shows health of the best sort. Breathing power and digestive power are marvellously indicated. This boy looks as if he had twenty years of his mother's culture coordinated in his make-up.

I do not say this is a model child, but I fancy one would have to hunt a good while for a better one.

Fig. 370.—Fred. R. Halldorson.—Age, one year. Weight, twenty-two pounds. Size of head, nineteen and one-eighth inches in circumference and eleven inches from ear to ear over the top. In the right hand of this boy, which is concealed, because it is obliterated in the fur, there is not held a concealed deadly weapon, although he looks as if he were hunting foxes or deer. He is evidently on the lookout for something, and he will see it as it is when it comes to view. We seldom find so sharp a face in so young a child. He looks as if he knew what he was about, and as if he were on the alert for something to turn up that would interest him, and as if he would know about it when he saw it. Those bright, keen, blue eyes will see the world about as it is. He was born in Iceland and may be the one to reach the North Pole!

He will have a good memory, good practical judgment, and he will want to



FIG. 370.—FRED. R. HALLDORSON.

leave school early so as to go into business. Just above the ear the head is wide. He has Destructiveness enough to buckle in and do any work he is able to do. He will always play with heavy playthings, and he will incline to work with tools suited to a person larger than himself. He will want to be a master as early as he can be. He will imitate boys older than himself, and he will not play baby any longer than he must, and while he does he will play it in a manly way.

He is social. His back-head is long. He has Combativeness enough to dare do what he ought to do, and he will be a leader among boys and men. The crown of his head is high. He will be ambitious to excel, and he will have con-

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fidence in himself that he can excel. He will not be anxious to have people show him how to do things, but he will say, "Let me do it myself." He wants to try experiments and work things out himself without help.

He will be honest, ambitious, affectionate, enterprising, and full of business. If he can hold still long enough he will make a good scholar, and whether educated or not he will lead off in whatever he interests himself in.

CARE OF THE BABIES.

System and regularity are important factors in forming the baby's habits. His bath, his nap, and his meals should be attended to at the proper time, for many of the ills and dangers that threaten babies' lives are due to the haphazard manner in which they are cared for.

A healthy infant will sleep the greater part of his time during the first few weeks of his life, and should not be wakened to show him to your admiring friends. Handle him very gently. The common practice of keeping him constantly in motion when awake is fruitful of trouble in many ways. Shield his eyes from the light of the lamp or window, as exposure to the light often causes them to be weak.

If he has colic do not dose him with peppermint, paregoric, or soothing syrup, for any relief that may come from these remedies arises from the effect of alcohol, laudanum, or opium, all of which are dangerous drugs to administer to a baby. There are very few cases of colic that will not yield readily to an application of warm flannel to the stomach, bowels, and feet.

If the mother cannot nurse her child, it becomes a very important matter to find a diet that baby will like, and that will agree with him. I have raised two "bottle babies." With the first one we tried cow's milk, condensed milk, and several other things, but found nothing that was satisfactory until our physician advised us to use lactated food. This we did, and were so well pleased with the result that we used it for the second baby without experimenting with anything else, and I have never seen a healthier, heartier child than he is.

Food should be given at regular intervals from the first, beginning with two hours apart during the day and early evening and twice during the night for the first three months; these intervals may be lengthened, until at the age of one year the baby has five meals a day and one at night. The habit of taking the baby to the table, and feeding indiscriminately anything that happens to be found there, is the source of much of the indigestion and bowel trouble which is so often fatal. After the first year it is safe to enlarge his diet gradually, giving the child an occasional soft-boiled egg, meat broth, the juice of stewed fruit or finely mashed potato.

Do not burden the little one with more clothing than is necessary for comfort. Leave him to amuse himself the greater part of the time that he is awake. He will enjoy lying in his crib and playing with his toes much better than to be held on your lap all the time, and you will have an opportunity to rest.

ELSIE GRAY.

MOTHER.

The fire upon the hearth is low,
  And there is stillness everwhere;
And, like winged spirits, here and there
  The firelight shadows fluttering go.
And as the shadows round me creep,
  A childish treble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a further room,
  Comes "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And somehow with that little prayer
  And that sweet treble in my ears,
My thoughts go back to distant years,
  And linger with a dear one there;
And as I hear my child's "Amen,"
  My mother's faith comes back to me—
Crouched at her side I seem to be,
  And mother holds my hands again.

O for an hour in that dear place!
  O for the peace of that dear time!
O for that childish trust sublime!
  O for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet as the shadows round me creep,
  I do not seem to be alone—
Sweet magic of that treble tone
  And "Now I lay me down to sleep."

—Eugene Field.

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CONVINCING A SCEPTIC.

By E. E. Youmans.

"Well, how do you like the new cashier, Alf?" asked my partner one day as he walked into our private office where I was seated looking over the morning mail.

"I don't like him at all," I answered, looking up.

"Don't like him? Why not?"

"I think he's not strictly honest."

"That's some more of your phrenological ideas, I suppose," he replied, contemptuously.

"Right you are, and you'll discover in time that my 'phrenological ideas,' as you are pleased to call them, are correct," I resumed with energy.

"That's all nonsense, Alf," he went on, growing momentarily more excited. "I thought you were too shrewd a man to be deceived in that manner. Ever since you had a phrenological reading you harp about nothing but phrenology. I tell you its all humbug; there's nothing in phrenology. The examiner simply made a few clever guesses in your case, and now you imagine there's nothing like that science."

"You're right again," said I, serenely; "and I'll bet you one hundred dollars that if you go down to the professor, and hear what he has to tell you you'll believe it too. Will you do it?"

"I may if I should ever become insane. So long, however, as I retain my senses I don't think I'll be apt to make such a fool of myself."

"All right, have your way about it," I answered; "but let me tell you something about the new cashier. He is dishonest and tricky, and is totally unfit for the responsible position you have placed him in. He'll forge our name before long, and when he does just remember that I formed my estimate of the man's character from my small knowledge of phrenology."

"Nonsense," cried my partner. "You'll see the time when you'll have more confidence in Mr. Gordon. Why the man is a jewel. You should see him go over a column of figures."

"Certainly. His development in the region of calculation shows that," I returned, smiling.

"Development in the region of thunder," cried Mr. Summers, impatiently. "Why will you insist in that harangue?"

"It's a fact, my boy."

"Well, keep it to yourself then, and when Mr. Gordon has rendered us efficient and valuable service you can apologize to him for the shabby opinion of him that you now entertain."

"When he has," said I, and there the matter rested.

Summers withdrew and I resumed the reading which the foregoing conversation had interrupted. I regretted the necessity of being compelled to speak so disparagingly of the new cashier, for Mr. Summers had taken a great fancy to him, and I did not like to let him see that I questioned his judgment. He had asked my opinion, however, and I deemed it my duty to speak candidly.

I was sure that my estimate of the man's character was correct. He had small Conscientiousness with large Secretiveness, and this led me to believe that he would not hesitate to forge our name, and otherwise betray his trust should an opportunity to do so successfully present itself.

He had an agreeable manner, however, was a splendid conversationalist, and any one not versed in human nature would be easily deceived.

Of course, had I insisted on his removal he would not have been retained, but I did not care to offend my partner by persisting in what he designated my phrenological ideas, so the new cashier remained. But I watched him closely day by day and made it my business to visit the office once a week after hours, and carefully inspect the books.

I could find no irregularities in his ac-

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counts, however, and though I diligently adhered to this custom for a long time nothing occurred to arouse my suspicion. So, although my opinion of the man was not changed, I began to get careless, and contented myself by examining his books only once a month.

One day after cashier Gordon had been with us nearly a year my partner came in and banteringly inquired:

"Well, have you discovered any forged check yet."

"No, I'm glad to say I have not."

"Then I suppose you're willing to admit you made a mistake in regard to the cashier's honesty?"

"I am not," I replied, emphatically. "So long as it is policy to be loyal to us Mr. Gordon will be so, and I never intimated that he would be anything else. But if the opportunity ever offers itself where he can use our name to advantage, you'll see how quickly he'll do it, especially if there's not much risk of detection. Just have patience and wait; there's plenty of time yet."

"Stuff," said Summers. "You talk like a fool."

"Do I? Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. You ask the cashier for a photograph, and I'll mail it to a Phrenologist telling him that the subject holds the position of cashier and bookkeeper in our store, and that we would like to know if he is a fit man for the place. If the phrenologist does not bear me out in what I say, then I'll admit that the science is a fraud. You can see that the trial will be a fair one, for it is more than probable that the professor has never seen the cashier, and does not even know of his existence."

At first he refused. He was such a consummate sceptic that he would not listen to anything pertaining to the science, but after some persuasion he consented as a matter of courtesy to me to secure the picture.

"Mind," he said, "I don't believe the phrenologist can tell anything about him, and if he did it would be all guesswork."

The next day he handed me Gordon's photograph. It was a good likeness, and I lost no time in sending it to my phrenological friend with a letter asking for a written analysis. In due time it was returned with the character of the original carefully written out.

The chart stated that the picture was that of a man who was bland and agreeable in manner, a fine talker, shrewd in business, but inclined to be tricky in money matters. It gave further traits concerning his social character, and concluded by stating that he was a great lover of pictures.

When Summers came into the office I gave him the chart, and stood by in silence while he read it. When he concluded he turned to me saying:

"Alf Weston, you've served me a mean trick."

"How so," I asked, amazed.

"Why you've told the phrenologist all about the cashier, thinking you could easily fool me, but it won't work."

"I give you my word, Joe," said I, earnestly, "that I did nothing of the sort."

"Then will you tell me how it is that the phrenologist knows this man so well. He describes him here as if he'd known him all his life. The only mistake he makes is where he says Gordon is inclined to be tricky in money matters. About his being a lover of pictures, that's as true as can be; he'd spend a fortune on a single picture if he had it. Now how did the professor know that?"

"By his thorough knowledge of phrenology he is able to tell it just as he can read the character of you or me or any other person. You see now that I was right in regard to Gordon's honesty."

"I see nothing of the sort, I see only that you have served me a mean trick, and I don't like it."

"I tell you I did not. Here is a copy of the letter I sent with the photograph."

(To be continued.)

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. ESTABLISHED 1880.

EDITORS, PROF. NELSON SIZER, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1897.

BRAIN SURGERY AND MENTAL FUNCTION.

The boldness of the modern surgeon in opening the cranium and scrutinizing the exposed brain for the purpose of discovering what disease, if any, there may be, has been the cause of certain phenomena, motor or sensory, is a never-ceasing occasion of wonder to most people. It must be admitted, however, that this boldness has not been attended with great success in relieving those patients who have submitted to it of the affections that were attributed to one form or another of brain disease.

We are satisfied from our review of the cases of which there are detailed reports that for epilepsy there is but little probability of benefit in an operation upon the brain. So also of the great majority of sensory disturbances that may be traced to a positive brain lesion —as an abscess, a tumor, or other degeneration.

We suppose that these unsatisfactory results will not deter the bold wielder of the scalpel from further attempts, for one brilliant success in a score of operations usually stimulates his zeal to go on. Certainly when operative measures are undertaken by careful men, whose study of a case has been deliberate and thorough, no symptom or element in its history having been neglected, we are warranted in the belief that such a resource is the final one.

The study of tumors and abscesses occurring in the anterior region of the brain has been productive of valuable results, especially as concerns mental phenomena, contributing evidences of the kind demanded by the "scientific" class.

In a late number of the English *Brain*, a very important article by R. T. Williamson appears, in which there is an analysis of fifty cases of brain disease, in which the lesions were situated in the anterior lobes. While the article is intended for the consideration of the

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neurologist it contains observations of special value to the professional phrenologist.

In reference to "mental symptoms" the writer says: "In 71 per cent. there was a condition of mental decadence; a dull mental state; loss of power of attention; loss of memory; loss of spontaneity; the patient taking no notice of his surroundings, sleeping during the greater portion of the day or being semi-comatose. In a few cases there were evidences of the reverse of this condition, the patient being excitable and suspicious."

The characterization of these symptoms is rather general, covering many qualities and functions of intellect, but specific enough to confirm the localization of intellectual faculties as defined in phrenological terms.

A leading American neurologist in his comment on Dr. Williamson (see "American Medico-Surgical Bulletin," December 26, 1896) remarks:

"The chief distinguishing feature, the symptom upon which we may place the most reliance in our attempts to differentiate between focal disease of these two regions, is the mental state. The results of the recent experimental researches of Bianchi are abundantly corroborated by clinical observation. Impairment of function of the frontal lobes, especially anterior to the motor area, is so frequently associated with mental hebetude and deterioration of intellectual faculty, that the mental condition of the patient should form the most important localizing symptom in new growths in the prefrontal region. This symptom is not usually present in neoplasms of the cerebellum."

This position is notable because of the attitude of some physiologists toward localization, they asserting that the functional centres of thought or ideation are diffused in the brain cortex and not restricted to definite areas.

It seems to us that as a late outcome of pathological research in cerebral function there is nothing to be found in similar lines of observation that approximates more closely to complete demonstration than this, so that we can quote it as a pathological corollary to the propositions of physiological observation.

D.

PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHT.

The power of the human mind to convey impressions to the brain of a person, even at a distance, has been often asserted, and, in the opinion of some persons, conclusively demonstrated. Thought reading is a familiar exemplification of this. Mesmerists have been reported able to send persons to sleep when at a considerable distance away, and still more striking instances of the existence of this power are apparently well-authenticated cases, in which the earnest thought or wish of a dying person has been sufficient not only to communicate to one at a distance an impression of his death, but so to affect the optic nerve as to produce a belief that the dying person has actually been seen. Hitherto some have contented themselves with denying altogether the truth of these stories, however strongly attested by the most respectable witnesses. Others have satisfied themselves with putting them down as mere coincidences. The communication just made to the Paris Academy of Medicine by Dr. Baraduc would seem to be, if the results should be confirmed, sufficient proof that this mind or brain power not only can pro-

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duce an effect upon another brain, but also influence inanimate matter. He states that photographs, dim and indistinct certainly, but still in many cases sufficiently distinct to show the outlines of faces and things, can be produced upon a photographic plate in a dark room by a person touching the plate and concentrating his thoughts on an absent person or thing. More than this, he gives a case in which a Dr. Istrate impressed upon a plate, placed by a friend at the foot of his bed, three hundred kilometres away, the outline of his face by the effort of concentrated mind power. At present, the figures in these photographs are blurred and indistinct, but this was only what might be expected in the case of first experiment on entirely new ground, just as the early experimenters with the Roentgen rays were similarly indistinct. But if followed up, as they are sure to be in many quarters, they may result in discoveries no less surprising than those already affected by the latter process.

Of course those who are confirmed pessimists will still refuse to place any reliance in the above statement, which appeared in a recent London daily, but those who are sufficiently optomistic are open to the belief that there are many hidden treasures which the mind has in store for us, and which the coming century will unfold to us. J.

ABSTRACTION OF MIND.

Is there such a thing as abstraction of mind? Certainly. Some have exercised the power of abstraction of mind to a degree that appears marvellous to volatile spirits and puny thinkers. To this habit Newton is indebted for many of his great discoveries; an apple falls upon him in his orchard, and the system of attraction succeeds in his mind. He observes boys blowing soap bubbles, and the properties of light display themselves! What faculties of the mind produce this absorption?

A person cannot very well abstract his mind from all surrounding thoughts and shut himself up with one subject for a considerable time without an active development of continuity, or, as scientists call it, concentration of attention. Then allied with this faculty is large Firmness, which gives stability to the action of the mind, perseverance to the resolve, and determination of will to carry on that process of thought until the object is obtained or accomplished.

Of Socrates it is said that he would frequently remain an entire day and night in the same attitude, absorbed in meditation, and why shall we doubt this when we know that La Fontaine and Thomson, Descartes and Newton, experienced the same abstraction. Mecator, the celebrated geographer, found such delight in the ceaseless progression of his studies that he would never willingly quit his maps to take the necessary refreshments of life.

In Cicero's "Treatise on Old Age," Cato applauds Gallus, who, when he sat down to write in the morning, was surprised by the evening; and when he took up his pen in the evening was surprised by the appearance of the morning. Buffon once described these delicious moments with his accustomed eloquence: "Invention depends on patience; contemplate your subject long. It will gradually unfold, till a sort of electric spark convulses for a moment the brain, and spreads down to the very heart a glow of irritation.

J.

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LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*



ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS (MRS. WARD).
From "Chapters from a Life," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"Chapters from a Life." By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Illustrated. 16mo. Cloth: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Boston and New York.

Of course all who have read Gates Ajar, The Story of Ava, and others of this well-known writer's productions must have desired to know something of herself, and she does well in obeying the demand that has long pressed upon her attention. This book, as charmingly written as anything we know from this daughter of an old New England family so honored in the lines of theological scholarship, is an autobiography and a family record in one. The old life in Andover, Mass., is described in a way that furnishes vivid pictures of the simple currency of a typical New England home fifty years ago. The reminiscences of the great men that she saw and talked with at the home table or in the social community—Emerson, Whittier, James T. Fields, Longfellow, Holmes, and others—are features of attraction; while the recitals of her own literary endeavors, the failures and successes, are as frank and open as only a nature transparent in its sincerity could give. The references to her chronic invalidism is so cheerful that we feel bound to thank her for referring to it, while we know that it has impressed so much of her authorship with a pathetic coloring. Yet the themes she has treated have never suffered any discount of interest to a reader because of that. The color was never of a jaundiced shade. We are sure that the book will receive a wide welcome.

"A Study of the Pentateuch for Popular Reading." By Rufus P. Stephens, D.D., late President, Lecturer, and Professor in the Meadville Theological School. 3d edition. 16mo. pp. 236. H. L. Hastings, Scriptural Tract Repository, Boston. Paper, 40 cents.

This is an examination of the various questions that have been under discussion for many years past relating to the age of

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the so-called Books of Moses, and other matters affecting their authenticity. The distinguished writer reviews the criticism of such advanced thinkers as Kuenen, Oort, Davidson, etc., and makes out a strong case for the old belief, touching the history and topics of the five books. It is a valuable contribution to biblical literature.

"The True George Washington," by Paul Leicester Ford (Lippincott), is a work which introduces us to the greatest man, hero, statesman of American history and figure-head of the Revolutionary War. We have known him in his military capacity, but this biography aims at humanizing Washington, and hence we are not surprised to find topics introduced that bear on the "social life," "family relations," of Washington's life. He is, however, recognized in his capacity as "Master and Employer," "Citizen and Officer-Holder," "Farmer and Proprietor," and "Soldier," but these are more incidental chapters than conspicuous for their importance. Mr. Ford has worked successfully in stripping Washington of none of his virtues, and of robbing him of none of his weaknesses, he has therefore given us a valuable addition to the biographies that have already appeared.

Much of the matter is drawn from Washington's own pen, hence his personality is graphically and truthfully recorded. On page 39 he says of his physique: "His head is well shaped though not large, but is gracefully poised on a superb neck. A large and straight rather than prominent nose; blue-gray penetrating eyes, which are widely separated and overhung by a heavy brow. His face is long rather than broad, with high, round cheek bones."



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Kindly lent by J. B. Lippincott Company. From "The True George Washington."

The book also abounds with original comments, and old facts sparkle with their fresh surroundings. The work contains over twenty valuable illustrations which greatly enhance the volume. It should take its proper place even among large and more pretentious biographies on the subject.

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TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

The Mind as a Creative Power.—A. L. T.—It would seem that if the mind of man did not possess faculties that gave humanity ability to produce new methods and original designs there would be no such thing as a high and refined order of civilization without the assistance of a supernatural revelation. We are, however, inclined to think, despite the views of many philosophers, that man possesses powers of origination. He does develop new things; he does transcend the old, or, he so changes the old that there results, for all practical purposes, entirely new designs. You may say that he employs merely the forces of nature, yes; but in his use of them we have an exhibition now and then of wonderful genius.

The Place of Time.—W. C. S.—Both the bust and the chart are right in a degree. The centre of Time is nearly on a line with the centre of Color; but the area allotted to Time on the forehead is wider than the area of Color, so that the inner margin may extend beyond the division between Weight and Color. This would be the case especially when the organ is unusually large.

Sensitiveness and Self-Esteem.—C. B.—Self-esteem plays a very important part with reference to the expression of feeling on the side of what is termed sensitiveness. A highly refined organization, which includes of course a superior tone of quality, possesses in a marked degree the sensitive element; but so far as the expression of it is concerned the faculties in the moral realm especially play their parts. Self-esteem as a controller of personality, imparting pride, hauteur, assurance, limits the expression of sensitiveness, while Approbativeness, when more influential than Self-esteem, tends to liberate such expression. With your knowledge of the phrenological philosophy, you should be able to analyze this subject fairly well. In some of the books its treatment is quite full. One of the monographs recently published, entitled "Approbativeness," supplies many hints.

The Flat Dutch Head.—D. D. L.—In considering any type of head one must of course take into account the temperament and social environment. The Dutch head is notable for its breadth, and the character in correspondence distinguished for industrial activity. In certain classes, however, of the Dutch, we find that there is no want of upper development; so that the moral nature is strong, but being affected by the lower, practical, industrial elements, its expression is strongly colored, of course, by the physical-mental relation. If you appreciate this fact, and address yourself to the organism from that point of view, you will doubtless find it easy to manage.

CHART MARKING.

We receive letters asking questions about the marking of charts with numbers as from 1 to 7 or 1 to 10 or 1 to 20, to indicate the development of the organs or temperaments.

The first chart we believe was marked, 1 for small, 2 for medium, and 3 for large. Later when examiners had felt the need of more grades of power they added two more sizes, 1 for small, 2 for moderate, 3 for average, 4 for full, and 5 for large. Later still they used from 1 to 6, then 1 to 7. Others used a scale of 10 or even 20, which was simply making 6, 7, 10, or 20 pieces to the same melon; 1 in all cases being the smallest and 7 or 10 or 20 the largest. We hear carpenters talk of feet, as a house 30 x 50 feet, yet every foot in the large amount has 12 inches, 48 quarter inches, and 96 eighth inches. It does not increase nor decrease the whole amount by dividing it into few or many parts. We say the head of a man who weighs one hundred and fifty pounds if it measures 22 x 14 inches, it is 5 on a scale of 7, or if 21 inches it is 4, if 22½ it is 5 to 6, if 23 inches it is 6, if 24 inches it is 7. If any head were studied under a scale of 10, 10 would be very large; or on a scale of 20, 10 would mean medium, and 1 very small, and 20 very large. If an apple be cut into 3 pieces, 7, 10, or 20 pieces, the sum total is the same in each case. We call 4½ feet short for a man's height, 5 feet medium, 5½ feet good height, 6 feet is tall, 7 very tall, and the same law or rule applies to weight. One man is 6 feet tall and weighs 100 pounds, and we think of weight and height as compared with the moderate, proper, or natural, as medium, heavy, and very heavy.

We talk of diamonds by carats, of gold and silver by ounces, we talk of iron by the ton, yet it has ounces. When a ton of iron is made into the hair-springs of watches the ton measure is not used.

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WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

From one of the Fellows of the Institute, Mr. G. Morris, we hear that, on leaving New York he proceeded to Boston, where he says, "I spent a day visiting first the tomb of Spurzheim in Mount Auburn Cemetery, which is simply marked 'Spurzheim, 1832.'

I stepped on the grass, put my hand reverently on the marble and repeated the verses composed by Rev. John Pierpont. It was only 9 a. m. I was glad to be alone so I could think of the good and great of 1832 that stood around the mortal remains of our immortal Spurzheim.

I then wandered around and found the tomb of Longfellow. My soul was then satisfied with what I had seen in the city of the dead, and I took the car and rode by the home of Lowell and the house Longfellow lived in. At 10.30 I was in Harvard University. The Museums are very fine. The Fogg Fine Art Museum is grand.

The University Museum contained the best and largest collection of Anthropological specimens I have ever seen, the seventy-eight plaster of paris casts of brain are very interesting, from the hedgehog to the elephant. The casts of human brain represented the European, Turk, Tartar, Chinese, New Zealander, East African, West African, Bushman, and Australian.

The form of these casts indicate that although they have put the European at the head of the list, the casts, both human and animal, are not graded according to capacity.

In the Peabody Museum are fifty-four skulls of Indians.

These three museums, all belonging to Harvard are very good; the buildings to protect them and the glass cases to display them are first class. The students and visitors can learn much from them. The buildings are fire proof.

My mind would wander back to the New York Phrenological Museum, at the American Institute of Phrenology, and its grand collection of skulls and casts, one of the largest and best phrenological and physiognomical in the world. The Phrenological Cabinet is adapted to teach how to tell the differences in mankind, what talents they have. After leaving the Museum at Harvard, I went to the great Elm Tree, which has a fence around it, and contains a granite slab upon one side of which this was written:

'Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775.'

I walked around the tree so as to be sure I stood on the same side that Washington stood. As I viewed the grand results of civilization on every side, I felt I could then and there forgive Washington, even if some of my ancestors' husbands did get hurt by some of the soldiers.

I next went to the foot of Bunker Hill monument and climbed the two hundred and ninety-four steps to its top. I read the guide-book, looked to the east, south, west, and north, and took in all the sublimity of the scenery before me.

Next I went to Faneuil Hall, saw the paintings, and thought of the things that had been done and said there.

I passed the Boston Common and went through the occupied part of the public library of the city of Boston.

At 7.45 p.m., I started, or the cars started with me, to St. John, New Brunswick."

Mr. W. B. Swift, Fellow of the A. I. P., has started his circular letter among the Fellows of the Institute with the object of gathering from each some important facts bearing on Phrenology. We wish all our members and readers would make a practice of sending us facts which come before their notice that would be of general interest to our readers.

Will our members or subscribers, cull from Sunday discourses or weekly lectures, any references that show an intelligent understanding of mental science. We want to gather the consensus of opinion on the subject in various parts of the country.

Edwin Anthony (Class of '96, A. I. P.), Eureka, Ill., has had occasion to practise phrenology in his city and does not fail to tell the truth and win respect for the science. In a recent letter he says, "I now see what advantage it was to attend the American Institute of Phrenology, and I will endeavor to hold the science up where it rightfully belongs."

Miss Jessie A. Fowler recently gave a lecture on "The Utility of Phrenology," before the Peoples' Church Club at the New England Parlors, Fifth Avenue, New York. The audience was a large and appreciative one. At the close of the lecture a lady and gentleman submitted their heads for phrenological examination. The former created quite an amount of

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interest by continued confirmation of the remarks made about her character. Miss Fowler had never before seen the subjects.

On New Year's day Miss Jessie A. Fowler addressed the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., Gates Avenue, the occasion being the New Year's reception. The members of the ladies' auxiliary were present to do honor to the occasion. Miss Fowler examined several heads after her address. One lady in reply to the remark that she must be a descendant of one of the Mayflower family, admitted that she came from the Brewster family. That she was very fond of children, animals, and pets, and if she had a favorite cat she would be inclined to take it away with her on her summer holidays or board it out. The lady said she had for fourteen years taken her favorite cat with her when leaving home in the summer. Her daughter was standing just behind and was an example of the motherly care that had been bestowed upon her.

One gentleman Miss Fowler examined was an athlete with fine quality of organization, good perceptive powers, and great activity. Miss Fowler described him as one who would break the record in bicycling and gymnastic work, and measure distances in all kinds of athletic work. She afterward heard that he came within two inches of being the champion jumper, and was a fine gymnast, was agile and quick in all his movements.

Mr. James Dean, from Lifford, Canada, a graduate of the Class of '96 of the American Institute of Phrenology, writes:

I received the Class picture in good shape; it had not sustained the least harm. Thanks.

I shall not soon forget the many pleasant hours I spent during last session among the busts, casts, and skulls in the lecture-room of the American Institute of Phrenology, nor shall I forget its kind instructors.

CONJUGAL.

Married December 19, 1896, at Shelbyville, Ill., Miss Clara R. Harwood to Professor John W. Shull of Ohio. They are graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology of the class of 1891. The readers of the JOURNAL need no introduction to Professor Shull, whose able and scholarly articles are so frequent and welcome in our columns. He has until recently held an excellent position in the college at Valparaiso, Ind. He has accepted the chair of "Modern Languages and Higher Mathematics" in the Normal University at Chattanooga, Tenn.

This is a love match according to scientific principles, and we cordially congratulate each on the happy result, as well as the social circle of Chattanooga on its acquisition. S.

GOLD MEDAL!

We are informed that a man has been travelling in England and also in America under the name of Professor Bullings, and showing a gold medal inscribed on one side "American Institute of Phrenology," and on the other side "Awarded to Professor Bullings for best essay on a new method of character reading."

We never before heard the name nor has the American Institute of Phrenology procured to be made or presented a gold medal to any person for any purpose.

Our informant mentions another as the real name of the gold medalist, and it is but just to all concerned to say that it is neither Ananias nor Judas.

Nelson Sizer, President.

THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, LONDON.

An unusually large and enthusiastic meeting of the Institute was held on December 9th. Mr. William Brown, J. P., of Wellingborough, occupied the chair. The two papers read—one by Mr. T. Timson, entitled "How to Educate our Children," and one by Mr. D. T. Elliott on the "Organ of Continuity"—were listened to with keen attention and interest, followed by an animated discussion. Several suggestions were made for the advancement of the science of phrenology, notably one by the Chairman, who said mere talking was useless, as we might go on talking without limit, yet nothing useful would result.

We must act as well as talk; we must do something, and then our object might be attained, for people would see we were in earnest in what we said.

He suggested that a special effort should be made to induce principals of board schools, high schools, and all educational establishments to sanction the attendance of a competent phrenologist, with a view of classifying the children with some regard to their individual abilities and dispositions.

The teacher would then be enabled to instruct the child more in accordance with its natural endowments than is at present the custom. He further intimated his readiness to help towards carrying out this proposal.

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Another practical suggestion was made by Mr. Eland to the effect that it would be well if phrenologists would make a practice of giving drawing-room meetings or "at homes," and inviting thereto any school mistresses, masters, governesses, or teachers they might know, and thus make an opportunity of interesting them in the subject of phrenology, showing them how helpful it would be both to themselves and the children.

We trust our members will bear in mind Mr. Eland's suggestion and carry it out as far as possible, as we believe it to be one of the best and most useful ways of advancing the science.

The reading of Mr. Elliott's paper was followed by a large number of questions which he answered very ably. He also gave a very exhaustive delineation of the character of one of the audience, who expressed himself well satisfied with the reading.

It was announced that fourteen new members had joined the Institute since the commencement of the present session.

It is proposed to hold a Conference of Phrenologists in London early in May.

Further particulars will be announced in the March number of the Journal.

From another comes this paragraph on "Long Heads and Round Heads":

Long heads are usually associated with the possession of great intellectual strength and mental capacity, but not before have they been regarded as indicative of any physical peculiarity. Herr D. Ammon, however, has been making observations on 5,000 soldiers at Baden, and the result of these, which were communicated to the congress of German men of science at Heidelberg, show that the proportions of the body almost invariably conform to the size of the skull. Tall men, Herr Ammon found, had generally long skulls, or skulls of medium length, whereas the short men had round heads. Most of the round-headed men came from the Black Forest; those with long heads usually belonged to the valley of the Rhine, and were especially numerous in towns and in the neighborhood of the castles of ancient families. From this fact Herr Ammon concluded that the round-headed men had been the original inhabitants of the Rhine Valley, that they had been driven from it by long-headed invaders, and that the latter had established themselves near their victorious leaders. Not only does the German anthropologist find a certain relation between the height of the figure and the shape of the skull, but his observations show that no fewer than eighty per cent. of the men examined who had blue eyes had fair hair; and that physical growth is generally quicker in the case of the brown-eyed than in that of the blue-eyed type.

R. M. W. sends the following on "How we Go to Sleep: "A scientist says that our senses do not fall asleep simultaneously, but become insensible one after another. Many dreams are explainable upon this hypothesis. The eyelids take the lead and obscure sight; next follows the sense of taste; then smelling, hearing, and touch, the last named being the lightest sleeper and most easily aroused."

"This may be interesting to your readers," writes our correspondent, "as showing that another discovery (?) has been made, though this same truth was expounded some years ago by the earlier phrenologists."

W. H. sends us the following:

La Fontaine, at the age of 22, had not taken any profession, or devoted himself to any pursuit. Having accidentally heard some verses of Malherbe, he felt a sudden impulse, which directed his future life. He immediately bought a Malherbe, and was so exquisitely delighted with this poet, that after passing the nights in treasuring his verses in his memory, he would run in the daytime to the woods, where, concealing himself, he would recite his verses to the surrounding dryads.

Dr. Franklin attributes the cast of his genius to a similar accident. "I found a work of De Foe's, entitled 'An Essay on Projects,' from which perhaps I derived impressions that have since influenced some of the principal events of my life."

Mr. D. T. Elliott, F. F. P. I., Consulting Phrenologist at the Fowler Institute, Ludgate Circus, delivered a very able, eloquent, and instructive lecture on "The Principles of Phrenology and the Objections Thereto," to an intelligent audience in Gilead Mission Hall, York Terrace, Clapham, Monday evening, December 7th. A very hearty and cordial vote of thanks was unanimously accorded the lecturer, who responded in a few suitable words, and promised to come again. —Clapham Observer.

On Monday, November 30th, Mr. D. T. Elliott, F. F. I., lectured at the Mechanics' Institute, Caterham, on phrenology, to an appreciative audience. Also December 7th at Clapham and on December 22d, at Croydon, on the "Organ of Continuity," at the Literary and Debating Society in connection with the Y. M. C. A., London.

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Miss S. Dexter, F. F. I., has been engaged in delineating character at a bazaar at Camberwell, London.

Miss Crow, F. F. I., and Mr. Whellock, A. F. I., attended the bazaar in connection with the Woman's Total Abstinence Union, and were very successful in their delineations of character.

AMERICAN FIELD NOTES.

The Chicago Human Club discussed "The Best Means of Character Correction" at their meeting on Thursday, December 10th.

Professor A. H. Welch, of Toronto, Can., has been giving some very successful lectures at Palmerston, Can. He has special ability as an examiner, and is an eloquent speaker.

Mr. John T. Miller, superintendent of schools for Juab County, has organized a society which has now a membership of forty for the study of mental science, in his city, Nephi, Utah. The members are much interested, and have quite a number of works on the subject.

ANOTHER CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

A very hopeful sign for the future of Phrenology is found in the wide-spread interest shown in the Centenary of Phrenology.

At Kokomo, Ind., the friends of the science had their celebration; in New York for two days meetings were held to commemorate the birthday of founders of mental sciences; at St. Paul, Professor Geo. Morris delivered a lecture to over six hundred people on Gall's birthday; at Sorrento, Florida, the workers, under the stimulus of their townsman Professor A. T. Matlack, held a special meeting for the same purpose. The East, West, and South were represented.

And now word comes from the North, Vancouver, B. C., of a very unique entertainment held in honor of Dr. Gall's birthday. Following we give a report of the same. May the interest continue to increase.

On Friday evening, November 27, the Vancouver (B. C.) Phrenological Society, gave a "Phrenological Centennial Entertainment." In the unavoidable absence of Rev. G. P. Maxwell, M. P., who was expected to give the opening address, George W. Payne, the society's president, took the chair.

The program consisted of music, character readings in different forms, instructive, original, and entertaining. George W. Payne read a well-written paper on the history of Phrenology and the early work of Dr. Gall, which was followed by an examination of the temperaments, subjects being taken from the audience. Mr. W. Vermilyea gave two physiognomical examinations; Mr. J. Dibden followed with a complete reading of another subject and later gave a blindfold examination. Mr. Vermilyea closed with two character readings illustrating matrimonial adaptation. Music and recitations were interspersed with the scientific part.

The Vancouver society hopes to give a series of such entertainments during the spring. We almost wish we could be with them, and hope they will receive the merited success and encouragement they deserve, and we trust all persons in that neighborhood interested in mental science will give them their co-operation.

ENGLISH FIELD NOTES.

During December, Mr. Artemas Golledge has been engaged in lecturing at Ilfracombe, England, where he has been well received.

Mr. T. Timson, of Leicester, England, has been engaged in lecturing at Derby, and at Loughboro' delivered four limelight lectures, which were very successful.

Also at the Market Hall, North Evington, lectures have been given which have been much appreciated, many bearing testimony to the correctness of the phrenological delineations.

Mr. Hubert, who on a recent occasion delivered a most interesting lecture on a phrenological subject, at the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, addressed another large audience there on December 3d. The chair was taken by Councillor J. A. H. Green. Mr. Hubert's lecture on this occasion was divided into two parts, the first treating with "Phrenology in the Home." Everybody now, he said, admitted that the brain was the instrument of the mind, but the other principle, which everybody did not admit, was that there were distinct organs or senses through which different mental faculties were exerted, and that the strength of those faculties was in exact proportion to the strength or development of the corresponding brain area.

The Trade Magazine says truly. "Brains are as necessary to the successful retail merchant, as they are to the lawyer or physician."

If you are not sincerely in love with the business in which you are engaged, fall in love with it immediately. If this be impossible, look up a business that you can love.

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Character Sketches from Photographs.—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York.



W. W. CARTER

No. 151.—W. W.—Iowa.—You have a forcible, keenly intelligent, and comprehensive intellect, which gives you a commanding presence and ability to take the lead and superintend men. You are adapted to inspectorship, to wholesale plans and work, and to a professional career; would make a good lawyer, speaker, or philanthropist, and are a man of many resources.

No. 138.—L. J. H.—Iowa.—You possess a very individual character, and will know how to accomplish a great deal without so much worry and friction as many possess. You are very persevering, respectful to superiors, exceedingly intuitive; quite critical over work, and inclined to be orderly and neat.

No. 136.—J. M.—Pa.—This photograph indicates concentrated power, availability of mind, a perceptive and inquiring intellect, capacity to condense in a few words a good deal of information; superior qualities to judge of form and size, proportions, and outlines; and a good memory of faces and places.

No. 139.—H. A. J.—Minn.—You possess an extraordinary mind and a very active brain. Your temperament is principally mental, which gives you great intensity, vividness, imagination, and spirituality of thought. You do not live in this world more than half your time, and are very receptive to impressions.

No. 140.—C. A. B.—Wis.—You will not be known for so much pride or haughtiness of disposition as independence and determination in carrying out the work that lies before you. Have quite an inventive mind; and in electrictiy, mechanics, manufacturing you could have succeeded well. Another side of your character is your artistic taste and capacity to enjoy the vast and grand in nature.

No. 152.—F. H. M.—Iowa.—You are a rising young man, and have ability to take your place in the foremost ranks of several lines of work. You must cultivate, however, more self-reliance, and be willing to use your ability in an available manner. You must keep up your vitality. You are a little to exquisitely organized, and will find it difficult to bend to ordinary affairs. Could make an orator.

No. 145.—Jovianus.—Mich.—You will be adapted to the dainty work of life. You would rather be the usher and receive the customers than wait on them. You will not want to soil your hands and take your coat off, and will be adapted to the superior work of any business, or to a student's life and a professional career.

No. 146.—A. T. B.—Wash.—You are rather too modest, and do not put a sufficiently high value on yourself. Have a great esteem for those who are your superiors. Are utilitarian and practical in your views; rather cautious, and premeditate too much. You are wiry and tougher than some people may give you credit for being.

No. 143.—H. M. W.—Utah.—You possess a remarkable character. You ought to be able to trace your ancestry two hundred years at least. Are kind and firm; but the children know how to get hold of you. Are rather reserved. Are tenacious, quite ingenious, very thoughtful for the comforts of others, and have a good business head.

No. 141.—C. P.—Wyo.—Your mental temperament favors poetic and literary work. You have a keen imagination, and are never so happy as when you are giving expression to your thoughts in a literary way. You observe nature, and call on her for your subjects. You are a keen student of character. You are highly sympathetic.

No. 159.—H. P. C.—N. Y.—You must find it difficult to get suited with a hat, for your head is not exactly shaped like anyone else's. You are exceedingly tenacious, very persevering, remarkably firm, and very perceptive and scientific; quite intuitive, but have not allowed your sympathies to be entirely enlisted.

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No. 158.—S. C. N.—Minn.—You have a sharp, intelligent, wide-awake mind. It does not take you long to make up your mind on any subject of general interest. In a business would be spontaneous in your decisions, and ready with a reply to all queries. You are not so easily influenced as you are inclined to influence others, hence should be the master of the situation.

No. 160.—R. S.—Canada.—You possess a rugged character; you hate shams of every kind; cannot blarney or act the hypocrite. Are a close observer of men and things. You possess constitutional power, are made of wrought iron, and capable of living to be an octogenarian.

No. 157.—H. E. K.—Ill.—Your brain power is in the ascendancy, and is remarkably high over the top, from ear to ear. You are an enthusiast, a great reader and thinker. Must cultivate more self-esteem, and not allow yourself to be carried away by too much modern philosophy. Are very intense.

No. 123.—A. N. P.—Ill.—You possess a vigorous organization and a strong motive temperament. Have unusual perceptive power, and are capable of working by the eye in scientific employment, in engineering, building, surveying, navigation, or as a professor of science. You are strong and hardy, and have a remarkable development of sympathy, respect for character, and are cosmopolitan in spirit.

No. 124.—E. F. C.—Indianopolis.—You possess a remarkable head and physiognomy, and have distinctive characteristics. Your head is high rather than broad, hence you will be inclined to favor thought of an elevated character, rather than that which concerns only this life and your present surroundings. You possess a keen grasp of men and things; are particularly sharp and penetrating.

No. 125.—W. J. H.—Nebraska.—Your brother has a highly intellectual cast of mind, and possesses superior qualities for philosophy, the languages, and art. He should make a good debater and enjoy the study of literature highly. His vital temperament will enable him to warm up to subjects with more than ordinary enthusiasm.

No. 126.—E. K.—Grand Rapids.—You possess a comprehensive mind and one well able to superintend, manage, and direct others, either in a business where keen intelligence is required, or in the higher walks of an intellectual or professional career. Your sympathies are broad, and you take into your interests the larger half of the community. Are quite orderly and neat.

No. 127.—C. B. M.—New York.—Your mother must have had a remarkable experience, one in which there has been great anxiety and responsibility. She is very cautious, anxious, and far-sighted, and meets trouble half way. She is a good planner, and should show taste in selecting qualities and materials. She must cultivate her Hope and be more buoyant and sanguine.

No. 122.—R. J. C.—Kansas.—You are an ardent enthusiast, and were you to join a band of Christian workers you would easily get inspired with the principles and truths inculcated by your work. You are a "Glory! Hallelujah!" sort of man, and are not afraid of expressing yourself in broad and liberal terms and in straightforward language.

No. 128.—Mr. E. C. M.—Texas.—You are organized to do the practical work of life, and are excellently fitted to observe and see the use of things, and value qualities and materials accurately. Can work by the eye; are wide awake to what is taking place around you. Are full of energy, spirit, and determination of mind; are well adapted to your partner.

No. 129.—Mrs. E. C. M.—What a happy disposition you possess! You are well adapted to cheer, encourage, and brighten the lives of others. You cannot be dull if you try. You could teach, superintend children; nurse the sick; or be an admirable physician, housewife, or matron of an institution.

No. 131.—H. L. T.—New York State.—You appear to have an available mind; one that can adapt itself to many people, circumstances, and work. You are not lacking in ability, and have energy and force to carry out what you once determined upon. But your great trouble is want of confidence in yourself, which you must cultivate.

No. 133.—D. K. L.—Pa.—You possess a compact organization; are very intense, discriminating, and far-sighted. You should be an inspector, a scrutineer in some educational or business work. Are very active; capable of understanding and controlling and managing animals. Are versatile, and generally do two things at the same time by planning ahead.

No. 134.—D. R. W.—Mo.—Enthusiasm, spirit, and capacity to hustle are all marked characteristics of your mind; but you will take a keener interest in intellectual work than that which is merely

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of a physical or business type. You have quite a professional character, and could succeed in entertaining others admirably. Are witty, and have a full share of language.

No. 135.—O. K.—Minn.—This lady's photo indicates a strong vital temperament, and a thoroughly womanly nature. She clings to her friends; has strong sympathies; is interested in philanthropic and educational matters. Has come from a good stock, and there is no fear of her being called to another sphere before she has passed her eightieth milestone.

L. H. Somerset, England. The photograph indicates that the child has a distinctly original character, and special aptitude for mechanical work. At present every care must be taken to build up his constitution, for his brain is so active that he uses his vitality faster than he generates it. He is a sharp, intelligent child, and needs no urging in intellectual work. He will be truthful, earnest, thorough in what he undertakes; quick to see, and act upon the knowledge he gains. He is full of resources. Give him plenty of fresh air; plain, nourishing food; as much sleep as possible and in ten years' time he will repay all the trouble taken.

MISS ISABELLA TODD, OF BELFAST.

Miss Isabella M. S. Todd, a lady who did much for the promotion of collegiate education for ladies, and was active in the Temperance movement, died at her residence, in Belfast, on December 8th. She was sixty years of age.

She was a most estimable lady, and the educational and temperance work will greatly miss her ready pen and earnest speeches.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

"We are glad," says the "Westminster Gazette," "to see that the Archbishop-elect of Canterbury is sticking to his Temperance guns in no half-hearted fashion. We do not forget the cold-water douche which Dr. Temple got when he went at the head of a Temperance deputation to Lord Salisbury—nor does Dr. Temple himself forget it. Last night at Canterbury he declared that however much 'statesmen might pour cold water upon all their efforts in a very abundant stream,' their business as Temperance reformers was to turn the stream back again—after having first of all made it 'boiling hot.' Just as Abdul Hamid prescribed 'boiling milk' for Sir Philip Currie, so Dr. Temple is getting ready 'boiling hot water' for the Prime Minister who has just maue him Archbishop."

There are very few who will not rejoice that the great business founded by A. T. Stewart is to survive. John Wanamaker has demonstrated his ability to successfully conduct such enterprises, and will doubtless soon bring that colossal retail store up to the ideal of its distinguished founder. To one who is acquainted with the Philadelphia and New York stores, it would seem as if Mr. Wanamaker had about reached the summit of human ambition in so far as merchandising is concerned.

WOMEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

A very successful bazaar in aid of the funds of the Women's Total Abstinence Union was opened on Thursday afternoon at St. Bride's Institute by the president of the Union, Lady Elizabeth Biddulph. In a few words she pressed the claims of the Union for increased support to maintain and extend its valuable work. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Canon Barker and the Rev. S. Buss. A large number of stalls had been arranged, and were piled up with a great variety of ornamental and useful articles, which had come from different branches of the Union all over the country. Prettily dressed dolls and all kinds of toys, dainty fancy work, lace, embroidery, plain needlework, baby clothes, and knitted articles, together made a very attractive display. A stall for the sale of Irish linen, where tablecloths, doyleys, and handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered, could be purchased in great variety, was under the charge of Mrs. Alfred Brooks and Mrs. Rickman, and was evidently very popular. The flower and fruit stall was presided over by Mrs Howard Brooks and Miss Ruth Caine and other ladies, and a pretty refreshment stall had been arranged by Mrs. Minshall and Mrs. Finlay. The opening on Friday was presided over by Mrs. W. S. Caine and the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, who gave a brief address on the importance of women's work, declared the bazaar open, observing that deeds, not words, were required on such an occasion. The total sales amounted to £390.

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A long and valued friend of Phrenology has just been called home to rest in Stockton on Tees, England. Miss Mary M. Parrott was a life-long believer in the subject, she has often testified to its practical help in her own case, and she has done everything in her power to convince others of its usefulness. In her wide circle of friends she has done all she could and has been richly rewarded in convincing hundreds, of its benefits.

The election of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., to the presidency of the East Anglican branch of the British Medical Association, marks in a very striking manner the progress made by the lady doctor during recent years. The new President, to whom much of this progress is due, was the first of her sex to obtain a legal qualification to practise medicine in England. This qualification—the license of Apothecaries' Hall—was gained by Mrs. Garrett Anderson, then Miss Garrett, in 1865. Five years later she took the degree of M.D. in Paris. English degrees were not then open to women, and it was not until 1882 that women students were admitted to the medical examinations of the University of London. On that occasion, the M.B. was obtained by two of their number, one of whom, Miss Edith Shove, is now medical officer at the General Post Office. Since their admission to the London examinations in 1882, more than fifty women students have taken degrees, and they have on several occasions carried off the gold medals for obstetrics, anatomy, and materia medica.

A French lady has just passed in the most brilliant manner the examination, licencie-es-lettres, of the University of Paris; and is, moreover, the first lady who has ever sat for this diploma. There were more than 200 male candidates; of the total number sixty-five were successful, and twelve of the sixty-five received honorable mention, including Mlle. Merlette. The lady and one other candidate took English as their special subject. Mlle. Merlette studied for two terms at the Cambridge Teachers' College, and will shortly return there to make a careful study of the works of Mrs. Barrett Browning.

Rousseau found his eccentric powers first awakened to the advertisement of the singular annual subject which the Academy of Dijon proposed for that year, in which he wrote his celebrated "Declamation Against the Arts and Sciences;" a circumstance which determined his future literary efforts.

WISDOM AND WIT.

Gems of Thought.

One hero makes a thousand.

Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind.

The pessimist is a person who looks upon the sunshine as casting shadows.

He who waits to have his task marked out shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled.

Would the victims in the Black Hole of Calcutta have survived if there had been no microbes there?

Inspiration may be defined as subjective certitude that cannot be accounted for by reasonings or analyzings.

Thought is the first faculty of man; to express it is one of his first desires, to spread it his dearest privilege.

Take any one of what are called popular superstitions, and on looking at it thoroughly we shall be sure to discover in it a firm underlying stratum of truth.

Kansas.

When you talk about there being a better State than Kansas, every potato winks its eye, every cabbage shakes its head, every beet gets red in the face, every oat-field is shocked, every onion gets stronger, the rye strokes its beard, the corn pricks up its ears, and every foot of ground kicks.—Summerfield (Kan.) Sun.

A student's digestion would be better, his sleep sounder, his brain clearer, his blood purer, his nerves steadier, and all his vital functions more perfectly performed if he would take a proper amount of daily exercise.—J. A. Kellogg, M.D.

To Insure Peace.

"I see in time of peace you are preparing for war," said the foreign ambassador to the secretary of the navy.

"Oh, no," said the secretary. "We are only preparing for the continuation of peace."—Washington Tribune.

Sharper than Spies.

"Lieutenant!"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you a platoon of scientists ready for active service?"

"Yes, sir."

"Deploy them in front of the fortifications opposite our right wing, with instructions to turn on the cathode rays and find out how large a force the enemy has behind those walls."—Chicago Post.

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FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of **FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Journal of Hygiene," for January is bristling with interest, and contains a very valuable contribution by H. W. Grosvenor, M.D., on "How Alcohol Dulls the Senses." It is up to date in its statistics. There are many other valuable articles and notes on sanitary points and health hints. New York.

"Harper's Magazine" for January.—In this magazine we are introduced to English society, by George W. Smalley, which article contains notes interesting to both Englishmen and Americans. A valuable science paper on "The Discoveries of Herschel; or, Science at the Beginning of the Century," by Henry Smith Williams, M.D., and "A Century's Struggle for the Franchise in America," are articles well worth reading.

"The Annals of Hygiene" is interesting from a phrenological point of view, and contains valuable hints with regard to Children of Feeble Resistance, Their Care and Management; Development of Mind, Development of Muscle; Does the College Woman Marry? Did the Romans Smoke? Gymnastics in Heart Disease; Photographing Thought, and many other subjects, as well as the cut of King Humbert, and some beautiful photos of the ruins of the famous baths of Rome. Philadelphia.

"The Review of Reviews" for January contains some good portraits, one of Dr. Fridtiof Nansen; one of the late William Steinway; another of Herman H. Kohlstaat, and others. The latter is doing his part in the political history-making, and his work is well described by Walter Wellman. There is an illustrated article by Theodore Roosevelt, "How Not to Better Social Conditions." A fine portrait also appears of the late Sir Benjamin Richardson, and one of the present Lord Mayor of London. The Cuban matters are discussed, and maps relative to the matters at bay. New York.

"Godey's Magazine" is graced with the German Sappho, Johanna Ambrosius, and an article on "Winter in the American Snow Lands." New York.

"Ladies' Home Journal" introduces us to the South Pole in an article by General Greely. So much is said about the North Pole that it is quite refreshing to know something about the surroundings of the South Pole or Antarctic Ocean. The Personal Side of Bismarck is described by George W. Smalley, which forms a very interesting characterization.

"Lippincott's Magazine" maintains an article on "Our American Institutions of Dutch Origin," and from the pen of Emily Beach Stone we are introduced to the "Customs of Marrying in the Fifteenth Century." Philadelphia.

"The Book Buyer" for January is as interesting as ever and produces an illustrated article on "Notes of a Useful Life," namely, of "Philip Gilbert Hamerton"; "William Morris, the poet," and his style of printing.

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"The American Kitchen Magazine" opens with an article on "Home Life, Why Not?" A report is also given of the National Household Economic Association, and the practical work that it is doing. One useful department is its Short Course in Cookery, by Anna Barrows, which will be welcomed by mothers and heads of households. Boston.

"The Humanitarian" contains a fine portrait of Henrik Ibsen and an article on his work. London.

"Book News" contains a "Life Mask of Washington," and a review of Paul Leicester Ford's work on the Grand Old Man of America. Mrs. Ewing's Canada home is shortly reviewed. A portrait of herself accompanies it. Philadelphia.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" introduces us to a study in race psychology; "The Psychology of Genius," by Dr. William Hirsch, and "Spiders and their Ways," all of which articles are exceedingly interesting from a phrenological point of view. "The Popular Æsthetics of Color" is treated by Joseph Jastrow, and contains some noteworthy characteristics of the preferences of colors by the sexes.

"The American Medical-Surgical Bulletin" contains an interesting illustrated article on the "Technique of Resections of the Skull." One illustration showing the various cerebral motor-centres.

"The Metaphysical Magazine" is more than usually interesting to students of mental science, as it discusses various topics, such as Self-Culture, The Analysis of Anger, Telepathy, Mental Therapeutics, and a Discovery by Dr. Koser, which suggests that brains are unnecessary. New York.

The Churchman," for January 2, contains a very good article on "The Life of a Chorister at St. Paul's Cathedral," by Maynard Butler. The article is well illustrated with portraits of the Very Rev. Dean Gregory, Rev. Canon Scott-Holland, George C. Martin, Mus. D., Organist, Rev. N. Morgan-Brown, Head Master of the Chorister School, and Charles MacPherson, assistant organist. It also gives the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral and one view of the Crypt, namely, the funeral-car of the late Duke of Wellington. Many other readable articles adorn its pages. It is one of the best religious home newspapers.

"The Independent," January 7th, is unique in its wide-stretching interest, as it includes news of universal church interest. Among its contributors are some of the best writers on science and religion. It is unsectarian, and therefore contains news interesting to all denominations.

"American Medico-Surgical Bulletin." Latest number at hand makes some excellent recommendations with regard to the consideration of leprosy by State and national authority; notes England's responsibility for cholera epidemics. Miscellaneous department well filled. Weekly. New York.

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The Phrenological Game is one that is highly instructive to all young people; it meets with universal approval. Every family should have one. The price is 15c., 10d. English.

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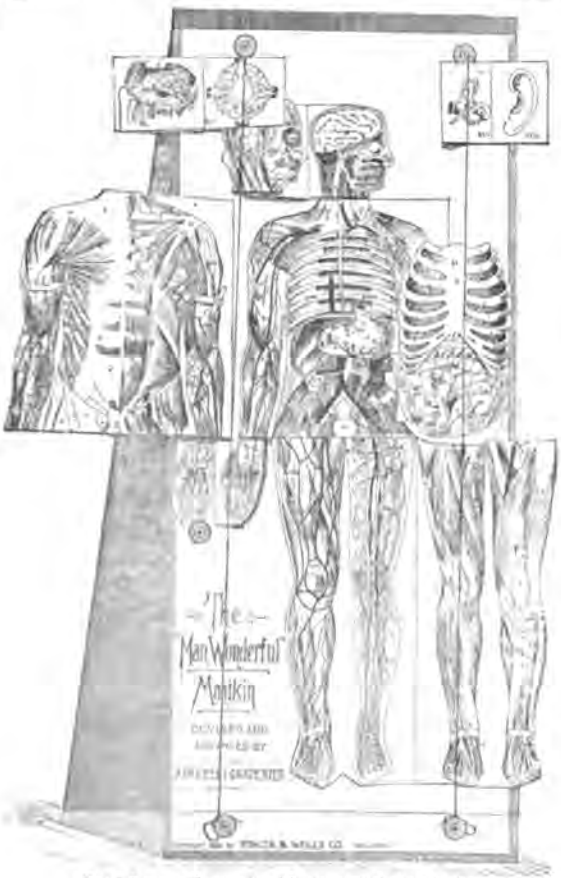
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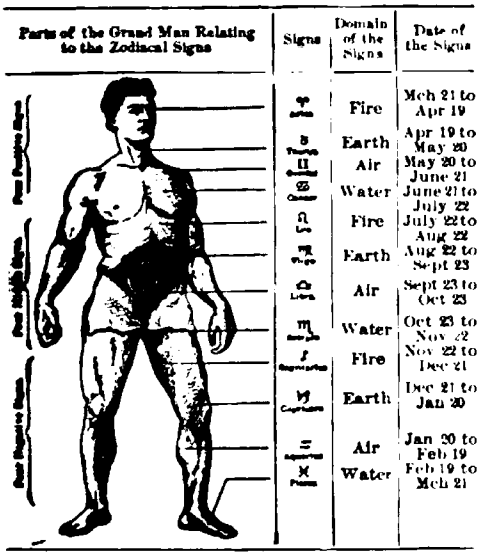
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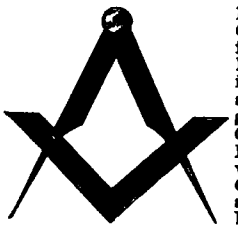
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REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A.

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

New York has been visited of late by many Englishmen of various intellectual gifts, the latest man of note being the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B. A., of Christ Church, Westminster, London. We think, therefore, that our readers and his friends will welcome his portrait and phrenograph, being as he is, one of England's ministerial lights and pulpit orators. He is known to thousands in both countries by his many strong spiritual books, for his pen has been constantly at work.

Where he is not personally known, his thoughts have penetrated into many homes, and there they have given new refreshment through his exposition of "The Shepherd's Psalm," new hope and consecration through the volumes of his "Christian Life Series," and fresh inspiration through his "Study of Old Testament Heroes."

Having had singular opportunities for examining the talents, character and work of this gifted man, and having been invited many times to lecture and give character readings at both Regent's Park Chapel and Christ Church, London, I have come in contact with the stupendous work that he accomplishes. He is interested in all kinds of societies and work for the poor and for reform, and he is the inspiration for dozens of societies. His "Pleasant Sunday Afternoons'" services have been richly blessed, and this work is only one of the many enterprises and increasing activities which are so varied in character and successful in results.

It is asserted by some that all heads are alike, but this is not based upon facts, as many of the portraits in the present number go to prove. There are, in fact, many heads large in circumference but poor in quality, which have not that distinguishing development in the upper or superior lobe like the head of F. B. Meyer. Men of Darwin's stamp, for instance, who possess strong practical perceptive intellects, or others like Firebug, with low, coarse organization, are contrasts to that of our present sketch. Hence, every open-minded person can see for himself that such an assertion is unfounded.

What, therefore, makes the difference in men, if it is not the size of head or the number of the faculties? Capacity depends upon the localization of brain function, or upon where the brain

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is developed, in what lobe or region. When we come to balance the strong with the weak, we find that the light and shade of character, and the tone and quality of those powers assert themselves.

Some men seem by nature better fitted to receive, absorb and expound truth than others.

Their mental endowment is richer to start with, hence, with cultivation and environment combined, they see through the clouds of mysticism with a more penetrating eye and a clearer outlook. The subject of our sketch has a personality that is singularly above the average in development, both in his moral and spiritual qualities, and also in the completeness of his organization.

The trend of his thoughts is so exalted, that to be in his presence long clarifies and broadens the mental vision.

In him there is an abundance of the mental over the vital and motive temperaments, hence he manifests a rare development of nerve power.

He is not clogged with physical impediments, neither has he the vital stock of John Bright or D. L. Moody, but he possesses the healthy condition of body that readily responds to the wants of his mental activities. His hair is fine and silky and his physical constitution is wiry, while his organization is well able to carry out his great responsibilities.

Phrenologically speaking, there is great superiority of power above the middle circumference of the head. A line drawn around Cautiousness and Causality leaves a larger proportion of brain above it than is usually found. The moral and religion faculties are particularly well developed, hence they give him aspirations for whatever is noble and pure, and enable him to analyze what is beautiful, spiritual, and true. There is not only height of head from ear to ear, but exceptional fullness along the superior region. When comparing his head with that of a horse-trainer or a criminal, F. B. Meyer's head shows a large development of Benevolence and intense sympathy for his fellow men, while his large and active Veneration gives him an almost extreme respect for that which is exalted, superior, sacred and holy. He is highly endowed with Spirituality, and possesses a strong inspirational mind and deep spiritual insight.

His Hope gives him moral buoyancy as well as a cheerful stimulus to his thoughts and utterances. There are no doubts in what he has to say. He does not look on the pessimistic side of life, and even if he is confronted with any doubts, he meets them with a ready will, an open countenance, an unbiassed mind, and a dauntless courage.

One sees here not only the advantages of heredity and parental quality and stock, but also of refinement and ethical culture. A timber merchant selects amongst his pines, walnut, mahogony, boxwood, etc., the kind best adapted to his needs, for durability, beauty or cheapness. So the Great Architect selects men who are specially adapted for spiritual work, and places them in positions of great responsibility.

It requires the tact and culture of a great man of thought to influence many minds from their sordid care, their wordlly affairs and social ties. F. B. Meyer is a man specially fitted by Nature to undertake such a task. He has a large development of Human Nature, and when he sees his audiences he knows what they want, for he has sufficient theoretical, practical, scientific and intuitive ability to aim straight and sure.

He is a good judge of men, and he knows what kind of advice to give to every one who appeals to him, and applies his knowledge, principles and insight to individual wants. One of the secrets of his success lies in the fact that he is a true, accurate student of human nature, hence by his subtle, intuitive and intellectual power he is able to feed the hungry with substantial food, and even those who go to him feeling no special spiritual hunger, are sure to receive more than they anticipated, like a man who visits a physician for a slight ailment, and finally becomes cured of

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what the patient considered a chronic disease, through the physician's advice.

But so delicate are Mr. Meyer's mental instruments, that as a moral physician or surgeon he uses the spiritual scalpel with wonderful tenderness and



REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A.

dexterity. Were he a physician he would be one in the fullest sense, and add all the modern scientific researches and knowledge possible. As a lawyer, his arguments would be pointed and telling. He would enter into every case in hand, and would know how to cross-examine a subject so that the witness would actually commit himself rather than require any one else to do so. In spiritual matters he would draw out the confidence of others for their own good.

Hatred and narrow-mindedness claim no place in his character. His Ingenuity works with his Ideality and Language in giving choice and marvelous scope in the use of words. Fluency of speech, which is simple and earnest in style, and capacity to appreciate and apply the ideal or beautiful in nature, oratory, art or music, all of which have a deep influence over his mind.

The height of the head over Conscientiousness reveals a keen sense of principle. Such a man will carry conviction and level the inconsistencies of men and secure the attention of those

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who never intended to be influenced by his utterances.

Below the crown of the head on the median line there is a depression in the organ of Continuity. This is both a source of weakness and strength. His Conscientiousness makes him thorough in his work, but he loves variety of thought and occupation, and is so versatile in the management of it that he hardly knows when to draw the line or where to stop.

Few men combine so much of the practical with the ingenious, or the sympathetic with the logical, or the theoretic with the scientific, and few men live in such an exalted atmosphere and are capable of doing so much in behalf of their fellow creatures.

Mr. Meyer made a stay of ten days in America. He visited Boston from the 3d to the 7th, and at Tremont Temple spoke twice daily: from the 8th to the 12th he spoke to thousands of people at Carnegie Hall, all of whom must have felt the impressive truth of his words and the deepening of spiritual life within them.

Mr. Meyer has been in the ministry for over a quarter of a century. He began his life work in Richmond, Surrey, England, while still engaged in his studies at Regent Park College. From there he went as assistant pastor to Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, and later to York. It was here, during the first English campaign of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1873, that Mr. Meyer's heart was stirred with a desire to reach the masses—a desire which has seen such practical development in his subsequent pastorates at Melbourne Hall, in Leicester, and at Christ Church, London. While at Leicester Mr. Meyer experienced a great spiritual quickening during the visit of Stanley Smith and Charles Studd, and ever since that time has devoted much of his energy to leading Christians to a clearer comprehension of their duties and their privileges.

The London work in which he is now engaged as the successor to Newman Hall in Christ Church, is remarkable for its vitality. In addition to the vast amount of preaching and speaking, he is constantly a contributor to the press, while his books are numerous.

THE ORGAN OF CONTINUITY.

PAPER READ AT THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

By D. T. Elliott.

Students of phrenology will know that the various faculties of the mind rarely act singly, but in groups. This, however, is the exception with the organ of Continuity, whose particular function it is to concentrate the other faculties upon a single object at a time. Our late president, L. N. Fowler, gave this organ two divisions—the outer portion near the top of "Friendship" gives the ability to connect and protract thought and feeling, and continuously dwell upon one subject until it is exhausted. The central portion gives the power to apply the mind and concentrate the thoughts on one subject at a time.

Continuity is one of the many faculties that have become definitely located by physiologists. It is situated in the parieto-occipital fissure in the Angular Pyrus. The muscles of the eyes are influenced by it, and impressions made through the eyes are carried to the back part of the brain in the locality of Continuity. The following incident will illustrate this point:

A young lady engaged in mental work daily experienced great pain in the back part of the head, with failing eyesight. On being asked to localize the pain, she put her hand on the organ of Continuity. She was advised by the oculist to have her desk raised, or work

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so arranged that she had not to look down. Very little treatment was necessary, for in a few weeks the sight improved, and as it improved, the pain ceased.

The early phrenologists differed concerning the functions of this organ. Dr. Spurzheim, from observing it large in animals fond of dwelling in one place, called it "Inhabitiveness." Dr. Combe says "he observed persons whose thoughts, like clouds, come and go without regularity—whose senses have succession without relation. In them, I have found the organ very small: others of less mental capacity, remarkable for continuity of thought, and for the natural relationship existing between the successive subjects of their conversation, in these the organ was found large." It was considered by some of the early phrenologists that the exact function of the organ of Continuity was to keep two or more organs in continuous and simultaneous activity. This view has been confirmed by phrenologists of a later date. L. N. Fowler has said: "It gives the ability to hold the mind to one process of mental action." This organ is generally found large in authors of note. It was particularly large in Longfellow, and it is observable in his poems, particularly in the "Flight of the Arrow."

I shot an arrow into the air;
It fell to earth, I know not where.
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air;
It fell to earth, I know not where.
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterwards, in the oak
I found the arrow still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

Continuity in combination with large Reflective organs and Language, gives excessive amplification in the use of words and ideas. When Language is small, there is prolixity and repetition, with a difficulty to give full expression to thought.

Large Continuity renders persons prone to sedentary habits and to live, as it were, within themselves, as well as keeping them habitually occupied with internal meditation. If Secretiveness is also large, it is difficult for the uninitiated in phrenology to understand their real characters; hence they have a natural facility of concentrating their thoughts, and possess such a command over their intellectual powers, as to be able to apply them in their whole region to the pursuit which forms the object of their particular study for the time being, and who, in consequence, produce the greatest possible results from the intellectual endowment which Nature has bestowed on them. It is interesting to observe the language of the faculties. In conversing with some individuals we find them fall naturally into a connected train of thinking: either dwelling on a subject which in-



FIG. I.—CONTINUITY SMALL.



FIG. II.—CONTINUITY LARGE.

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terests them till they have placed it clearly before the mind, or passing naturally to a connected topic; others, again, never pursue one idea for two consecutive seconds, but shift from subject to subject without any regard whatever to natural connection. Consequently, they leave no distinct impression on the mind of the listener. Combe says: "When full concentrativeness is joined to large Causality and Individuality, the power of philosophy and reasoning appears in its greatest perfection. The mind is at once possessed of intellectual resources and is capable of making the most of them by its powers of collecting its conceptions into a strong mental picture and conveying them with a full force of a sustained representation to the minds of others." The early phrenologists asserted that Individuality and Eventuality, when large, produce the effects attributed to Concentrativeness. But later phrenologists have observed that with large Individuality and Eventuality and small Concentrativeness, a person will manifest great knowledge of facts and details, combined with deficiency in the power of keeping them continuously before the mind. When Comparison and Causality are large, in combination with large Concentrativeness, there is the ability to systematize knowledge. But when Continuity is weak, this power is wanting.

The true function of the organ of Continuity is to give connectedness to thought and feeling, and thoroughness in the elaboration of ideas, or the working out of the details of any particular plan. It enables us to keep the other faculties concentrated upon a single object at a time, and to follow a train of thought uninterruptedly through all its various phases till we reach the legitimate conclusions. It gives unity and completeness to all our mental operations. If you wish to have a strong memory, obey the health laws and cultivate the organ of Continuity. The power of attention is invaluable in all mental pursuits. We can only succeed in life by being thorough in everything we undertake to do. Success in life is sure to him who has sufficient perseverance and application to triumph over every obstacle.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS—No. 9.

By Dr. H. S. Drayton, A.M.

THREE TYPES OF HEADS.

When one is in a mixed audience and looks with some degree of care at the heads uncovered there, he finds that there are marked differences in coronal contour which is striking. We need not say that to the thoughtful observer these differences are suggestive of certain necessary differences, not only in the physical constitution, but also in the mental, as Nature never makes anything in vain, and has a meaning associated with each form. In other words, Nature embodies in the form some peculiarity that she would express through the outward appearance. The thoughtful observer, appreciative of this fact, may be led to make an attempt to interpret expression.

The three illustrations represent leading forms of head contour, as viewed from the front or from the back, such as will be found in all considerable assemblies.

We may go so far as to relate these three forms to three classes of constitution, for the reason that No. 1 is found for the most part in a low or subordinate class of people. It is an expression of undevelopment on the side of the high or moral nature. It is indicative of the lack of breadth and roundness in character and culture. It intimates an origin from sources where the life had a comparatively narrow

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range, a narrowness attributable both to heredity and unculture.

True, we may find this type of head sometimes in an environment which is considered superior and excellent. Circumstances of association and training being favorable from childhood have tended to develop a special activity of the intellectual organs, and also to strengthen the will in directions of utility and self-improvement. The character modification has been due to coercive impressions, in a great measure, supplemented by ambitious resolve. The individual anxious to obtain a better standing and merit respect, may exert himself very earnestly with the assistance of his practical faculties, and with the natural force which belongs to a nature organized strongly in the base, finally does secure a measure of consideration.



FIG. I.

No. 2 represents the head as we find it in the larger majority of men. It is a head that combines elements of character and capacity that adapt the individual to the life and activity of our present day civilization. The common vocations, including those of such professions as law and medicine, employ faculties expressed in this contour. Commercial business, law, medicine and many other employments being semi-professional and scientific, offer to such a man their fields of activity. We do not say that such an organization is an all-round one, by any means, but it is possessed of those faculties and powers that, through practice, become rather mobile factors in the different lines that the modern world offers to the industrious.



FIG. II.

No. 3 represents a class which is by no means numerous comparatively. It has

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not the adaptive qualifications of No. 2. It does not possess that flexibility of mental and physical faculty; it has not the force, the energy, the thoroughgoing resolve of No. 2. With the highly developed moral nature its temper is far more sensitive, its feeling more acute, its appreciation of *meum* and *tuum* much more delicate. Its line of activity is, therefore, comparatively restricted. Of course, we can understand that, as in the case of No 1, use and practice will breed elements of fitness for occasions, that in the original package might have appeared to be quite wanting. But such a nature shrinks from the rough contacts which the competition and strife of our era force upon him who mingles with the world at large. Where No. 2 would feel quite at home and would even enjoy the rude experiences of trade and business, No. 3 would be very reluctant to venture.

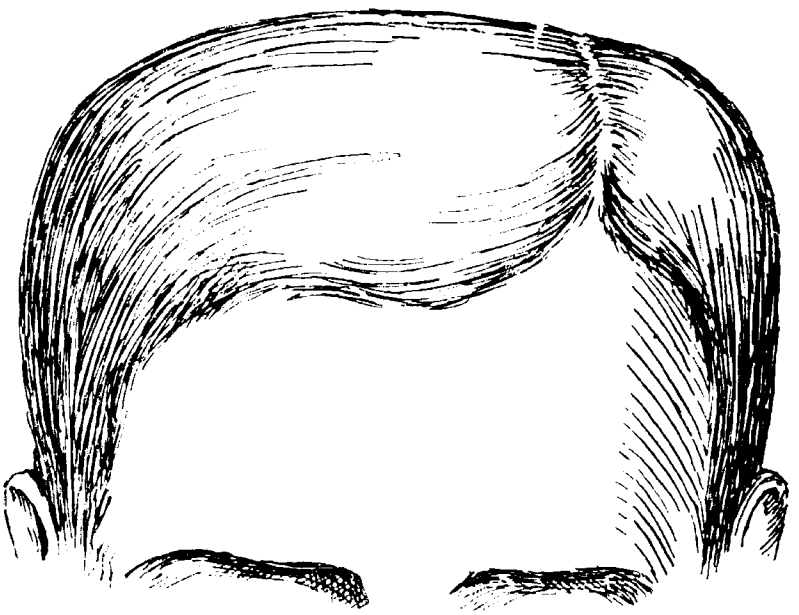


FIG. III.

The casual observer, then, noting No. 2 and No. 3, would, after a little thought, say that No. 3 is your man of mentality and reflection, adapted to student life to pursuits that employ the moral and tender feelings, the literary and æsthetic faculties, and he would be out of his place seriously were he in the mart of commerce or sent upon venturesome scientific inquiries.

We should notice a marked difference in the expression on the side of disposition in the faces of these three. There would not be that open, frank, ready and kindly manner in No. 1 that would be seen in No. 3. In No. 2 the expression on that side of character would have a practical color; object, circumstance, opportunity, occasion would give tone and bearing to the expression. This man would carry the impression of his special environment, his work, his business, into the drawing-room. We are basing this remark entirely upon the organization as it is represented. No. 3 would be just himself wherever he might be. His tone and bearing would be without a mask. It would be exceedingly difficult for him to veil his feelings. The strength of the organization on the side of sincerity would offset attempt at counterfeit. The finish and polish of culture, as found in the schools, would render him clear and bright intellectually; at the desk, on the platform, in the pulpit, he might be a power, speaking winged words of counsel to his audience, and please all by his wit and rhetoric; but

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on "the world's broad field of battle" he could scarcely match either 1 or 2 in adroit manipulation of chances and opportunities. Of course, he would command respect in the highest degree for integrity of purpose and delicacy of taste, and were his opportunities for action suitable, he would win fame and perhaps make a lasting impression upon his generation.

THE "COMING OUT" OF WOMAN.

If anything reflects modern social progress, it is the appearance of woman in affairs of public relationship. It is but a short time since the idea appeared to be very general, not only among men, but also among women themselves, that the latter were not adapted for activity in the outer world, in the fields where mind is matched against mind, where capacity must have a decidedly practical adaptation.

It was thought that for a woman to enter into business affairs was to commit a manifest folly; that women had no business in the mart of trade; she was wanting in the essential elements for success there. It was not regarded as lady-like for a woman to show intelligence with regard to the technique or methods employed in her father's counting room, or to inquire seriously about stocks and bonds, the movements on the Produce Board, and so on. If the father were wealthy enough to allow his daughter a check-book, it was pretty for her not to know when the deposit was exhausted; it was nicer to ask her father for a check and then to ask her brother to cash it. We have known wealthy women who knew next to nothing about business matters, and as a consequence they were exposed to losses and embarrassment from possible relations with dishonest men or women.

Now the atmosphere is somewhat changed. Women have discovered that they possess faculties that, when trained, enable them to do most of the work that men are accustomed to do, the fact of organization seems heretofore to have been disregarded, so that fully 40 per cent. of the intellectual organs of the brains of the average woman has been in an inactive state. We need not say that this has much the character of a wrong, since Nature intends that with the possession of a faculty its use should be associated. A woman might show a great deal of capacity in the management of her household, in the ordering of her table, in the training of her children, and perhaps receive a good deal of credit for that, but it is too often ignored that these very powers which make her efficient in the home may adapt her for work outside the home, or make her a very useful factor in the world of business and affairs. But in these days, when meetings and conventions are so common, woman is found taking a prominent place, often especially in enterprises having the benefit of the public in view.

The late convention of Jewish women in this city brought out the fact that there are very capable ladies among our Israelite friends, and that a sect which has been long looked upon as somewhat in the background, especially with reference to its feminine division, is taking rank with the other divisions of our population.

ZOLA UNMASKED.

Now that physicians have taken up physio-psychological studies in a personal way, we shall expect some interesting outcome; especially when such study is undertaken by the psychologists with medical experience, will the conclusions receive our attention. A book that may be regarded the vanguard in this line of inquiry is forthcoming, according to the *Revue de Paris*, written by Dr. Edouard Toulouse. This book commends itself to our anticipations because it is an elaborate study of that peculiar novelist, Zola, and because, also, it has its "reason of being" in the recent publications by men like Nordau, who seem intent upon relegating all who have shown

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brilliant capabilities in art and literature to the class of "degenerates."

Such extracts as have been published from the Zola analysis have a peculiar attraction to the phrenological student; since Dr. Toulouse discusses Zola from the points of view of physical constitution and mental manifestation. The mental scrutiny is very thorough. Of course it is dependent upon what the doctor knows of the man in his conduct and in his authorship.

Here is one paragraph that is worthy of reproduction.

"Zola, like so many writers, has no oratorical gift. He is very nervous and timid, and emotion paralyzes him; and he has but a feeble memory for words, phrases, and constructions. He has never been able to learn to speak any other tongue than the French; and he is filled with vivid apprehension whenever at any meeting he rises to speak. When he went to London to attend the Congress of Journalists, he wrote his speech days before—a mere sixty words—and learned it by heart by repeating it in bed. When the moment arrived he rose, took a paper from his pocket, and—read his speech! Unless he writes he cannot make a useful intellectual work. Writing is the form of language in which Zola thinks his works. Passive memory seems but little developed in him; everything that does not strongly interest him is registered only with difficulty. This is an important fact; it is fundamental in the psychic organization of novelists. His voluntary memory is more developed."

If we had the man before us so that we could compare his mental make-up, temperament, and organization—with this statement, it would prove a very interesting bit of investigation. We should like much to note the particular organic development, the structure of the fore-head and side-head, and note the special quality of constitution. In other words, we should like to get at the very foundation of this case, and learn why M. Zola has no "oratorical gift," and why he is so "very nervous and timid," and why "emotion paralyzes him;" why, with his gift of vivid description, his really remarkable power of depicting certain types, at least, of character, he is so wanting in capacity to acquire languages; why he is so lacking in boldness, especially when in company, and expected to speak, for the representations of his that have appeared in the press certainly credit him with a sort of sturdy, if not coarse strength; a look of the bull-dog, a fierce, impulsive courage. Certainly his writings show an unusual amount of frankness, the spirit of expression according to one's convictions.

We cannot but think that such a book as this would be greatly enhanced in value did it contain carefully made portraits of Zola's head and face taken in different poses, and from different sides. We think, too, that if with these there were associated careful measurements of the head with tape and calipers the anthropologist as well as the physiologist would be much assisted in understanding the analysis of the writer.

A CORRECTION.

It should be mentioned that in the article published in the February number a mistake was made in the placing of Cuts 1 and 2. They should have been the reverse of what they are. We, however, will not be so captious as to imagine that our readers were misled by the mere numbering of the cuts, as they must have been governed altogether by the reading matter, and so interpreted the illustrations correctly.

The Cincinnati Phrenological Society is quite flourishing this year and is creating much interest in the laws of life. At a recent meeting, two very original papers on Heredity were given; one by Mrs. M. Vosch and another by Dr. M. J. Keller. They received the emphatic endorsement of a very large audience.

The officers this year are: President, Mr. J. Kilduff; Vice-president, Mr. R. D. Moore; Secretary, Mr. Joseph Von Hone; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Youngson; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. M. J. Keller.

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ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

THE LATE SIR I. PITMAN.—MRS. EMILY CRAWFORD.

Sir Isaac Pitman.

BY NELSON SIZER.

Isaac Pitman, the world-renowned inventor of phonetic shorthand, died in England January 22, 1897, at the ripe age of eighty-four years.

The public will never know how great a work he performed. If writers and literary people generally will take past history as a guide to their judgment, they will be able to form an approximately correct opinion as to how much the phonetic system of shorthand has done for the world.

Shorthand existed before Pitman's system was known. Reports of rapid speeches were made after a fashion. They did not write by sound, however, and it was a lame effort at transferring signs to paper which would represent the words as they were spelled, but not as they sound.

For example, Philadelphia would start with ph and end with the same, whereas those characters are not involved in the sound of the word. In phonetic shorthand the name of that city is represented by f-l-d.

Spelling by sound is quite different, therefore, from the routine method of English spelling; hence, the phonetic system enables a pupil to report the Lord's prayer if spoken to him in Greek, without his understanding the meaning of the sounds, as he represents them on paper, and another pupil, from the same class, if called in, not having heard the dictation, is able to read this report in euphonious Greek, also without understanding a word of the language. This is reporting; it gives us the living language.

I have no doubt that the amount of time saved by phonetic reporting to the literary and business world in the English-speaking countries during the last fifty years has been equal to the time of 100,000 continuous intelligent workers; and if this estimate were doubled, it would be within the limit of probability.

Think of it! A president of a Continental railway, or the head of a great commercial house, with a hundred important letters on his desk every morning, can answer them officially by dictating to a phonographic reporter, and spend about an hour and a half of his valuable time to do the whole business, and then he is free to devote himself to other important work. Then, with the aid of the typewriter, which is the left hand, so to speak, of the phonetic reporter, a fair copy of all that has been dictated will be turned out ready for the three o'clock mail.

Thousands of phonetic reporters are gathering news, and recording the pulsating opinions of great thinkers for the daily press all over the world, embalming and preserving that which is useful and true in the very words of the speakers, who discuss all important subjects agitating the public mind; and then the printing press, giving wings to these thoughts, or the telegraph, which sends them under the seas to all nations, show us how much Isaac Pitman's invention has done toward rescuing from oblivion all this living thought by giving us a method of expressing it rapidly and accurately and cheaply.

Nearly all the systems of phonetic shorthand that are of signal value are based upon Isaac Pitman's methods, with such modifications as each author desired to adopt.

Isaac Pitman ought to have been knighted thirty years ago, for his work has been of more value to the world than the work of fifty knights, as knights average.

Most of the great editors and many of our authors dictate all their writing to a shorthand reporter. Many a minister who preaches from notes, walking his study with his phonetic amanuensis be-

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fore him, will preach his discourse with all the fervor that belongs to it and to him, and in thirty minutes he has placed it beyond loss or forgetfulness. He can then visit his parishioners, enjoy the sunlight and the fresh air, and maintain his health for future work. But, when we think of a man bending



MR. PITMAN AT FIFTY.

over his desk with a stub pen in his hand, and working for two days to grub out a sermon, as full of bones and with as little marrow, blood and nerve as such dry drudgery suggests, and being employed four days out of every week in writing his two sermons, we get a hint of the value of Pitman's discovery to the world.

This office has used phonography in its editorial work, in the writing of books and in its professional phrenological consultations, for half a century. Our office was among the very first in New York to adopt it: and the writer of this has probably dictated as many thousand words during the last fifty years as any man living in New York, more than two hundred different persons having been employed up to this time as reporters during that period. It would have been utterly impossible to have accomplished properly the work that came to our hands in any other way.

Besides, phonographic reporting is an excellent stepping-stone for the advancement of bright young people. A bashful boy, who, in 1858 began his work with us as a reporter, has been for some years an accepted writer for the best papers in the country; he has been sent on important missions to report great work, he is a clergyman and an editor, and he has now just been elected as a member of the next Congress. Some of our reporters have become private secretaries for eminent men, such as William H. Seward, Judge Chase, and others, while some are at the bar and others are on the bench.

Phonographic reporting has also made an opening for young women, in which their high school education can find sea room and reward; and in one establishment in New York there are half a hundred of these bright girls daily employed in this form of work.

Sir Isaac Pitman was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, in 1813. He became a teacher in 1831. His first treatise on shorthand appeared in 1837, and he became the originator of the spelling reform, to which, with his system of phonetic shorthand, he devoted all his attention since 1843. His system of shorthand differed from all that had preceded it, and was entitled, "Phonography, or Writing by Sound." He established the Phonetic Institute at Bath, England, and there he edited and printed a phonetic journal. An international shorthand congress and jubilee of phonography was held in London in the autumn of 1877. The phonographers of the United States and those of Great Britain and the colonies presented Mr. Pitman with gold medals in recognition of his invention of his system of shorthand, and his work in trying to reform English orthography.

Mr. Pitman was knighted in 1894, but that ought to have taken place in 1864, at least. The public is slow, however, in recognizing important work and merit. It is a little like permitting a man to live until he is eighty-four years

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old, serving in the ranks of an army, and all at once, when the Golden Gate is in sight, crowning him with the title of major-general, when he is too old to enjoy it or properly carry it.

Sir Isaac Pitman's memory will be fragrant and perennial, throughout the



MR. PITMAN AT SEVENTY-FIVE.

English speaking world, at least. Every printing office, nearly every author's study and large business house, as well as government work in all its branches, will be a monument to his memory and his genius. The literary world has had no greater benefactor since the discovery of the art of printing. His invention rescues from loss, and perpetuates the oratory of each modern Demosthenes and Cicero. Even Chalmers, Brougham, Wirt, Clay, Bascom and Webster were too early to receive its full benefit. But the oratory of Gough, Beecher and Depew has been phonetically made effulgent forever. Phonetic shorthand now crystallizes the fervent words, and (Sir) Thomas Edison's phonograph will repeat them a hundred years hence with the music or the thunder of the original utterance.

For the character sketch of the late Sir I. Pitman we refer our readers to the November number of the "Phrenological Magazine," 1883. The delineation was written from a portrait sent to L. N. Fowler when he was in New York, without his knowing to whom the portrait belonged. Sir Isaac, as late as March last, expressed his pleasure with it. He willingly consented to become a vice-president to the international congress that was held in London in March, in honor of Dr. Gall's centenary.

Mrs. Emily Crawford;

The Famous Lady Journalist.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Mrs. Emily Crawford holds a unique position of lady journalist and special correspondent to the "Daily News" (London), "The Pall Mall Gazette" (London), "Truth" (London), and the "New York Tribune." Few have such a charming personality as she possesses, or are so admirably equipped as she is for her work. She has the geniality and the sagacity of the combined vital and mental temperaments; hence all her work is done with whole-souledness, which makes her articles acceptable reading in both countries. She has one of the first essentials to a journalist, a good memory, and although memory is not a gift from one organ only, she has the advantage of possessing large Individuality, Eventuality, Comparison, Locality and Intuition. She can, through the aid of these faculties, remember statistics, facts and details of place and character in a perfectly remarkable manner, which one not so gifted would find it impossible to reproduce. Facts are stubborn things, and it is not always possible for one to depend upon notes. In her case her brain is her note-book, and her fingers her typewriter; hence she has only to touch the mental springs and she is able to reproduce incidents of varied

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kinds that have taken place for the last quarter of a century. She has energy of purpose, modesty of bearing, an independent spirit, and a fund of good humor. Her journalistic motto appears to be, "Observe, reflect and be genuine." She has a wonderful combination of power, both of an intellectual and social nature, which gives to her character richness, fullness and maturity of thought, together with order in arrangement, accuracy in detail and clearness of utterance, and poetic selection in the use of material at hand.



MRS. EMILY CRAWFORD.

HER IDEAS ON LADY JOURNALISM.

When asked if she advocated lady journalism, she replied: "Certainly, but I should add that a woman must have exceptional powers of endurance and observation to succeed in the career. This, of course, equally applies to men. A journalist is born rather than made."

"No woman ought to think of writing for a livelihood, unless, in addition to special aptitude, she possess dauntless courage, exceptional health and powers of physical endurance, and a considerable amount of reserve force."

HER FATHER AND MOTHER.

Mrs. Crawford was born in Dublin about fifty-five years ago. Her father, Mr. Andrew Johnstone, was an Irish country gentleman, full of the genuine kindness and open-hearted generosity of his race.

It is probably from her mother that Mrs. Crawford inherited much of her special literary power and strong good sense. Even as a child she was devoted to reading, and the first volume which

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was given to her was a prize for teaching her younger sister to read. Her happiest hours were spent in her father's library, where she seems to have delighted equally in Shakespeare and Milton, the Waverley Novels and Miss Austin; while a curious old-fashioned "Dictionary of the Lives of Illustrious Women," fired the girl's imagination and made her determined to do something for others should she ever be given the opportunity.

A FRENCH HONOR.

She is, I believe, the first lady foreigner to whom was offered the Legion d'Honneur. But, greatly to her friends' disappointment, she refused to accept the distinction, begging that it might be given to her son, Mr. Robert Crawford, now her right hand and collaborateur.

HER PERSONALITY.

She is described as having been a most lovely girl, having a small, exquisitely poised figure, brilliant complexion, true blue Irish eyes and brown hair, making up a striking personality. She married George Crawford when scarcely twenty-three, he being a member of the English Bar and a distinguished newspaper correspondent.

A PERFECT UNION.

Then began what is so rarely seen in this world, a perfect intellectual and moral union. Early and late husband and wife worked together, and more than once Mrs. Crawford was able to render inestimable service to her husband's paper through her friendship with M. Thiers, who gave her many invitations to attend the French Parliament, and as no notes were allowed to be taken, she dictated to her husband from memory not only the chief points of the sitting of five or seven hours, but often whole passages of the speeches she had heard.

In reply to the query if she did not find her journalistic duties interfere with her home ties, she replied: "Never." She did much of her writing at night, as she said the brain is clearer when all is still and no interruptions are possible.

CONVINCING A SKEPTIC.

By E. E. Youmans.

(*Continued from page 86.*)

I handed him the following:

Dear Sir: We send you inclosed a photograph of a man, to learn your opinion as to his fitness for a responsible place as cashier and bookkeeper. We would like it plainly stated, and in your usual written form. Please find check for your fee inclosed. An early reply will oblige, Yours truly,

Weston & Summers.

He read the letter and returned it to me.

"If you can find anything in this that looks like posting the phrenologist," I said, "then I'll agree with you that I deceived you, otherwise I swear to you that everything was straight."

But he would not listen. Then I offered to go with him down to the professor, where he could ask him if I had given him any points; but this he refused, and walked out of the office with an angry tread.

That ended the matter for a time, I made no further allusion to the cashier or phrenology, and several weeks went by. Our business meanwhile was prospering, and the indication was that profits would be larger this year than ever before with us.

One morning we were seated in the office when a messenger from the bank was announced, who informed us that the president desired our immediate presence on a matter of the utmost im-

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portance. Summers turned a trifle pale and instinctively looked at me as we made hasty preparations to leave. I said nothing, however, and the next moment we were walking through the store toward the street. As we passed the cashier's desk I noticed he was not there, and asked one of the clerks if he had arrived.

"No, sir," was the reply. "He went away early yesterday afternoon, and hasn't been here since."

I was satisfied that something was wrong, and with many misgivings we hurried on to the bank. The president received us somewhat excitedly, and when we were seated said:

"I am sorry to trouble you, gentlemen, for after all there may be nothing to fear. But your cashier presented this check yesterday afternoon, and it was cashed. I was not here at the time, but the amount was so unusually large that when I was informed of it this morning my suspicions were aroused, and I summoned you here."

He handed the check to Summers, who looked carefully over it.

"Good heavens, Alf!" he cried. "We're ruined. Our name has been forged here for $70,000."

I sprang to his side and looked over his shoulder. It was true. The check was a forgery, and Gordon the cashier was the forger. He had drawn the money and fled.

Even in that trying moment I could hardly refrain from giving myself the satisfaction of saying to Summers I told you so, but as all our time was needed now, I did not stop to do so, but started at once for the nearest police station. Here detectives were sent out in all directions, and a description of the fugitive was telegraphed to all parts of the country.

The picture which we still had in our possession proved invaluable. It was placed in the hands of a shrewd detective, and eventually led to the cashier's arrest, for, without wearying the reader with a detailed account of the chase, I will say that Gordon was apprehended in one of the distant seaports, where he was about to sail for a foreign land. He was brought back to New York, and our money was nearly all recovered. The cashier was convicted of forgery, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

The day following his sentence, I said to Summers:

"Well, what did I tell you? You see my opinion of Gordon was right, and I hope you won't allow your prejudice to stand in your way any longer. I tell you phrenology is a true science, and, if you'll go down to the professor and have an examination, you'll never doubt it again. Will you go?

"Yes, I'll go at once."

He put on his coat and left the office. When he returned a few hours later he had an armful of books.

"What have you been doing?" I asked.

"Buying works on phrenology. I intend to study it up. It's a great thing. Why the professor read my character just as he would an open book. He told me just what I could do best, how I would be likely to do it, and concluded by saying that I was inclined to trust strangers too much, and was likely to be deceived in consequence. So if it's any satisfaction for you to know it, Alf, why I'll admit you were right. I intend to make a careful study of phrenology, and by it I shall hereafter judge all of my employees."

The skeptic was convinced at last.

WHICH ARE YOU?

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go, you find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.

And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor, and worry, and care?—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

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ZUKER, THE CONVICTED FIREBUG.

By Nelson Sizer.

This picture, when presented for examination by the "New York Journal," was about two-thirds the size of life, and has since been reduced by photography. We have never seen the original, and made our estimate solely by the picture presented. Publishers have come to us with as many as a dozen photographs for analysis and publication, and we may have no idea whom they represent. This purports to represent Zuker, who was recently convicted in New York of arson, and sentenced to State Prison for thirty-six years. The following is the estimate given.

This head and face belong to a powerful and hardy constitution.

Human beings may be classed in several constitutional grades. One class is mental, spiritual, intellectual, moral, refined and artistical. And the head in this class is elevated, long, and broad at the top, and the features delicate and refined. Another class is smooth, pliable, plump, healthy, happy, genial, friendly and sociable, but not remarkable either for strength of body or for wisdom, genius or refinement. They like to live well, and have an easy career.

A third class of human beings is strong, bony, dark, forceful, selfish, and liable to be hard and cruel, if opposed and angered. This face and head belong in the last category. It indicates power. It is broad from ear to ear. The cheek bones are massive and prominent. The nose is long and of the eagle type, and has that great brace on each side of it like a buttress to an architectural structure. While it means vitality and decision, it amounts to fierceness when the owner of the face is excited. The length and pointedness of the nose indicate acuteness of thought, penetration and inquisitiveness. That strong, prominent, massive upper lip gives an expression of relentlessness.

The type of the nose and its adjuncts indicate avarice and greed, and if the upper part of the face is covered above the eyes and the lower part as high as the mouth, the field of face between these coverings would make most men afraid of its owner. It is the face of animality. It represents the hard, brutal type, and it represents also constitutional power, the basis of long life and endurance, which makes it more masterful. The fulness of the face below the outer corners of the mouth making a kind of second chin, outward from the natural chin, indicates that which a bulldog's face represents in the same region—ability to be cruel and at the same time quiet. The bulldog fights without much noise. Most other dogs raise the neighborhood with their noise, but do much less biting.



ZUKER, CONVICTED FIREBUG.

The eye indicates intelligence, but hardness of spirit. The head is broad above the ears and is large at the base, when the whole circumference is measured. The wideness above the ear gives

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severity, avarice and secrecy, and a tendency to voracity in appetite.

The top of the head seems pinched, as if the moral sentiments lack room for manifestation and power. Such a face and head among strangers would impress the intelligent observer of humanity with a kind of shiver and dread—a fear of what he might do openly or covertly. Children and dogs are pretty good judges of strangers, and they instinctively avoid some people and are readily attracted by others. This is a face which, if correctly portrayed, children and dogs would avoid.

The neck is evidently large, and the individual well nourished and powerful, and disinclined to permit any obstruction to prevent his progress. In a field of effort, where a man is called on to rule his fellow men, especially in the coarser, ruder phases of life, as among pioneers, where there is no law, or in a lumber or mining camp, where strangers come from every part of the world, a man like this would be recognized as a master. It is essentially a lawless face. The owner has practical intelligence, self-reliance, will power, severity and selfishness in the direction of avarice and domination. The owner would be willing to take any line of action that would seem to promise profit or advantage without suffering from suggestions of cruelty or crime. He would not be burdened by conscience.

The face resembles some of the old Roman Emperors, whose selfish will was the law where cruelty and crime were enacted. If he were a soldier, and met the foe face to face, he would be a hard enemy to conquer. For when excited and in personal danger he would give heavy blows and deep thrusts. That face indicates ability to execute any purpose which interest or personal safety might seem to require. Crime would be no obstacle to success, injury to others no bar.

If the owner of that face carried a policeman's club, and he were required to meet an angry mob, he would make a mark that would be memorable. Yet, in the prosecution of selfish purposes, he could be as relentless and cold as fate. That the lives of human beings were imperilled by the carrying out of his desire would affect him but little.

THE STARTING POINTS IN SOME GREAT MEN'S LIVES.

Dr. Johnson informs us that Sir Joshua Reynolds had the first fondness for his art excited by the perusal of Richardson's "Treatise."

Vaucanson displayed an uncommon genius for mechanics. His taste was first determined by an accident; when young, he frequently attended his mother to the residence of her confessor; and while she wept with repentance, he wept with weariness! In this state of disagreeable vacation, says Helvetius, he was struck with the uniform motion of the pendulum of the clock in the hall. His curiosity was roused! He approached the clock-case, and studied its mechanism. What he could not discover he guessed at. He then projected a similar machine; and gradually his genius produced a clock. Encouraged by this first success, he persevered in his various attempts; and the genius which thus could form a clock in time formed a fluting automaton.

"It was at Rome," says Gibbon, "on the 15th of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while bare-footed friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind."

Father Malebranche having completed his studies in philosophy and theology, without any other intention than devoting himself to some religious order, little expected the celebrity his works acquired for him. Loitering in an idle hour in the shop of a bookseller, and turning over a parcel of books, "L'Homme de Descartes" fell into his hands. Having dipped into some parts he read with such delight that the palpitations of his heart compelled him to lay the volume down. It was this circumstance that produced those profound contemplations which made him the Plato of his age.

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ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE FLAT-HEADED INDIANS.

A short time ago Dr. Holbrook put into my hands some photographs he had received of flat-headed Indians, which he had received from a friend in Victoria, B. C. As I am very much interested in this race from an anthropological, phrenological and physiognomical point of view, as well as from the standpoint of heredity, I asked Dr. Holbrook if he could obtain any definite information about these peculiar beings from some one who lived among them, and was on the spot. He thereupon very kindly volunteered to write again to the gentleman who sent him the photographs, to ask for any particulars he might have in hand concerning them. I am glad, therefore, in our present issue, to be able to lay before our readers the very data that we sought. It comes in a letter from Mr. Deans, who was Commissioner at the Chicago Fair in charge of the Indian department from that province. Dr. Holbrook has kindly allowed me to make quotations from it. The three questions which Mr. Deans replies to are as follows:

1. If flattening of the heads of our aborigines is ever inherited in the children? 2. If we consider transmission of this acquired trait possible? 3. How flattening of the head affects health?



FIG. I.

Mr. Dean states: "My observations have extended over a period of forty-three years among the aborigines of this coast, from California to Alaska, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company and otherwise. . . . What I am able to tell you are inferences drawn from these observations and not from any other sources; because no other person has had the advantages of time and travel that I have had.

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THE QUESTION OF HEREDITY.

"I shall take up the questions as they are arranged. First, 'If flattening of the head is ever inherited in the children.' In answer to this I may say I have seen infants whost heads, when born, seemed to show a slight disposition to inherited flatness. These, like all the others, were put under the flattening process shortly after birth. So in this case little can be said. Since the flattening habit was discontinued, I have seen one, or perhaps two cases of what I considered inherited flatness, which in after years nature corrected, when left to itself. In few words, I have never known a child with a perfectly flattened head which continued so in after life.

"This brings me to the second question: If I consider the transmission of this acquired trait is possible. In answer, I say yes. By the action of the mother's mind on the embryo during the period of gestation. I know of no other way by which it may be transmitted, or, rather, I ought to say, by which it has been transmitted.

"This habit has been practiced by our aborigines for hundreds or even thousands of years, as has been proved by skulls taken from ancient burying grounds, and yet I have never heard from old Indians of any one being born with a flat head.

"There used to be, at least, three styles of head flattenings, one by which the head was flattened before and behind, like Fig. I, and the top of the head like Fig. II, and the peaked, or sugar-loaf, head, like Fig. III.

"I have long noticed a very marked intellectual difference between the tribes who flatten the heads of their children and those who do not.



FIG. II.

"The Hidery tribes of Northern British Columbia and Southern Alaska, who never flattened their heads, have long been famous for their works of art, such as elaborate carvings in wood and stone, which to-day are to be found all over the civilized world.

"Amongst the round-head tribes, woman holds a high position, whereas amongst the Flat-heads she is a mere drudge; in by-gone days it was common to see a tired-looking woman walking behind her husband, carrying a heavy load, while he walked on before with nothing.

"Again, the round-heads had a remarkable mythology, while the others had rather a poor affair.

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ROUND AND FLAT HEADS.

"Now that the missionary is abroad amongst them all, teaching the doctrines of Christianity, the round-heads are still to the front; they prefer a practical religious service, such as the Methodist and Presbyterian forms. The Roman Catholic forms they dislike, because there is so much tinsel show in it and too much book reading. On the other hand, the Flat-heads take kindly to Catholicism because they being incapable of going into a religion of a deeper and more refined sentiment, the shallow and showy forms of Catholicism pleases them so much that they are all Catholics.

"From remote ages down to, I may say, a few years ago, the stronger round-head races used to make raids on the Flat-heads and make slaves of all they could get; consequently they were always at war, and each one had a deadly hatred to the other, and were known to each other by such names as Round-Heads and Dough-Heads. A worse epithet than Scoutt-lass, or round-head, could not be applied to a Flat-head. Neither could a worse one than Dough-head be applied to a Round-head.

"The Flat-heads were a treacherous lot; instead of meeting the foe in a fair fight they would hide behind rocks and trees and shoot them down unawares. The tribes who never flattened their heads were taller and stronger than those who did.

"My report on the religions of these people is unbiassed by sectarian bigotry, and is simply from observation of the daily life of these people."

The above appears to us the observations of a very practical man, and without even phrenological knowledge he has gauged the ability and characteristics of the round-headed and flat-headed Indians with the keen eye of an expert. The whole of the information indicates what we should have expected to find from the high, full, and well-developed "round" head, and the low, uneven, and deformed "flat" head. When compared with F. B. Meyer's head, we have a proof worthy of any skeptic's attention, that localization of brain gives relative and functional power, which



FIG. III.

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sometimes gives intellectual ability, at others moral sentiment; sometimes business capacity, at others social and domestic propensity.

The above fact seems to indicate that it is a matter of the survival of the fittest, as more children die among those tribes that flatten their babies' heads than among those that do not. Therefore it seems evident that mortality is more likely to be caused by this artificial fashion than if Nature were allowed to follow her own course. When she is disturbed, either by tightening the waist, cramping the feet, or flattening the brain, some other functions that are interfered with must object, and however much Nature adapts herself to surroundings, she must have her account settled. J. A. F.



FIG. IV.—IMAGES IN FRONT OF INDIAN HUT, MASSET, Q. C. ISLAND.



FIG. V.—INDIAN GRAVES AND CARVED POLES, SKIDEGATE, Q. C. ISLAND.

A QUESTION OF HYGIENE.

"You ask in the third place, "How flattening of the head affects the health." In answer to this question I may say that I have compared tribes who have flattened their children's heads for ages with tribes who have never done it, environment and everything considered, and I must candidly say it does not seem at all to affect the health, at least in adults. In the children the mortality seems to be greater amongst the tribes who flatten the heads than in those who do not."

LOGIC FOR EVER!

Here is a story from the University town:—

A philosophic Oxford professor—who shall be nameless—was walking by the Bodleian Library one evening, when his attention was arrested by a man who was leaning out of one of the windows, and shouting to him to ask someone to come and unlock the doors, and let him out, as he had been locked in by the caretaker. The philosopher stopped, gazed at him solemnly, and said, quoting from the rules of the library, "'No man can be in the library after 4.30 p.m.' You are a man; therefore you are not in the library." And having delivered this logical utterance the learned professor calmly continued his perambulations, unmoved by the cries of the unlucky student above him.

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SCIENCE OF HEALTH

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer (England).

The structure and functions of the lungs, the principal organs concerned in oxygenizing the blood were explained in Lesson III. (Phrenological Magazine, June, 1896). From whichever cause, the suspension of the process of respiration, if sufficiently prolonged, must result in the cessation of the action of the heart, and the consequent arrest of the circulation, or in other words, in death.

When life has been suspended by partial suffocation, it may frequently be restored by a system of artificial respiration, that is by a series of mechanical movements, by which the natural movements of inspiration and expiration are imitated. By this means pure air is systematically passed into and out of the lungs.

In performing artificial respiration, the two methods now principally used are known as Dr. Hall's and Dr. Silvester's. In the case of drowning, where the water may have entered the lungs and stomach, the former system is now principally used as a preparation for the latter, and the latter alone in cases of suffocation from other causes and where there is no water to be ejected.

When a person is found by an ambulancer suffocated from any cause, the first thing to be done is to secure all the fresh air possible, cleanse the mouth and nostrils, and remove all tight clothing from the neck and chest. Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, dry clothing, and other means of promoting warmth. The points to be aimed at are—first and immediately, the restoration of breathing, and secondly, after breathing is restored, the promotion of warmth and circulation. First, place the patient on his back on a flat surface, inclined a little from the feet upward; raise and support the head and shoulders on a firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades. Draw the tongue forward and prevent its falling back by placing a cord, or an elastic band, tightly over its and under the chin. Then in the case of drowning proceed with Dr. Marshall Hall's method. Turn the patient face downward with chest on the pad, and with one arm under the forehead, in this position all fluids will escape through the mouth. In order more effectually to acomplish this, and to promote respiration, now turn the patient well and quickly over on his side, supporting the head whilst doing so, excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, or smelling-salts, or tickle the throat with a feather. If there be no sign of returning life, continue the motion briskly, from side downward, to chest downward, continue this motion for a few minutes at the rate of about fifteen times in a minute. By placing the patient on the chest face downward, the weight of the body, assisted by a brisk pressure with both hands between the shoulder-blades, forces the air and water out, and when turned on the side, this pressure is removed and air enters the chest. During these operations one person should attend solely to the head with the arm placed under it and another, or others, to the body and legs, in the meantime removing the wet clothing and drying the body. If after one or two minutes of this process there are no signs of returning life, then proceed with Dr. Sil-

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vester's method. 1. Place the patient on his back, with his shoulder-blades on the firm pad or cushion, and with his head hanging back, mouth open, and arms lying on chest with the forearm bent upward. Grasp both arms a little below the elbows, draw them up gently and steadily and press the elbows down firmly on each side of the head, so as to expend the chest to its full extent (see Fig. 1. of plates); the air will then rush through the mouth and nostrils to fill up the vacuum. This represents the inspiration portion of the process.

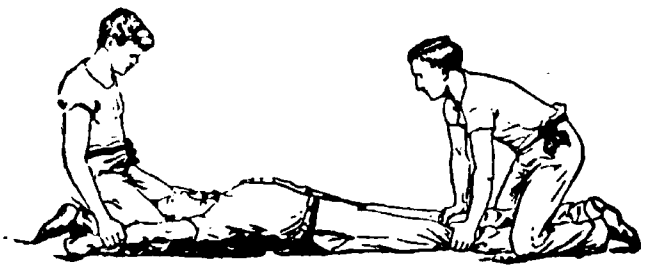


FIG. I.

Then carry the arms back with the elbows together and press them firmly on the chest (see Fig. 2 of plate). This will drive out the air again, and represent expiration. The complete respiration should occupy about four seconds, two seconds for each act, or from fifteen to eighteen times a minute. This must be persevered with (sometimes for hours), until it is made certain that the patient has ceased to live. As soon as a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived—but on no account before—proceed to induce circulation and warmth. (All wet and cold clothing should be removed during the process of exciting both limbs and body, not up and down, but briskly and firmly upward to drive respiration.) Wrap the patient in warm blankets if possible, rubbing the while, the venous blood to the heart. When placed in bed, promote warmth by the application of hot flannels, bottles, or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, etc., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. When the power of swallowing has returned, give warm water or coffee, and encourage a disposition to sleep. On no account hold the patient up by the feet to clear the body of water; nor place him in a warm bath when recovering unless under medical direction.

In cases of strangulation, choking, hanging, and poisoning by carbonic acid gas, chloroform, choke damp, etc., when other mea ns of restoration fails, artificial respiration by Dr. Silvester's method should be at once resorted to.

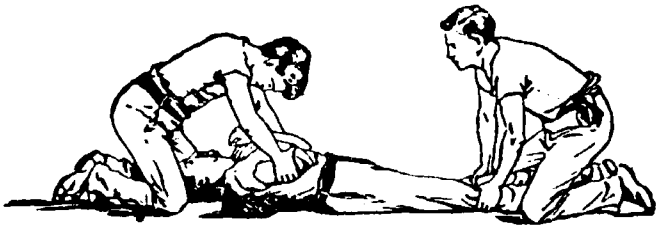


FIG. II.

Exercise 12. Practise artificial respiration both by Dr. Hall's and Dr. Silvester's method.

Lesson X. will deal with poisoning and the various methods of handling and carrying sick and injured persons.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE.

By Captain Harrison Evans, Professor of Gymnastics.

III.

"For our girls as well as our boys, the sportive activities to which the instincts impel are essential to bodily welfare. Whoever forbids them, forbids the divinely appointed means to physical development." Health is a beautiful example of the dependence of all things one upon another. That one nation depends upon another for mutual strength is a recognized fact; that one generation depends upon another is an accepted truth, and it is easy to understand that it is to the interest of the individual that the mass should live well. As the country revives the exhausted towns and cities with health and strength, so the healthy constitution gives inspiration for continued brain work. There is nothing that tends more to produce a want of sympathy in others than long-continued ill-health. There are exceptions where one finds a contented and peaceful mind joined to a helpless and pain-stricken body; but, as a rule, brain, heart, and muscles act fitfully and feebly under the shadow of discontent, but strongly and uniformly in the sunshine of contentment. Physical exertion nullifies the pain of the heart and the weariness of the brain, and is the anodyne where mental strain has been excessive or of long duration.

The man who knows how to use his muscles has an infallible remedy for trouble, excitement, or fatigue of mind. Ladies who are highly strung, nervous, or given to despondency, should use this specific, and instead of increasing their ennui by continued lassitude, should find relief in physical employment.

Who has not experienced the acute sympathy of the mind for the body or the body for the mind when either suffers? The knowledge of gymnastics, for towns and cities, is getting beyond the few; and one hears frequently of a parlor gymnasium, which certainly shows a step in the right direction for physical culture, where we cannot have the open fields and country air.

The time was, and not far distant, when the word exercise was alone applied to oarsmen and cricketers, to the members of the army and navy; but the benefits of a sound healthy body are too potent, and public opinion is becoming more favorable to a man's living out his three score years and ten, and more willing for the "coming man" to be sounder and stronger, the cultivation of our minds, and the elaborating and perfecting the machinery of our every-day lives; but it also involves the cultivating and perfecting of our bodies. Is it right that we should be behind the savage in regard to health and strength when we have had the experience and the teaching of all ages? Exercise of any kind is worthy of thought, reason, and consideration, for we must observe facts, causes, and effects, and study the structure of the body as well as its application. The early history of all great states is a history of struggles and victories, and victories are not gained without strength and courage; nor are strength and courage found where there is not sound bodily health. The increase of labor-saving machinery has tended to lessen the hours of work, and with the physically, therefore mentally. Every kind of reform which is to secure a permanency must be slow and gradual in growth, the same as is the growth of all the most lasting things in nature. Scientific men are throwing out hints that strength of body lays the foundation of all other strength. Doctors are realizing that, as moral and intellectual power gives beauty of feature, so bodily power gives grace, elegance, and beauty of form, and neither can be said to be complete without the other.

While savages have always been

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prone to set the highest value upon mere bodily vigor, civilized nations are prone to fall into the opposite extreme, and forget that man's physical progress should keep pace with his mental. Civilization does not consist alone in introduction of machinery. Mechanics' institutes have been established to provide increased leisure with suitable entertainment. If bodily exercise is cut off by the introduction of machinery, and mechanics' institutes supply food for the mind, what will build up the physical force and energy to balance this state of things? A thoughtful writer has suggested a worthy idea to help us out of our dilemma. He says: "It is a praiseworthy idea to endeavor to make philosophers and politicians from mechanics as well as from any other class; but would not that object be made easier of attainment by a little attention to men's lungs and blood by forming a gymnasium by the side of every institute? Would not a little increase of circulation help on the comprehension and formation of ideas? Experience is beginning to show that even with the weariness of a day's close attention to work, bodily exercise can bring relief as certain as the sun shines and gives heat. Every ladies' school or college should have attached to it a light, well ventilated room, suitable for free muscular exercise.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXERCISES.

Physical culture movements should in every series aim at including exercises for various parts of the body as far as possible.



FIG. I.

ROTARY HEAD MOVEMENT.

Allow the head to describe a circle from right to left and from left to right. The articulation being as free as the neck will allow. The remainder of the body to be perfectly still. Count from twelve to twenty times for each exercise.

FLEXION MOVEMENT WITH ELBOWS.

Both hands are set fast on the hips, and in this half-bent position the arms

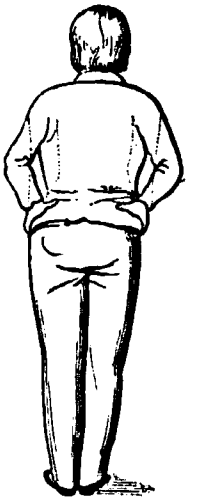


FIG. II.

are thrown forcibly back as far as possible. The trunk remains immovable. The accent, or particular force of the exercise lies on the backward motion of the elbow, which must take place at the same time as the inhaling of the breath.

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FLEXION OF LEG FORWARD AND BACKWARD.

The pupil raises one foot (the right) and points the toe upward about two inches from the ground and throws it energetically forward, then backward in a swinging movement. Then from the right to the left side. The balance of all the movements should be kept up from the hips. This very endeavor to keep one's balance and the upright position calls into action many of the muscles and is one of the aims of the movement.

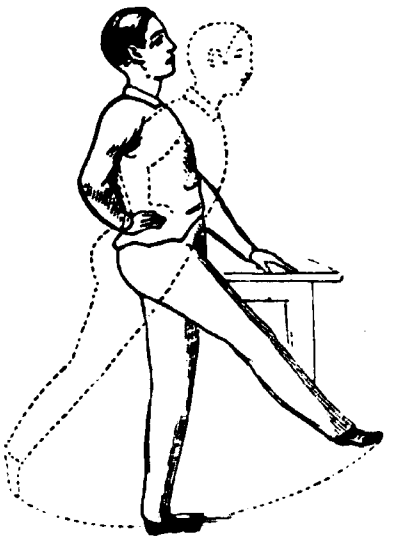


FIG. III.

FLEXION OF ARMS, FRONT AND REAR.

The arms are stretched out in front and swung back without bending to meet at the back. Body must not be kept stiff, but muscles of the hips, arms, shoulders, and abdomen must be perfectly free and yielding. This exercise is a power stimulus to the *circulation of the blood*. It is of service where the muscles of the arm, back, and abdomen are partially paralyzed and is beneficial in cases of sluggishness of and interruption of the functions of the abdomen in general and is highly recommended.

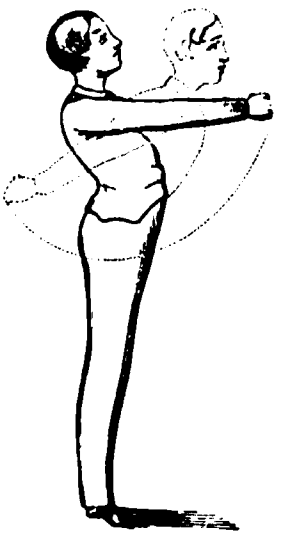


FIG. IV.

SOME WATER USES WELL TO REMEMBER.

The few hints following relate to certain valuable applications of water in severe attacks of illness. The adult members of a family should keep them in mind for an emergency.

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in a few minutes.

A proper towel folded several times, and dipped in hot water, quickly wrung and applied over the site of toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief.

This treatment for colic has been found to work like magic.

Nothing so promptly cuts short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water, when applied early in the case and thoroughly.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bed-time is an excellent carthartic in the case of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

This treatment, continued a few months, with the addition of a cup of hot water slowly sipped half an hour before each meal, with proper attention to diet, will cure most cases of dyspepsia.

Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

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PHRENOLOGY IN ITS BIRTH-PLACE—GERMANY.*

By Prof. M. W. Ullrich,

Founder and President of the Berlin Phrenological Association.

It would, indeed, be a very great pleasure to me to be present at the celebration of the Centennial to shake hands with all those noble-minded men and women who have the courage to hold their ground against ignorance and prejudice; who have the earnest desire to uplift the human race by appealing to their higher sentiments, by putting young men and women into their right vocation, and to prevent them from leading an aimless life.

Some thirty years ago phrenologists had to overcome great difficulties in Germany in order to succeed. Dr. Scheve, who was at that time the principal advocate of phrenology, spent much time and strength fighting against the press; but, at the end of the nineteenth century, that powerful institution of modern civilization seems to be willing to listen to the claims of earnest expounders of the discoveries of Gall. I, myself, have up to this day been most successful in making the press subservient to my wishes, considering it a very good way to raise the value of "studying the character in the light of phrenology."

I am also firmly convinced that the healing art will greatly improve by a sufficient knowledge of Gall's system of mental philosophy, and that medical practitioners will, or ought to be, the right sort of men to help to make phrenology accepted and popular among all sorts of people.

For the last ten years there has been a most powerful movement among the German people to shake off the doctrines of poisonous medicine and to use more natural remedies. Five years ago, when I started to lecture on phrenology in their splendidly organized associations, I found that they only treated the body and ignored the influence of the mind; but gradually they are improving their system, and at the present time their advocates lecture on mental training as well. And I can see the time coming when people will be most eager to know all about the workings of the brain as affecting bodily health and constitutional vigor, as taught by phrenology.

When I first offered myself to impart to them the teachings of Gall and his followers, some said that I came fifty years too late, because educated men and women had finished with phrenology. But somehow this ill-treated child of mental philosophy proves to be exceedingly tenacious; and some sanguine people are even of the opinion that it will outlive other systems. Two years ago, the Professor of Psychiatry at Leipzig, in his speech in the University church, was telling his audiences of a "new" (?) phrenology, and the publishers of his work are of opinion that, in course of time, the literature of this "new" system will prove to be very voluminous.

People in general like to possess a certain amount of phrenological knowledge, as it helps them to understand the character of those with whom they deal in commercial and social life. A careful reading of phrenological literature would sharpen their minds and give them a keener insight into the motives of men. An earnest student of human nature must necessarily improve his skill in reading the thoughts and motives of his fellow-men by noticing the developments of the head and watching the expression of the face, and gradually he will learn to understand their meaning rightly. He will observe every change in the voice, every movement of the body, and each turning of the head; he will judge rightly every smile and the slightest frown. Physiognomy is the superstructure of that more solid

* Read at the American Centenary of Phrenology.

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rock, Phrenology, and he who has a good knowledge of both will know, with half a glance, whether a man or woman shows a benevolent feeling toward him or one of distance, jeer, sarcasm, defiance, or obstinacy.

He will read with accuracy indignation, anger, courage, veneration, wrath, revenge, hatred, jealousy, irony, greediness, suspicion, caution, concealment, deceit, and a general hypocritical disposition of mind. The lover will see whether his beloved one has connubial love, or if her efforts to entangle him with her smiles are mainly due to the promptings of Amativeness; and the faithful, believing young girl, with large Hope and willingness to sacrifice her own self, will find out whether his character shows the elements of continual cheerfulness, or an easily aroused discontentedness, and she will equally look for devotion, energy, truthfulness, forbearance, and circumspection, and rather go her own way when his manners and speech portray frivolity.

There is no other system which will enable the student of human nature to select at a glance those who are capable and willing to make a sacrifice, and discern those who are pretenders; to find out whether a man or woman is quarrelsome, proud, stubborn, friendly, energetic, or peaceable and affable. The business world in general trusts to certificates, but in a great many cases these certificates cannot be relied upon, as many people know. Phrenology would help men to detect at a glance the good salesman, the bookkeeper, etc., and the master, by its aid, would know exactly how to treat each man.

It is generally not sufficiently understood that human beings require better treatment than horses, dogs, cattle, or plants to make them do the very best work. A great many people do not even attend to the physical wants of those who work for them, and they seem to be utterly ignorant of the fact that the mind is a most complex and sensitive matter to deal with, and that the inner nature of man needs individual treatment, and is very thankful when it is given. When the prompting of each faculty of the mind is generally understood, both parties, the master and his men, will reap the benefit. Phrenology will help to lessen the gulf between the rich and the poor, and to bring both parties to a sound level. It will help to shape the history of nations in a most satisfactory manner; and the statesmen who introduce phrenology to all the people will secure for them peace and happiness, and keep at arm's length the revolutionary spirit.

It is man's destiny to strive as long as he lives and to make his mind capable of understanding higher spiritual truths. He kicks with his foot, he embraces with his arms and lips, but with his head he stands heavenward. In our younger years it is the basilar portion of the brain that is the most active, to secure money, position, and honor, and to have the future secured; and when years advance and the mind is at rest, then it is the upper brain that begins to be active; and blessed is he who has learned that difficult and most important truth, that all the dire struggles in this life will help him to develop his inner nature and to get the sense of another, higher life to come. This thought will purify his motives, regulate his conduct, and lead him to cast off everything that is ignoble.

Most people consider themselves most fortunate when their grasping, money-making spirit secures the desired results; but they will live the most happy and pleasurable lives who have learned to employ all the faculties of their mind; and Phrenology will help them to do it.

Accept, with brain and hand, my cordial greeting.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Nelson Sizer.

Fig. 371.—This boy's head measures twenty and a quarter inches in circumference, with a transcoronal measurement of thirteen and a quarter inches. He is three years, seven months old, and weighs thirty-seven pounds.



Figs. 371, 372.—Joseph G. and Edith Carpenter, of Manti, Utah.

Fig. 372.—Edith, the sister, has a head measuring nineteen inches in circumference, and twelve inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head; she weighs twenty-seven pounds and is two years and two months old.

These children both have a light complexion, a sensitive temperament, and life will be to them sincere and full of meaning. The anterior brain in each case is largely and amply developed. They will be scholarly, intellectual, witty, musical and poetical. The top-head in each case is long, broad and high. The moral sentiments, especially Benevolence and Spirituality, are strongly marked. The boy has a little more Firmness and Self-Esteem than the girl has; and both have a fine social development. They will make good scholars, and will be orderly and respected citizens.

Fig. 373. Arthur C. and Estella M. Brandt.—These children are twins, and they weigh twenty pounds each. The boy is blonde, he looks healthy, and has a broad, strong head, but he will not ripen as rapidly as the girl will. She has an expression in her face which makes her seem to be half a year older than the brother. The boy will be sound as a thinker, he will be susceptible to impressions, will be ingenious as a mechanic, and will do well as a money-maker. He will be prudent, bashful and honest, and we think he will make a large, strong man.

Fig. 374.—The girl will catch the manners of life and of the school quicker than he will. Like a winter apple he will ripen slowly, but he will be sound when he is ripe. She is pert, positive, headstrong and ambitious. She has a good memory, will talk well, and will be the light of the household wherever she is. He will take time to consider, but he will be sound when his judgment is formed.

This is a good specimen of the blonde on the one hand and a tendency toward a darker complexion on the other hand. The girl's hair has the indication of

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being golden, and the boy's hair will probably not be dark, because his eyes are so light.



FIGS. 373, 374.—ARTHUR C. AND ESTELLA M. BRANDT.

The girl will be sharp and wide-awake, and will be as old at sixteen years of age as most girls are at twenty. He will take longer to ripen, and he will probably be twenty-eight or thirty years old before he comes to his best development. She will probably lead him in influence, and he will look to her for endorsement, as sometimes a husband does in respect to the wife.

Fig. 375. Francis Lightle.—This boy is eight years of age, he weighs fifty-three pounds, his head measures from the opening of one ear to that of the other, over the top, fourteen and a half inches, and the circumferential measurement is not given.

If these tin-types come out well in the half-tone, which we doubt, the modelling may not show as well as it does in the original pictures, but the side head above and about the ears is broad and full. He has more tendency to be aggressive, and rather more inclination to be anxious for the dollar than his father has, and he has also more Secretiveness than the father. His head, measuring as it does fourteen and a half inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, shows two things. It shows that he has Firmness and Self-Esteem large enough to take his own part and stand his ground, and it also shows that his Conscientiousness and his Cautiousness are well de-



FIG. 375.—FRANCIS LIGHTLE, SON OF MR. EUGENE LIGHTLE, WHOSE PORTRAIT WILL APPEAR IN THE NEXT NUMBER.

veloped. His ear is low down, which makes that line of development long and gives him a strong hold on life. This youngster may plan, therefore, for



FIG. 376.—FRANCIS LIGHTLE.

seventy or seventy-five years of life. He has a large development of Alimentiveness, which ought to be guided in respect to diet. His social feelings are

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strong. He will make friends, and he has Benevolence enough to make him acceptable to the people who are in need. He inclines to take the part of the bottom dog in the fight, if both dogs are strangers to him.

He will do well as a mechanic, as a talker, or as a writer. He has wit, and he has also the power of sarcasm, and he will win his way through the world by intelligence, by energy and by skill.

Fig. 376. George F. Le Grand, Jr.—When this picture was taken the boy was nine and a half months old, he weighed twenty-two pounds, and his head measured eighteen and a quarter inches in circumference, and twelve and



FIG. 377.—GEORGE F. LE GRAND, JR., OF GRAHAM, TEXAS.

a half inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, and stood two feet, four inches high. His hair is dark brown, and his eyes are steel grey, although they look dark, as they are in shadow.

It will not take a great deal of care and anxiety to raise this boy; he will readily recuperate from most attacks of illness.

He is going to have a large head, and he will do his own thinking, especially the reflective thinking. He will be musical, mirthful, logical, poetical, financial and wide awake. His Combativeness will give him courage, his Caution will give him prudence, and his Conscientiousness will lead him to be righteous and just. His Firmness and his Self-Esteem will lead him to take his own part and maintain his position.

His under lip is said to have been somewhat drawn in when the picture was taken. Infants are not easily photographed, but this is a successful effort in all other respects. That plump cheek, and the forward protrusion of it, indicates good breathing power, and the side cheek shows good digestive power.

His temperament is mental, and he will incline to books and to higher education.

Fig. 377. Frederick William Allen has a broad head, which indicates courage, skill in mechanism, desire for property, an excellent memory, self-possession and sound judgment. See also the resolution and integrity in that upper lip. He is a candidate for eighty-five years of life, and for success and honor.

HOW LITTLE FRED. ALLEN DID PICKET DUTY IN GREENWOOD, ON MEMORIAL DAY.

"William C. Allen, the father of Frederick W., is a Grand Army man, who had active service during the war, and was confined for many weary months in Libby Prison. Mr. Allen's only son is a little blue-eyed lad of three years. Fred likes to see soldiers march, just as any other child would. It was the intention of the father and mother to let the little fellow go to Greenwood to see his papa, with his comrades, decorate the graves of his fallen fellow-soldiers, but at the last moment family affairs came near upsetting these plans.

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There was company coming, and Fred's escort could not be spared. The child was bitterly disappointed, and his father wanted to take this early opportunity to instil patriotism of the right sort into his son; so he told Mrs. Allen that he



FIG. 378.—FREDERICK WILLIAM ALLEN.

would take Fred to the Post, and thence to Greenwood with him. It is highly probable that Mrs. Allen could not have been brought to consent to this arrangement if she had not supposed that her husband would meet the wife of a brother officer at Greenwood, and little three-year-old Fred could stand beside this lady until his father had performed his sad duty toward the dead. Unhappily, at Greenwood, no wife of his brother officer was to be found. Fred must be taught to do picket duty thus early in his young life. His father put him under a tree and said: 'Now, son, you must stand right where papa puts you until he comes back to get you. Do not go one step away from this tree. Do you understand?'

"'Yes, I understand. I'll stand here, papa, until you come back. I'll stand right in this spot. I'm not afraid to be alone.'

"'That's right. You must remember that you are a soldier's son.' Then Mr. Allen walked off nearly a block and joined his comrades in the memorial services, which lasted for fully an hour. When he returned to the tree there stood his little boy, who had never budged, never even once sat down on the grass to rest himself.

"He looked so sweet, standing there, seemingly all uncared for, that lots of ladies stopped to ask him if he was lost.

"'No,' he said, 'I'se waiting for papa. He's been gone a pretty long time, but he told me to stand right here, and nuffin' can't coax me away till papa comes.'

"More than one woman stooped down to kiss the little soldier's velvety cheek while he was doing 'picket duty.'"—New York Tribune.

HOW BLIND CHILDREN SEE.

THE KINDERGARTEN NO. II.

By Charlotte W. Howe.

The work first in order is with the little ones in the kindergarten. There they study the forms of solids. They learn the ball, the cube, the cylinder, and find their counterparts in material objects about them.

They study surfaces, edges and corners; they lay splints and do weaving, as well as learning many geometric forms, and, having first become thoroughly familiar with the object itself, they are easily able from their knowledge to form a definition of it.

For diversion, they have at times their pretty games and motion songs, each of which contains some lesson for the little learner, and when restless and weary these songs refresh and enliven them and impart new energy for the work which is to follow.

Like all children, they are very fond of working in clay, and as their power in this line increases they become able

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to mould objects in a manner that would do credit to any pupils, omitting no detail, and forming them as perfectly as if each little line or indentation had been noted with the eye. But, in fact, the best work of this kind is done by those who are totally blind, as those who can see a little are apt to be careless and not as painstaking in their work.

As a rule, the children are not content with imperfect results, but will try and try again until they have done something that is considered by their teacher to be satisfactory.

By such work their knowledge of form, size and weight is developed, their powers of comparison increased, and the imitative and constructive faculties gradually unfolded.

As the work goes on, their fingers become more deft and better able to do the task assigned them, and while the hands of any children similarly employed would become deft, these children have their powers more highly developed, for their hands are serving the double purpose, and have become eyes as well as hands.

Herein begins the education of that great delicacy of touch for which the blind are so noted. It is not that they were endowed by Nature with any extraordinary development of this faculty, but by constant use it has become so acute that we, who depend upon other sources for much of the knowledge that can come to the blind only in this way, often marvel at its great development in them, while at the same time we have the same dormant power in our own fingers, only waiting for the same use to become quite as highly cultivated.

The mat weaving is another branch of the work which the children particularly enjoy, and which is an active means in promoting this special deftness of fingers.

This work comes in the second year of kindergarten, and in the very early part of it they begin to originate designs, which brings in play a new set of faculties, gives them originality, and trains their powers of invention.

The building with blocks is a little harder for them than for other children, as a mismovement will bring about a disastrous result. So here they must learn to have "fairy fingers" and a nicety of touch and control of motion which is of great value.

Many times one hears of the power of the blind to distinguish one color from another, and some of the stories told to illustrate this are truly wonderful.

But this is a wholly incorrect idea. They may have a preference for certain colors from having heard them praised by those whose opinions they esteem highly, but they can have no definite knowledge of color or power to distinguish colors by touch. If they appear to be doing so, it is from some difference of form of the object, not from a knowledge of the sensation of color, as that knowledge could come only through light.

In the kindergarten, also, begins the training of the gift of speech. The little ones here learn to express themselves clearly, definitely and correctly. They learn to describe the things they see and do, and all the time they are learning self-control and self-government, as well as independence of thought and action, and are gaining the power to help themselves. They learn the sounds of letters, and from this knowledge are able to form the spelling of many of the words they use.

Something of time, locality, number and continuity or application are also in process of development here, and in this way they gain a general knowledge of things, and the foundation is laid firmly and well for the work which is to follow in the higher grades.

"I DON'T SEE WHY."

That's what we hear many persons saying with reference to wilful or wicked conduct of children, whereas it is their own neglect of their moral training in childhood and youth that is responsible for the sad result.

"I have a son, a man who ought now to be taking his place in the business or

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professional circles, but he is not even self-supporting," said a discouraged father.

This man had seen his son grow up a spoiled, neglected child. In a luxuriant home, with servants to wait upon him, and every want supplied, with pocket money furnished, and the means necessary for an education placed within his reach, but with no watchful parental care given either his intellectual or moral development, he had grown to be, not aggressively wicked, but a passably intelligent, selfish, useless clog, not even "self-supporting."

A bright lad, from a good home, so-called, was observed by his teacher to be growing morose. Little things were missing from the schoolroom, but the thief could not be detected. Soon sums of money, from friends and others, were taken, and it was developed that this boy, who needed nothing which his indulgent parents did not supply, was pronounced an irresponsible kleptomaniac, rendered so, the physician said, by the use of cigarettes.

A boy only fourteen years old was unfit to attend school on account of frequent epileptic fits, caused, his physician said, by the use of tobacco.

A teacher found a small pupil in the act of smoking a cigarette. To his questioning he replied: "My father gave it to me. He smokes them himself."

Similar cases could be multiplied. Comment seems unnecessary, but we ask, what can teachers do when parents utterly ignore their responsibilities in the moral and physical education of their boys?

THE GOSSIP OF CHILDREN.

"There, that will do; not a word! I don't want to hear anything about it."

"But, mamma, I only just want to tell you that Jennie's ma said something disagreeable about Mrs. Smith."

"Well, suppose she did. You should not listen to such things, nor are you to repeat them when you come home. There is nothing so ill-bred and rude as to tell things that you hear when you are visiting with other children."

This bit of conversation occurred in a well-bred family, and is the keynote to the management of that household.

It was in striking contrast to the methods of the establishment that the child had just left. "Jennie's ma" is much given to curiosity about the affairs of her neighbors, and rarely fails to elicit from her numerous family even the most minute details of conversations that are indulged in in their presence. She knows almost every article in the houses where her children visit, what they have for dinner, how they serve it, and what the personal habits of each one are. Her little ones have been trained from their cradles to repeat to her everything that happens wherever they may be. They have already become the dread of the neighborhood, and, if anything unusual occurs in a family in their vicinity, the strictest vigilence is required to keep them out of the midst of it. They have respect neither for bolts, bars, nor prohibition, and are growing up scandalmongers of the most dangerous sort. If they cannot find out the rights of things they jump at conclusions, so as to make out a "good story to tell ma when they get home." If they have been in any mischief whatever, a well-constructed recital of something that has happened or that they can imagine may have happened among their numerous acquaintances, means freedom from punishment, and possibly the getting off with nothing more than a mild reproof.

The world would be a great deal happier and better, and humanity would be a long way farther toward the milennium, if children could be taught to curb their curiosity and mind their own business; but this they never can or will do as long as their families catechise and quiz them as to everything that happens when they go out.

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PEACE.

BY ANNA OLCOTT COMMELIN.

In the golden days before us, in the days that are to be,
When each man and child and woman breathes the air of liberty,
When Oppression knows no victims, when Ambition, nobler grown,
Gives to others of the power it has counted all its own,
When the rulers use their office only for their country's weal,
When to God and human freedom is the altar where we kneel,
When the whole glad earth awaking yields its treasure unto all,
When no longer bondmen's voices, serfs' or child's, in pleading call,
When to slaves of all conditions are unloosed their bindinb chains,
When no more with desolation in Armenia slaughter reigns,
When the few do not hold garnered all the wealth by toilers won,
While the many work no longer from the morn till set of sun,
When no more does Labor's menace thrill the land with warring cry,
And no longer youth and children in life's bitter conflict die,
Then, and not before, the goddess, Peace, may come to us to stay,
Whose fair face appears in beauty, but to vanish oft away.

Child of Themis, could she ever see a wrong to justice done ?
When the scales were even balanced, then the daughter's heart was won.
Could she see with scourge and lashing suffering the meanest slave ?
Better than Bellona's coming,—better death unto the brave
Than that right should be o'er-mastered, honor, principle be lost,
And a nation's foul abasement, shame and outrage be the cost.

In the mythologic legend, Themis, deep below the ground.
She a Titan, with the Titans, in the dread abyss was bound.
But below the brazen portals of the cavern's gloomy deep,
In the darkness of the chasm Themis knew nor rest nor sleep.
Cyclops clamoring for freedom made of slavery an end.
With escape from black Tartarus, Saturn turned their foe to rend.
So beneath a surface calmness, wrongs that fester hide away,
Giants forging bolts of thunder for a future judgment day.
See we to it, sisters, brothers, that our slaves shall find release,
Make way for her place among us, for the white-robed angel, Peace.

All the past with war's dark record, down from rude, barbaric age,
With a tale blood-red with carnage blotteth History's grim page.
Never poet can or painter, with his rarest, finest art,
Hallow field of Austerlitz or glorify a Bonaparte.
For no battle can be righteous save for cause of liberty,
For the uplift of the lowly or to set the bondman free.

Oh, the noble men and women who are striving by their might
To roll back the clouds of error and reveal the coming light,
When the wisest counsel heeding men shall rule by reason's sway,
And on earth no sound of warfare shall be heard in the new day.

Irene, Themis, Peace, and Justice—each to each so closely bound,
Seek we the celestial mother, then the daughter will be found.
When are stilled the notes of discord, when right triumphs and wrongs cease,
Thou wilt come from blue Olympus, and stay with us, holy Peace !

WOMEN POSSESSING THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

Two women bachelors were sworn in to their full rights and privileges as doctors of law on February 15. One of these ladies was Mrs. Louise Fowler Gignoux, whose husband is also a lawyer in New York City.

THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

DEAR SIR :

The Lord Mayor desires me to thank you for sending him a copy of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL containing an interesting character-sketch of himself.

Yours truly,

G. T. SOULSBY.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

EDITORS, PROF. NELSON SIZER, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1897.

MORE ALIVE THAN EVER.

A newspaper in the city of New York, claiming eminence for enterprise and for being in the van of forwardness as an exponent of civilizing influences, betrayed lately, through its editorial columns, a gross ignorance of what is occurring in the world of educational and psychological and physiological thought. In a brief comment on alchemy, astrology, physiognomy, phrenology—classing these in one group of fictitious doctrines, the wise and learned writer remarks with sententious positiveness: "Of these dead delusions, phrenology, the last to be born, had the shortest life."

Amazing self-consciousness of comprehensive scholarship! Shades of Jeffery and Sir William Hamilton—how ye are put to very shame for dogmatic presumption by this *fin de siècle* quill driver! Seventy years ago those distinguished Scotchmen thought to hold an early inquest upon the senseless remains of the Gall and Spurzheim philosophy, and to-day a writer to a newspaper of most uncertain principles bestows what he regards a post mortem kick with that airy flippancy so becoming to ultra-Bohemianism.

Is is wasting one's time to refer such a critic to Benedikt and Lombroso, the famous criminalists, or to Darwin and Mantegazza, Delaunay, Ferrier, Holden and Wallace, Austin, Buttolph and Hamilton, and the other physiologists, naturalists, and psychiatrists, to show him that the principles of Gall and Spurzheim are far from being relegated to the mausoleum of defunct ideas? That may be; for to-morrow he may as jauntily throw out an opinion and be as strongly dogmatic regarding the vitality of some long-buried ism, because it suits his humor; but we can at least find in his pretentious asseveration a text for use at the present occasion. So permit me, reader, to oc-

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cupy your attention for a few minutes with certain reflections on the confirmations of phrenological philosophy, theoretical and practical, in recent physiological and psychological research.

It is interesting to note that among the first of the centres of organic function to obtain recognition in the ranks of experimental physiology was that for speech. Dr. Gall, as you know, found the clue that led him on in his wonderful career, when but a youth at school, and that clue was the query that arose in his reflective mind concerning the differences shown by his schoolmates in ability to recite their lessons. He noted a relation in the structure of the eyes to speaking capacity, a relation that later led to his demonstration of an organ for language, in such a part of the frontal lobe that its development affected the physiognomy of the eye. Later, Dax and Bouilland made observations in reference to the same faculty that approached Gall's conclusions; but it was not until Broca, by a series of pathological investigations, announced in 1861 the positive existence of a speech centre in the third frontal convolution at the part known as the Island of Reil, that physiologists generally were convinced of the fact of its location there. Thus was verified a localization of faculty that may be said to involve a margin of doubt because of its relation to a brain centre much removed from the surface, and having, therefore, no structural effect upon the cranial surface, as in the case of other convolutional areas in which the recognized organs lie.

This consummation stimulated further investigation, especially that of the search for motor centres, until the entire brain had been gone over experimentally in the lower animals—while experimental surgery appeared to demonstrate the existence of analogous motor areas in the human brain. We are warranted in scrutinizing the results of experiment and surgery for data that may be applied to our propositions, because motor action that is not reflex implicates the exercise of powers of a mental or psychical nature—consciousness in sensation and will. We may take the classification of Exner or Ferrier, and note how muscle by its contraction in response to the stimulus of the galvanic current may express the influence of a special area of brain, as that area functionates a particular psychic quality. For instance, let us refer to the line of centres indicated on the diagram of motor function by the letters a, b, c, d, corresponding to the lower part of the presented convolution in man.* The results of galvanic irritation, as stated by Ferrier, are individual and combined movements of the fingers and wrist, ending in clenching of the fist. This region in man includes mental centres, the functions of which relate to his capabilities of mechanical execution, as in the various operations of industrial and æsthetic art, and those movements of the hand and arm that are personal in their bearing. The thought that prompts the hand to use pen, pencil or tool to perform the graded movements necessary to the accomplishment of a purpose, be it to write a treatise, paint a picture, build a bridge or control a locomotive is coordinated to a complex system of organic centres in the region described, and a beautiful inter-relation of function is thus exhibited.

* See Brain and Mind.

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To the reader who may entertain a doubt as to the veridity of the claims of this publication, we recommend a calm consideration of the facts above stated, and also such further investigation into the realm of brain function as those facts will suggest.*

FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

We are much gratified that our highly esteemed friend and co-worker, Mr. William Brown, J. P., of Wellington, has consented to take the Presidentship of the Fowler Institute, London. Besides having been a successful business man, Mr. Brown has for a great number of years pursued the study of phrenology most diligently, and through its knowledge he has been able to select suitable employees for his different kinds of work. He has also used it with benefit in his magisterial, philanthropic and evangelistic labors.

Mr. Brown is well fitted for the post which he has taken. His study of mental science has been thorough, which he took the opportunity of testing by sitting at the first examination of the Fowler Institute, and obtained the first fellowship degree, granted by that Institute in 1891. He was a warm friend of the Institute's late President, and on several occasions Mr. L. N. Fowler expressed a desire that Mr. Brown should follow him in his presidential work.

The friendship that was commenced during the early years of Mr. Fowler's visit to England was cemented as years rolled by, and their mutual esteem was thus ripened and matured.

Mr. Brown has done the science signal service in his own town as well as in London, and has been the promoter of many schemes for the benefit of the masses and the spreading of the science. He has for many years addressed weekly a large class of men and women, which addresses have been solid, earnest, instructive and entertaining. His pen is ever ready on subjects pertaining to science, as the readers of the JOURNAL and "Magazine" are well aware. In this brief outline of a busy life, one must not forget to mention a special gift that he possesses, and that is the wonderful facility with which he works his pencil or chalk in sketching and outlining character. This talent greatly enhances the personal interest he throws into all his lectures.

* See Brain and Mind.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

It has been decided by the American Institute of Phrenology to organize an association of phrenologists, which shall meet once a year in America.

It will be inaugurated at the close of the session of the American Institute in October next, and follow on the lines of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Suggestions for the above are invited from all friends of the science. Address Secretary, Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East Twenty-first street, New York.

ABSTRACTION OF MIND.

Buffon says: "The luxuries of genius are the true hours of production and composition; hours so delightful that I have spent twelve and fourteen successively at my writing-desk, and have still been in a state of pleasure." It is probable that the anecdote related of Marini, the Italian poet, is true; that he was once so absorbed in revising his Adonis that he suffered his leg to be burnt for some time without any sensibility.

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LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

A new edition of Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom" is now being issued by George W. Ogilvie, London, whose encyclopædia is so well known to all. That Cuvier's work is of intrinsic value it is unnecessary useful a work should be welcomed by all, recommendation. This new edition of so useful a work should be welcomed by all, as it contains all the information that was comprised in the original. After a few introductory pages on Natural History, the division of organized beings, the forces which act in the animal body, etc., and the general distribution of the animal kingdom into its four great divisions—the work treats fully of "The Mammalia, Birds and Reptiles; the Fishes and Radiata; the Molluscous Animals, and the Articulated Animals."

Four plates, representing the different races of mankind, and thirty plates of animals, etched by Mr. Thomas Landseer. The work commends itself, being one of the best that could have been re-issued at a popular price.

"Phrenological Papers." By John L. Capen, M.D., Practical Phrenologist.—In this pamphlet two articles or essays appear. 1. "A Dialogue Between a Student of Biology and a Phrenologist," 2. "Hints Suggestive of Quasi-Phrenology." These articles are of interest to students of phrenology, relating, as they do, to departments of modern science that are much affected by those who call themselves advanced observers. The closing paragraph of the second article is well worth quotation:

"Some men are so crooked by nature that it would cost the world more to make a suitable place for them than they would ever be able to repay directly; but the moral effect upon the workers for such human enterprises might make them, of all men, the most profitable. On the other hand, some men are so well balanced that they can make their own places in society, and do good to all. Such men have an internal light, which makes them a law unto themselves."

Language.—E. V. W.—Methodical study of words and their practical, every-day use in reading, writing, and conversation will in time improve you. Perhaps one excellent way in which to render such study of interest is to take up a foreign tongue, say German or French, and pursue it systematically. The exercise of translating English into French and French into English will increase one's facility in the employment of words and phrases. Of course the aim should be to secure a very thorough knowledge and use of the alien language.

Organs Stronger on One Side.—L. P.—In the vast majority of people one side of the head is larger than the other; this usually the left. So the organs are commonly more marked in development on that side. The character would then seem to be more dependent upon the influence of one hemisphere of the brain, and it is well in studying individuals to take account of the stronger side. Some authorities make a discrimination as to the effect of the cerebration of the right and the left brain centres, imputing more of the psychic nature to one, but we are not prepared with sufficient evidences to say what, if any, difference exists in the quality of the two sides. We are double in brain constitution as we are in our general physical structure. Nature has made provision for the supply of mental power as she has physical, so as to meet the accidents and contingencies of life.

"Sexual Physiology and Hygiene." By R. T. Trall, M.D. Large 12mo; pp. 398. Extra cloth. Price, $2.00. Fowler & Wells Company, New York and London.

The demand of the intelligent public for a trustworthy treatise on this, one of the most important subjects concerning human life, was responded to by Dr. Trall, some years before his death, and his work at once found a large circulation. During the past ten years so much has been added to our knowledge of biology that a revision of the book became a necessity, and one of our best American students in that department of science undertook it and has produced a result that may be termed a complete renovation of the old volume, bringing it, in point of fact and usefulness, down to date. The treatment of a subject of such great importance to the human individual and to society is eminently judicious, yet thorough, so that they who wish information and what man and woman does not?- in matters that most concern the health of body and mind, and present and future well-being, can consult its pages in the belief that what is read therein can be depended upon. The plan of the work is simple, and

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no attempt is made to varnish its statements or place any truth in a light susceptible of meretricious interpretation. The reviser has added several chapters of great value, discussing heredity, the law of sexualism, evolution of marriage, effects of vicious habits, and supplying also a considerable array of interesting facts from the natural history of animals, birds, insects, etc., that bear upon the sexual instinct.

"The Republic of Childhood." By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Norah Archibald Smith.

I. Froebel's Gifts.
II. Froebel's Occupations.
III. Kindergarten Principles and Practice.

These little volumes are gotten up in style like "Whitman: A Study." They form a series of three volumes, by the same authors. Any one who has studied the life and works of Froebel will admit that these are admirable helps in applying his system. No. 1 treats particularly upon Froebel's gifts, which range from one to ten inclusive.

Thomas Carlyle once said, "Of this thing be certain: Wouldst thou plant for eternity? Then plant into the deep infinite faculties of man, his fantasy and heart. Wouldst thou plant for year and day? Then plant into his shallow, superficial faculties, his self-love, and arithmetical understanding what will grow there."

So with Froebel, he went to the root of things. He believed that "the correct perception is a preparation for correct knowing and thinking." That the A B C of things must precede the A B C of words to give to words their true foundations." As we pass from one gift to another we see how this great genius built his fabric from the (1) ball, (2) the wooden sphere, cube, etc., objects of different forms.

(3) He divided dimensions of things, giving the building instinct, and so on throughout the ten gifts, each one being an advancement on the last. In the general remarks at the end of the book we find an excellent summary of, many additions to, the preceding chapters. For instance, who has not found when teaching children the great difficulty of holding a child's attention. Froebel endeavors to meet this difficulty by arresting the attention and interest of the little mind, first, by showing the relation of "Word to Object," and he shows how the "Child soul," the "Child-life" gathers form and substance after it has been taught by his methods.

Volume No. II, on "Froebel's Occupations," extends its pages to the kindergarten gifts and occupations considered as a whole. Such as drawing, paper twisting, slat interlacing, weaving, peas work, paper folding and cutting, and recreations, clay modeling, sand work. In this work we see the practical value of the "self-activity" of the child, which means more than his being busy, more than his voluntary performance of work, more than his overcoming of difficulties by personal effort, more than his accomplishing any result unassisted, and by force of his own powers—it implies, as Miss Peabody said, that, at all times, "his whole self shall be active." Publishers, Houghton Mifflin & Co., New York.

"The Old and the New Ideal," by Emil F. Ruedebusch, is an attempted solution of that part of the social question that pertains to love, marriage, and the sex relations in general. The basis of the solution is an independence on the part of both men and women as regards living together. The ideas presented are by no means new, as they partake of theories that have been announced by writers of long ago. We are of opinion that social conditions of to-day scarcely warrant any marked changes from the system of sex association that is accepted, and to reach what may be good in the recommendations of such doctrinaires would require a very material departure in advance of the practices of the general public.

"Synopsis of Psychology and Hypnotism." By William A. Barnes. A. J. Luditt, Printer. Colorado.

This pamphlet is so short that as a "Synopsis" it seems to us very unsatisfactory. Both psychology and hypnotism in the purview of the modern student cover a rapidly widening domain of principle and practice. Mr. Barnes illustrates some of the more common methods of mind impression and gives a few hints that have a use to those who would dare to experiment in the lines of hypnosis. We must say that books of this character are very unsatisfactory; intended evidently for the unscientific reader, they are calculated to wield a dangerous influence. A little learning is a very dangerous thing, especially in connection with hypnotism. We think it proper to utter this warning, so that the reader who may have entertained some ambition in the way of the employment of mental suggestion upon friends or foes, and who might think it a fine thing to be able to hypnotize, shall not get himself into trouble by attempting experiments prematurely.

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TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Water Treatment.—B. V. G.—We cannot give so much space to the discussion of the best treatment for the ailment referred to, but would suggest your procuring "Kneipp's Water Cure," which will give you full particulars as to the best method to employ for a permanent cure.

Thumb Impressions.—A. C.—The study of the hand is a legitimate province of the study of anthropology, and its examination has brought out the fact that striking differences exist in the structure of the hands of different persons. The shape of the fingers in general; the length of the respective phalanges, the joints, the way in which the fingers relate to each other in length and size and in closing, even the fine markings of the skin, especially of the palmer surface have their peculiar distinctiveness. If impressions are made of the bulb of the thumb of different hands, and these impressions are enlarged, singular differences are seen. These impressions appear to be related to personal identity, for they do not vary from youth to age. The Chinese appear to have known this fact, for they had been in the habit of taking impressions of the thumb as a kind of oath or signature.

A Fresh, Young Complexion Retained.—J. J.—Inherited quality has much to do with complexion. Temperament, if of the favorable sort, contributes to the retention of a complexion that is fine and desirable. Some women are so environed that their life actually contributes beauty to expression; the refinement of their thought and of their employment crystallizes in the countenance. Such people, having by inheritance a fine, delicate skin, and harmonious features, do not appear to lose in beauty of face as they grow in years. These persons are among the favored of fortune.

Fat and Lean Jurors.—F. D. M.—There is not a little of human nature in the opinion you send. A jury composed of fat men would express more good nature and sympatny with the troubles of others than a jury constituted mainly of lean men. The lawyer's declaration was therefore based upon correct evidences that where fat men for the most part filled the jury-box the probability of a verdict of guilty of murder was not very strong.

LIVING TESTIMONY.

Publishers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: Reading, as I frequently do, in your magazine, remarkable accounts of confirmation of character delineations made in your examination room, I wish to add a noted instance that has come under my own observation. Some fifteen or twenty years since, a young man, whom I shall call Mr. A., at that time about twenty-five years of age, was an efficient credit clerk in a well-known mercantile house in this city at a moderate salary. In business intercourse he was frequently in contact with Mr. G., who was the proprietor of large manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and who became convinced that Mr. A. possessed qualities fitting him to be a successful manager of his extensive business. The proposition was made to the young man, who was somewhat surprised at the offer and hesitated, being doubtful whether his abilities were of the calibre to meet the conditions presented. At this juncture, his friend Mr. J., who was somewhat familiar with phrenology, suggested that he place himself under the scrutiny of Professor Sizer, at your office, then in Broadway, and the advice was taken. Young Mr. A. seated himself in the chair in silence, and the Professor, after making a general survey of his contour for a few moments, began to talk. Almost immediately, the sentences he uttered were along the line of thought that brought the young man there, and confirmed fully the judgment of Mr. G. in making the selection he had in offering the position. This so astonished the young man that, as he has recently said to me, "My attention was rather diverted from the examination I was undergoing, so that, mentally, I became the examiner and found myself surveying and endeavoring to discover in his personality the secret of the professor's power.

This settled the young man's decision to accept the position. He now holds the position of junior partner in the business, has been continuously from the first, and is still the manager of its manufacturing and commercial interests, having accumulated considerable property, and is living in comfort and elegance.

M. C. TIERS.

New York, February 9, 1897.

James Dean ('95) has closed his business at Lifford, and removed to Lindsay, Victoria County, Ontario. He now intends to devote his whole time to the profession. We send our good wishes for his success.

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WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Every man desires to live long; but no man would be old.
Swift.

The Annual Meeting of the Fowler Institute will be held, as last year, conjointly with the Annual Conference in May, in order to give our American friends an opportunity of contributing papers and sending delegates from the American Institute of Phrenology.

At the Annual Meeting the annual report will be read, followed by an address by the president, Mr. William Brown, and short speeches from various members of the Institute.

All members are earnestly requested to make arrangements to be present, and are invited to bring friends to the afternoon Conference. Full particulars will appear in the April number of the JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE.

Will our American friends who would like to take part in this international gathering kindly send in their papers to Fowler & Wells Co. on or before April 1st, 1897.

Mr. Ramsey writes that the Institute is growing, and the last meeting was a fine one, room full and two papers were read. He has been giving an address on phrenology to a highly appreciative audience. We shall have more to quote from his letter next month.

Miss Higgs writes:

"I am enjoying my lessons and feel that I am making some little progress in the subject. I am cultivating my Individuality and Continuity and am trying to keep my Causality quiet, which is a much more difficult thing to do with so many problems to solve and so much philosophy to learn. But I suppose if the practical faculties are brought up to the mark that will help to balance the reflectives.

"We have had some capital Wednesday evening meetings. One meeting was very enthusiastic over the paper on Education, and the room was crowded."

"May I ask one question for the Correspondents column? By what signs or means can you tell when an organ is perverted?

"With best wishes for the success of the JOURNAL, I am yours truly,"

G. H. C.

Will members kindly reply to the above.

EDITOR.

A member sends the following on "nerve tension" through the abnormal exercise of Conscientiousness: "Many people wear themselves out needlessly; their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads many a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, over-punctual, never idle a second of time, scorn to rest; such are in unconscious nerve tension.

They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unfitting themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years.

A member has sent us the following, taken from the "Daily Mail" of January 14th, thinking it would be of interest to phrenologists:

A COLLECTION OF BRAINS.

Dr. Luys, of the Salpetriere Hospital, has presented to the faculty of medicine his collection of 2,200 brains, carefully prepared and catalogued. The collection is the result of thirty years' investigations, and includes the brains of idiots, of blind persons, of persons who had undergone amputation, and of those who had suffered from various forms of mental disorder.—L'Academie.

On January 14th, Mr. D. T. Elliott attended a soiree in connection with the Literary and Debating Society at Sidcup. On January 19th he lectured at Camberwell New Road Congregational Church Literary Society, giving delineations of character at the close of the lecture.

Mr. Brown's lecture on Conscience and Miss Crow's on Habits, and many others read at the Fowler Institute are in store for future numbers of our JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE.

Mr. W. J. Cook lectured to an appreciative audience in the Lecture Hall of the Congregational Church, Edith Grove, Chelsea, on January 21st. Rev. J. M. Williams occupied the chair. The subject was "Square Men in Round Holes," phrenologically considered. At the close of the lecture three gentlemen were publicly examined: those present testified to the correctness of the delineations.

Mr. Taylor, F.F.P.I., of Morecambe, has been occupied during the month with professional work, which includes lectures, examinations, and literary work.

Mr. D. Elliott has been engaged in teaching in the Fowler Institute, London, during the last six months, and continues the work during the spring.

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Mr. John Allen, in addition to his literary work, is carrying on his examinations in and around St. Anne's on the Sea, England.

All our English members and friends are reminded that these columns are to abound with items of their work. We wish to hear from them.

SECRETARY.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Words are like leaves; and where they most abound
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.—*Pope.*

The above Institute begins its Annual Session on the first Tuesday in September. Names are already coming in.

We expect much from the Fellows of the American Institute of Phrenology. The eyes of many criticising fellow-workers are upon them. It is therefore gratifying indeed to have such good reports of their work.

The readers of the Salt Lake City "Herald" are being favored with character sketches of the leaders in that city, written by Nephi Y. Schofield, F.A.I.P., and well done they are too.

The publishers intend to run a series of sketches of prominent Salt Lake men.

Another fellow, H. B. Mohler, of Dillsburg, Pa., has been doing some very creditable work both on the platform and in the examination room, especially in the latter. He has made some good "hits," and his work is much appreciated.

Walter B. Swift, F.A.I.P., is trying to awaken an interest in phrenology in Massachusetts. He is in Boston at present, where he has a splendid field for advancing the subject among its cultured residents.

In picturesque Colorado, at Florence, Henry Humphreys, another of our Fellows, has, since his return home, been much in demand at entertainments and social gatherings, gaining an experience that will fit him for a wider field in the future.

Although phrenology is of vast service in any line of work, in teaching it seems to be a very special aid. So Mr. Anthony, of Eureka, Ill., finds it and has found it. He is not engaged in purely phrenological work, but uses his knowledge daily in the school-room.

Professor George Morris, F.A.I.P., ever active in phrenological work, has been busily engaged at Anoka, Minn., for several weeks past. The local press speak of him in high terms. It has been by steady, persistent effort that Professor Morris has succeeded so well in phrenology. He attended the centenary meetings in New York in October, and took the examination for the degree of fellowship which he now holds.

Miss Fowler is giving parlor talks on Monday evenings to an interesting class of girls on the needs of "The Greater New York," comparing this subject to mental science and physical culture. The brain, skeleton, muscles, heart, etc., etc., all coming in for a full share of attention. At the close of the addresses, practical demonstrations are taken up by the girls, and instruction given in ways to build up the "Greater New York" in their own bodies and intellects.—**Tribune.**

Dr. J. A. Denkinger, of Boston, recently paid us a visit, and joined the American Institute of Phrenology. We are glad to include so earnest a student in its membership. He has a very large collection of phrenological and physiognomical works, which includes almost everything published in those lines for years. He was born near the birthplace of the illustrious Dr. Gall, and had many interesting things to say about it. We hope soon to publish an article by Dr. Denkinger, giving some information relative to Dr. Gall not generally known.

D. C. Munro (Class '91) sends us this encouraging report of his work:

"We are publishing a semi-monthly school paper, all the work of the Indian boys. The space is largely devoted to Indian matters.

"I am grateful to phrenology. It has enabled me to turn my life to some little account. I have a high regard for the living exponents. My estimate of the Institute is higher to-day than ever. The Fowler & Wells Co. publications are among the noblest issued. With many good wishes. Very faithfully yours,

"D. C. Munro."

G. T. Howerton ('91), author of "Short Talks on Character Building," has organized a class for the study of mental philosophy at the college with which he is connected.

An earnest invitation is extended to all phrenological societies to affiliate with the American Institute of Phrenology. This would give them the use of the circulating library, and a copy of the Phrenological Journal monthly. For further particulars address the secretary.

The people of Campbell, Mo., were visited by Professor F. A. Fariss ('85 and '87). He was well received and financially

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successful. Maudlin, Mo., was his next field.

Jean Morris Ellis ('94), for a short time at Langdon, N. D., reports "excellent houses and good interest."

Professor Howell B. Parker, Class of '75, '80, and '85, is using his knowledge of phrenology and physiology in his profession as a teacher. He is at the head of the Lavonia, Ga., Institute, with 250 pupils, which is one of the best and most progressive schools in the State of Georgia. We congratulate his patrons on having one of the best equipped and hardest working teachers in the country.

A friend, a true lover of phrenology, has this comment to make:

"I wish some phrenologists would not feel it incumbent upon them to stare at people so when they are introduced. They themselves, perhaps, do not realize how it utterly wilts some persons to be looked at as if he (the phrenologist) could 'look quite through the deeds of men,' and through theirs particularly. Of course they want to read the signs of characters in the persons they meet, but," says our friend, "I wish they would not make them feel the force of their earnest gaze."

Subscribers to the JOURNAL have manifested a good deal of interest in the new departures of the Institute, and if that counts for anything a large and enthusiastic class may be expected this year.

William Welsh, Verdun, Ontario, expresses his views with reference to this mater in the following paragraphs:

"I appreciate very highly your efforts to spread the science through the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and other printed matter, and also through the classes of which I am sure in saying, that I fail to find another Institute that gives such an amount of instruction for such a moderate fee.

"Your plan of giving a diploma, as suggested, according to ability, has my hearty approval, and I do not think you can be too careful to whom such is given, for, depend upon it, a worthless character claiming to be a phrenologist, whether holding a diploma or not, does more to bring contempt upon the science than the ablest orator that ever spoke in opposition to it."

SECRETARY.

From the clipping from the "New York Tribune," and other papers, readers will see what is being done in New York City to advance the cause:

Lectures on Wednesday Evening at 27 East Twenty-first Street.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the past two months, on Wednesday evenings the lectures at the Institute have been well attended. On January 13th the audience had a treat in the form of a lecture by Professor Sizer, who was in good health. His subject, "The Combination of the Faculties," he handled in a masterly way; he was practical throughout in showing the great use and art in phrenology in properly understanding the blending of the faculties. At times he was humorous, at others pathetic.

On January 20th Miss Jessie A. Fowler gave her special lecture on "The Women of the Twentieth Century: What They will Know and Do."

On January 27th she lectured on the interesting subject of "Heredity."

In an interview which appeared in the "Tribune" on January 29th, it reported her lecture as follows:

"Science," she said, "is revealing daily, by constant inquiry and experiment, something further upon the mysterious subject of heredity. We, however, look forward to a time when the imperfect and reparative capacities we now have to deal with will be so strengthened and matured by careful living and sanitary surroundings as to prove irresistible against the encroachments of many diseases and mental characteristics.

"All our principal writers on psychology demonstrate what an important factor hereditary influence is in the development of youth. Inherited talent is spoken of by Homer when he represents Minerva as addressing Telemachus in the following words:

"'Thou hast received from Heaven thy father's force
Instilled into thee; and resemblest him
In promptness, both of action and of speech.'

"Wherever we find life, we find heredity. In studying cell life, we find throughout the organism that everywhere inherited qualities are reproduced. Throughout historical events we find proof that talent is transmitted. Thus we have two Pitts, Charles and James Fox, and Tasso, in whose family were eight poets; Raphael and Beethoven also indicate that the development of the intellectual faculties of parents render their children more susceptible to educational influences."

Miss Fowler mentioned many cases where the heritage of great qualities had been intensified by transmission, while the lowest form of intellect works itself out. In like manner, true genius does not often descend to posterity. Men of intellect may be bred, but not men of genius. Resemblances between parent and off-

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spring, physiognomically and psychologically speaking, are met with every day; but so many are the neutralizing influences at work that endless variations are the result.

"The great beneficial result of studying the subject," said Miss Fowler, "is in arresting the evil consequences of heredity in youth. Hence, in criminal classes, it is essential to crowd out the evil by crowding in the good; by stimulating good thoughts and implanting habits of industry rather than to give time for passion and vice to increase."

On February 3d Miss Fowler gave a lecture in Mr. Sizer's place, on "The Coming Man." The "Tribune" reported as follows:

"THE COMING MAN."

Miss Fowler has already furnished many original ideas concerning "the coming woman," but last night she delighted the audience with her views of what kind of a creature woman's partner will be in the next hundred years. Taking scientific facts as the basis of her remarks, she said:

"The trend of public sentiment supports the idea that 'hereditary bias' and 'thought currents' were both actively at work to produce a finer piece of human art in the future than had yet been seen. In proportion as inventors have brought hidden treasures to light so the mind of man has advanced. We may expect this 'new man' at the end of the twentieth century.

"It is very desirable that the number of perfect men and women should increase; but to secure a race of them it will be necessary to put into practice all available knowledge on sociological, psychological, and scientific subjects."

Miss Fowler advised the ladies not to give up all hope, for if they could manage to live one hundred years longer they would surely see the "new man."

Phrenological examinations of ladies and gentlemen have been made after each lecture.

The "Mail and Express," "Press," and other papers have also given notices of the above lectures.

ENGLISH FIELD NOTES.

Mr. Ablett is pursuing his investigations in the science of phrenology in England, and busily engaged in practical work, examining and lecturing on the subject in various localities.

Mr. Joseph Dyson, of Sheffield, England, has written an able reply to the Yorkshire papers to the controversy that has been going on in reference to phrenology. As he was the one to open the correspondence on the subject, he was allowed to have "the last word," and very pithily has he used his opportunity.

Mr. Severn, of Brighton, England, has been busily engaged in his professional work and has lectured in his own locality and once at the Fowler Institute.

Mr. J. B. Keswick, one of the most successful lecturers in the field in England, has again been interesting large audiences in the Midlands.

During December Mr. J. Webb visited the Y. M. C. A., at Eastbourne. His lecture was highly appreciated and he was called upon to give delineations the following evening.

Mr. Walter Brooks is busily engaged in the science of phrenology which is so dear a subject to him, while resting on his well-earned pension.

Mr. R. J. Eagle, an associate of the Fowler Institute, is lecturing and giving practical examinations in and around London.

We are pleased to hear from our old friend Mr. Ford, of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, who has been a great sufferer since he retired. His work was well done, and all who know him join in sympathy with him and trust he may live to enjoy renewed health.

J. Healey Fash has opened rooms in Glasgow and is doing good work for the science.

Mr. J. S. Cropley, who has been an ardent student for several years and devoted himself to practical examinations only, is laboring hard for the cause.

We are sure all phrenological friends will sympathize with Mr. E. M. Gard in the recent loss he has sustained, through fire, of his house and valuable phrenological library.

J. Arlington Cook is giving his best efforts and spreading the claims of phrenology for the elevation and benefit of mankind in the State of Ontario.

We regret that the names of Mr. J. E. Jordan, of Leicester, Eng., and M. J. G. Kyme, of Gomersal, Eng., were accidentally omitted from the Annual Register.

Be a good phrenologist, or none at all. Faithful, conscientious work does pay in the end. Do good to all as you have opportunity.

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Character Sketches from Photographs.—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

W. L.—Southport, England.—This gentleman has an aspiring mind, is very anxious to make his mark in the world. His sympathies are very strong, and he is not at all revengeful in disposition. He takes a broad view of men and things, and has a vivid imagination. He has a penetrating mind and is able to see far into a subject. He would make a good phrenologist and public speaker with education and experience.

P.—Torquay, England.—This lady has a reflective mind and should be characterized for thought, judgment, general strength of intellect, and steadiness of purpose; but she is not showy. She is quick of observation and free in conversation. She is mild in disposition, open-minded, and free from cunning and disguise. She has strong sympathies, and is hopeful and buoyant in disposition. She has good planning abilities, and is an excellent judge of character. She should be careful not to overtax her strength.

G. H. C.—Nottingham, England.—Has a susceptible organization. He is not able to endure excessive physical fatigue; he should endeavor to build up his physique by plenty of outdoor exercise and nourishing food. He has a strong moral and intellectual brain, and as a speaker he would show a good deal of originality of thought; his sympathies are strong, and he is very respectful; he should cultivate his perceptive faculties, and observe definitely and minutely things around him.

No. 144.—Miss A. A. G.—N. Y.—Ambition is a strong characteristic of your mind. You will feed considerably on the good opinion of others; perhaps a little too much. You are quite artistic, and have appreciation for beauty and everything that is uncommon; but you will not want to imitate much, and will be more inclined to cut out a line of your own. Are social and entertaining.

No. 132.—J. S.—Trenton.—You like a great variety of work, and find it difficult to concentrate your efforts upon one thing. Your mind travels about; you are interested in all scientific subjects, and, not the least, of mental science and the study of character. Pursue it, and you will be repaid for your efforts.

No. 137.—C. A. P.—Wash.—You possess a fine and intelligent character, one that will not stoop to do mean and underhand work. You go to the mountain top to gather your inspiration, although you are quite practical and scientific. You will be fond of outdoor sports, athletic games, and gymnastic exercises. You will do better for some one else than in a business of your own, if finances have to be studied.

No. 149.—J. P. H.—Ohio.—Your Destructiveness shows itself more in intellectual work than in looking after your own interests in a selfish way. Cultivate a little more force, spirit, pluck, and do not allow others to step ahead of you when by a little more exertion you could maintain your place. You are a little too easy. Would enjoy studying; have a full degree of imagination and taste for intellectual work.

No. 155.—C. H. P.—Wis.—You are very intense, enthusiastic, susceptible, sympathetic, and critical. You have an eye for the beautiful, the higher form of sentiment. Would do well as a teacher, writer, wife, companion, and parent. Are domesticated, but will not care to devote all your time to housework.

No. 154.—D. B.—Wis.—Your intellectual lobe is more strongly marked than your coronal faculties, and it would be well for you to cultivate the latter and make the best of the former. You have a good perceptive, artistic mind, and can work by the eye or pattern. Your taste for colors is good. You could match them without the shade before you. Are quite cautious, persevering, and sympathetic.

No. 162.—Mrs. A. S.— Ohio.—You have a substantial organization and a good blending of the temperaments. You like to do your own thinking; and had you been a man you would have been engaged in a large commercial enterprise, as an engineer or editor of some such paper like the "Inter-ocean," issuing about 60 pages a number. You ought to be a figure-head in your family, church, social circle, and belong to the general commonwealth.

No. 153.—A. A. B.—Ind.—Your mind is very intense. You look at everything from a critical standpoint. You want things right to begin with, and cannot get

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others to be as particular as you are. Try not to split hairs. You are an energetic worker and live on your spirit when your health gives out. You must build up your vitality and take life a little easier.

No. 175.—J. G. S.—Ethel S.—Florida.—Yours is an engaging little baby, with a lot of character manifested in the photograph. She will gather knowledge easily, and be able to do her share in conversational exercises. She is full of sympathy, rather easily frightened of the dark or of ghost-stories, and must be encouraged to be as brave as possible. Is fond of music and should study it.

No. 177.—J. M. L.—Mass.—Your daughter is improving very much as she grows older, and is maturing rapidly. She is taking on more solidity, and should be a useful member of society. She will be interested in all that concerns family and social life, and will warm people up with a great deal of earnestness to take a deeper interest in human affairs.

No. 179.—A. S. C.—Mo.—Your daughter can suit herself to many circumstances in life; is adapted to business, to teaching, and to an artistic line of work. She can support herself or will enjoy married life if suitably married. The gentleman's photograph indicates enterprise in his character, also manliness, practical insight into affairs, and a critical judgment of men and things. She might travel a thousand miles and not find so suitable a partner.

No. 178.—A. J. S.—Utah.—You are growing upward instead of downward, and are taking a deeper interest in study, mathematical problems, engineering, or electrical work than in business or trade. You have gifts that would be thrown away in the latter, whilst in the former you could shine. You need more push, more Language, and verbal expression to give force to your knowledge and experience.

No. 180.—W. S. W.—N. Y.—You have a well balanced character, and are capable of sustaining yourself in business, or were you to study for a profession there is no reason why you should not succeed in the law, or in practical chemistry. You are quite intuitive, logical in your arguments, forceful in your work, and cautious in your enterprises.

No. 166.—H. D. F.—N. Y.—Your niece has a predominance of the mental temperament, which engenders thought and superior mentality, capacity to think, plan, and inquire into things. She is wiry; but not over strong, and should build up her constitutional vigor. She could devote herself to educational or literary work.

No. 150.—J. R. L.—Ohio.—You must have been considered somewhat of an oddity. You do extraordinary things that no one else would think of. You must be difficult to understand. You are spiritualistic and supernatural, and dwell on the unrealistic side of life. Try to be as practical as possible and think of the present rather than too much of the future.

No. 148.—W. S. H.—Kansas.—You appear to have good business capacity and ability to analyze, discriminate, and value qualities and materials. You could succeed in a professional career, and would have made a good doctor; for your diagnosis of cases would be accurate. You are firm and persevering; quite respectful to superiority; very sympathetic, and capable of holding your position, and of taking your place in society.

No. 130.—A. D.—Nebraska.—You have a well balanced character and possess harmony of power, both physical and mental. You see beneficially what is taking place around you, and remember what you see. You have a thirsty mind for knowledge, and like to devour all the literature that comes into the house. You are like an encyclopædia, for you inform yourself on many subjects that ladies do not often interest themselves in, and possess good conversational talent.

No. 147.—E. W. J.—Mass.—This lad has the making of a good man in him. He is honest, straightforward, and thoroughly reliable. Has been blessed with a good parentage, and will wear well; but may take time to develop. He had better gratify his perceptive intellect in studying various kinds of science. He could make a good bookkeeper, accountant, banker; but his natural disposition will incline him to be artistic and philanthropic.

No. 161.—E. S.—Ill.—Your photograph indicates a good, practical, common-sense, and utilitarian intellect. You would pass nothing by that is useful and will know how to make a little go a long way; though you do not stop to study expense when you are giving presents to other people. You know more than you talk about, and condense what you have to say in a few words. Cultivate more language.

No. 156.—M. A. S.—N. Y. City.—Your photograph indicates that you are musical and capable of appreciating the arts, even if you have not had the opportunity of devoting much time to them yourself. You possess a warm, congenial nature; quite loving and affectionate, but rather reserved; hence people do not know you till they have had time to study your character.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

The mind is daily unfolding New Wonders. One of the latest strides taken is the power of the camera to photograph the human voice, which has been explained by Professor Wm. Hallock, of Columbia University, in a recent lecture there.

The investigations of Helmholtz and Koenig suggested that the voice is a stringed instrument and behaves like a violin or piano. Their investigations went as far as scientific apparatus then known would permit. Such advance has recently been made in photography that Professor Hallock has been able to review the work of Helmholtz and Koenig and to demonstrate and establish the theory that the voice is a stringed instrument.

This theory is not generally accepted, for the latest scientific work on the subject, published this year, proceeds on the theory that the voice is a reed. The opposing theory, as set forth in Professor Hallock's lecture, had its origin in the mind of Dr. Floyd S. Muckey, of No. 8 West Thirty-third Street. He began his experiments about five years ago, but soon found that he must have the aid of an expert in physics, and sought Professor Hallock. They have worked together, and first succeeded in photographing a sound-wave from the voice about two years ago. That the sound-waves created by the voice are produced by a string rather than a reed is proved by the "overtones" shown in the photograph, which are materially different from the overtones produced by a reed.

The science of acoustics has arrived at the point where the human voice can not only be photographed, but the photograph shows unerringly the perfection or imperfection of the tone, dissected and subdivided, so to speak, into all its component parts. From the photograph the vocal teacher or anatomist is enabled to see imperfections that the ear could never detect, and, hence, to apply the remedy to the vocal apparatus as a violin or piano might be tuned. The public speaker, actor, or singer can to-day have the tone of his voice photographed as easily and as quickly as his face. The apparatus into which he sounds his "Ah," for example, will take the one tone apparent to the ear, divide it into eight tones, covering a range of three octaves, and present each part to the photographic plate. Here is created a musical critic whose judgment is unerring and whose honesty cannot be doubted.

A hornets' nest usually contains from 300 to 400 perfect males and females and an indefinite number of workers.

WINE FOR SCIENCE ONLY.

The Best Cellar in Egland Full of Rare Vintages that will never Slake a Bon Vivant's Thirst.

In England there is a cellar full of wines of the choicest vintage which bid fair to spoil for temperance' sake. Years ago, by the will of Sir Walter Trevelyan, of Northumberland, England, that knight's famous wine cellar became the property of Sir Benjamin Richardson, the head of the temperance hospital, in London. But the will enjoined Sir Benjamin from using the wine for other than "scientific purposes." Convinced that none of the wine in all the sixty dozen famous vintages in the cellar could be used for the purpose specified, Sir Benjamin did not draw the cork of a single bottle.

At his death, recently, his widow became the possessor of the valuable cellar, but she, too, is forbidden to use it except in the interest of science. She cannot, under the will, sell the now famous wines, even to donate the proceeds to the cause of temperance. To store the many bottles year after year is expensive, and yet there seems to be but one other course—to destroy!

PERSONALS.

THE WISE QUEEN.

On the day of the late royal wedding in England a little incident occurred which was not included in the official reports that were published.

When the bride returned, after her wedding, to Marlborough House, her mother asked for her bouquet. That afternoon, when she had bidden her daughter farewell and the guests had gone and left her alone, the Princess of Wales summoned a close carriage and drove to one of the great London hospitals, to which she is a frequent visitor, and going to the children's ward, passed from bed to bed, giving a flower from the bride's bouquet to each child.

The poor babies, in their sickness and pain, knew of the great event which had interested all England that day, and it is easy to understand their delight when they were thus given a share in it.

It is by such thoughtful, womanly little acts that the queen and the "dear princess," as she is popularly called, have strengthened the allegiance of English people to the crown.

The royal palaces are comfortable dwellings, but less stately than the seats of several of the great noblemen; the queen travels from one to the other, accompanied by her youngest grandchildren with their suite of nurses, etc., and her people look on with smiling approval.

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The royal hearth is, in a word, the centre of the family life of England.

An English statesman, commenting upon the long reign of the queen, said: "It has been successful because she has been faithful in performing the duties which belong to her place, and wise enough never to meddle with those which do not belong to it."

Here is a hint for our daughters and wives. Would not the conduct which has made the reign of one woman over a great empire successful for more than half of a century strengthen their reign in their quiet home kingdoms?

A LADY CAMPAIGNER.

The following letter from Dr. Sarah J. Anderson Brown will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the work of educating young men and women in scientific Temperance. It will be seen that during a very short time this lady campaigner has disposed of four thousand five hundred copies of the pamphlet, "Doctors and Drinking": she says:

"I have addressed forty-two meetings this autumn, have travelled 3,220 miles, audiences numbered about 10,000, have taken many pledges, and secured new members for branches at every meeting. I have bought 2,000 copies of "Doctors and Drinking," making a total of 4,500 in the past nine months; and 1,000 copies of "The Consequences of Drink," and have distributed about 1,000 copies of other literature."

GENERAL U. S. GRANT AT FOURTEEN YEARS OLD.

It was not uncommon, even at that day, for fathers to believe in the extraordinary endowments of their first-born sons, but Jesse Grant seems to have made public proclamation of Ulysses's unusual capabilities. His praise of his son grew wearisome to other fathers. His faith received strong confirmation, to his thinking, from the words of a travelling phrenologist. Of this famous incident the father's story runs thus:

"When Ulysses was about twelve years old, the first phrenologist who ever made his appearance in that part of the country came to our neighborhood. One Dr. Buckner, in order to test the accuracy of the phrenologist, asked him if he would be blindfolded and examine a head. The phrenologist replied that he would. So they blindfolded him, and then brought Ulysses forward to have his head examined.

He felt it all over for some time, saying to himself:

"It is no very common head! It is an extraordinary head!" At length Dr. Buckner broke in with the inquiry whether the boy would be likely to distinguish himself in mathematics.

"Yes," said the phrenologist, "in mathematics or anything else. It would not be strange if we should see him President of the United States."

WISDOM AND WIT.

FIVE ARAB MAXIMS.

Never tell all you know; for he who tells everything he knows often tells more than he knows.

Never attempt all you can do; for he who attempts everything he can do often attempts more than he can do.

Never believe all you may hear; for he who believes all that he hears often believes more than he hears.

Never lay out all you can afford; for he who lays out everything he can afford often lays out more than he can afford.

Never decide upon all you may see; for he who decides upon all that he sees often decides on more than he sees.

You cannot be too careful about your health. Sickness renders you languid, peevish, weak, irritable, unhappy, and these are, of all things most inimical to success in your business.

BOSTON TABOOS "BRAINY."

One of the most disagreeable words that have lately come into use is "brainy." It is applied to persons with big brains. Thus, we are told by an esteemed contemporary that many "brainy women of supreme intelligence have had very large feet." If this is the case, why not condense and say these ladies were "footy," which is just as legitimate as "brainy." By the same reasoning, paradoxical as it may seem, a man with large hands would be "handy."—Boston Transcript.

NOT WARLIKE.

A lawyer gave a dinner-party, after which the gentlemen retired to the smoke-room for a weed and a chat. Suddenly the host got up, took down a sword which hung in a trophy, and, brandishing it in the air, exclaimed, "Ah, gentlemen, I shall never forget the day when I drew this blade for the first time."

"Pray, where did you draw it?" asked an eager guest.

"At a raffle," was the lawyer's rejoinder.—Pearson's Weekly.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly," for February, is rich with interesting articles. It opens with a fine descriptive account of "Herbert Spencer, the Man and His Work," by William Henry Hudson. Another article of interest is a sketch of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer. "Some Primitive Californians" is an exceedingly interesting article, its illustrations are the skulls and remains of these early dwellers of the mountains. "The Racial Geography of Europe" is a sociologic study by William Z. Ripley, and treats on the language, nationality, and race, from the Norman conquest downward. "Indian Wigwam Records" is still another article which carries us back to the early North American history. New York City.

"Review of Reviews"—February—contains an exhaustive character-sketch of the late Francis A. Walker, LL.D., by Joseph J. Spencer. It includes portraits of his father and mother, and one of himself, taken when a boy, and one in 1894. He had a many-sided career. Rudyard Kipling is discussed at length; portraits of his house at Lahore and Brattleboro are given, also a specimen of his handwriting of his latest work. Browning and his wife are also described in an interesting manner. A fine portrait of Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, is the frontispiece. New York City.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" for February opens with a striking article—"When Kossuth Rode up Broadway"—the fourth of its "Great Personal Events" series. In it Parke Godwin recalls the unprecedented demonstration and enthusiasm with which the Hungarian exile was welcomed to New York; also his patriotic but vain mission to this country. Charles Dana Gibson's second drawing of Dickens's people—portraying "Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness"—worthily occupies a prominent place in the excellent magazine.

"Lippincott" for February contains an article on "Old Friends," by Charles C. Abbott; Emily Bailey Stone writes on "Marrying in the Fifteenth Century." Irrigation is featured upon by Albert G. Evans, and "The Dignity and Humor of Signs" is quite an interesting and exhaustive article by Agnes Carr Sage. Philadelphia.

"Godey's Magazine" for February contains a frontispiece called "A Hundred Years Ago." "A New Profession for Women," by Marian Foster Washburn, is a sensible article, and one that we long to see more accepted. It is fully illustrated, and certainly women as photographers, illustrated in this article, and by the frontispiece, show that they will be in their right place in the photographic studio. "Music in America" illustrates some New York composers, and "The Modes and Manners of Seventy Years Ago," by Grace E. Drew, is exceedingly to the point. New York City.

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"Charlotte Medical Journal"—monthly—deserves consideration, as it is one of the most alive of Southern medicals, well printed and abounding in practical services to the medical man who prefers solid fact and sound advice for daily use to pages packed with mere laboratory discussion. Charlotte, N. C.

"American Medico-Surgical Bulletin," now a semi-monthly, is as full as before of its eminently useful digests and notes on current practice. The special sections are up to date. The active canvass by the editors in behalf of the private practitioner in our cities and for the restriction of public dispensaries, now so largely medical and surgical evils, receives our hearty approval. New York.

"Southern Medical Record"—monthly—is on the advance and one of the safe of the old-school medicos. A good item is on "The Use of Alcohol in Sudden Illness;" the writer taking just ground that there are other things better than liquor for the patient. Atlanta, Ga.

"Metaphysical Magazine" for February is full of occult, philosophical, and scientific research. The Duality of Man and Nature, Intuition, the Analysis of Anger, are all well written and suggestive articles. New York City.

"The Living Age" contains an article on "Napoleon on Himself," by G. Barnett Smith, from the Nineteenth Century, "Gladstone as a Book Collector," from the Academy, and "Turnstone," by Grant Allen, from the Illustrated London News. Boston.

"Gaillard's Medical Journal," for February, contains many original articles, and the presidential address on the Inter-Dependence of Science and the Healing Art, by Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., which was delivered before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Liverpool, in September last. M. E. Gaillard, publisher, New York.

"The Writer" is alive with interesting bits, such as Editorial Mistakes, Personal Gossip Among Authors, Slouchy Writing About Music, and Simple Language Puzzles. Boston.

"The Annals of Hygiene"—Philadelphia—contains a variety of interesting matter on health matters, for instance, "School Hygiene; the School Room," by R. W. Wigginton, M.D., should be read by all teachers. "Catching Cold, its Causes and Prevention," is a seasonable and sensible article, and is calculated to do away with much that is the forerunner of many diseases. We recommend its pages.

HOW OTHERS SEE US.

And still the encomiums and subscriptions for the JOURNAL come in. We select a few of the encouraging remarks:

"The JOURNAL is better than ever."—A. E. M.

"Very much pleased with it."—A. B. W.

"Would not miss a single number!"—J. D. P.

"Of valuable importance and interest."—D. M.

"My fifteenth year's subscription; cannot get along without it.

"The February issue is the best number in twelve years."—P. M.

"Have profited by it, in the three years I have taken it, more than from any other source."—J. F. D.

"January number better than it has been for many years. The Atlantic Ocean seems very narrow now since the JOURNAL and Magazine have been united."—O. H. W.

From W. J. S.:

"Allow me to say that it is not mere flattery when I tell you that the January JOURNAL is considerably in advance of the previous numbers in quality, not to

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speak of the enlargement in size. I must say it is brighter, fresher, and is very interesting and instructive, and presents a good outlook for 1897, the commencement of the second century in the history of phrenology."

W. A., from Canada, has this to say:

"I think very highly of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. The doctrines it teaches stand, I think, at the head of education, and not until a Phrenological Chair is in every high-school in the land will education be armed to do its greatest work."

The Manchester "Guardian," England:

"The 'Phrenological Journal' and the 'English Phrenological Magazine.'—We have had great pleasure in examining this magazine and perusing some of the articles. The leading one is an account of the well-known American philanthropist and successful merchant, Charles Broadway Rouss, with process illustrations and portraits. In 'English men of note' we have sketches of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, and the late Sir Benjamin Richardson. 'Phrenology and Psychology' is instructive reading, and the same remark applies to other contributions dealing with 'Locality, Sense of Place,' 'Child Culture,' 'How Blind Children See,' 'The Science of Health,' etc. The contents in toto are extremely interesting, not only to phrenologists, but to those who have a liking for the study of human character; and we can heartily recommend to the notice of the reading public this representative organ of a science which is steadily advancing in public estimation, notwithstanding ignorant detraction and ridicule."

From "The Free Methodist," Chicago:

"The 'Phrenological Journal' for January is finely illustrated, and abounds in good things. The English Phrenological Magazine and the Phrenological Journal have been merged into one publication. The first number is splendid. Those who would be good readers of character should have some knowledge of phrenology. Its teachings are helpful, but must never be exalted to the standard of infallibility."

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America and England, India and the Colonies that all who have not received the copies they wish to secure would do well to order at once, as the edition is becoming exhausted and cannot be repeated.

Of the "Phrenological Annual" for 1897, our English friends say:

"The last paragraph on page 39 is worth its weight in gold."

"The 'Annual' is well spoken of by all. It is the best ever published."

The "Manchester Guardian," England, says:

"The Phrenological Annual.—We have carefully read most of the articles, and can honestly state that we have derived very much interest and not a little instruction and profit from such articles as those dealing with 'Character and Talent,' 'Mental Growth,' 'Phrenology and Health,' 'The Physiognomical Relation,' 'On the Training of Children,' etc. From the article on 'Character and Talent,' we make the appended extract. There is great confusion existing even amongst intelligent people as to the precise definition of the word 'character,' which is often used in a misleading and erroneous sense as if applied exclusively to 'conduct.' The writer, Mr. Nelson Sizer, observes: The term character generically means all the mental powers, including the entire intellect and all the emotions or feelings, on the same principle that the term 'man' means all the parts of his body corporate. 'Talent' is supposed to mean the activity of the intellectual faculties, and yet, in the sum total, it constitutes an element of character, as the emotions and impulses make another element, and when combined with talent make up character. Phrenologists use the term 'character' in the analysis of the mental powers, in a limited and specific way, as referring chiefly to the emotions; such as courage, severity, policy, economy, prudence or fear, ambition, morality, and all the social affections. There are persons who have a great amount of character, according to this view of the subject, and they are distinguished for strong feelings and earnest purposes; but they may not be distinguished for intellect, for talent, or great mental gifts. There is very much which is both readable and instructive."

Braunworth, Munn & Barber, printers and bookbinders, corner Nassau and Liberty Streets, have issued a neat and handy Daily Reminder for 1897; a blank leaf is left for each day. The paper is good and the type clear.

Your friends will soon decide upon their papers for the coming year. Ask them to read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE.

Dr. Charles Spencer Merten (Class of '92) has phrenological success in St. Louis, and is a lecturer in the American Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and his topics include Phrenology.

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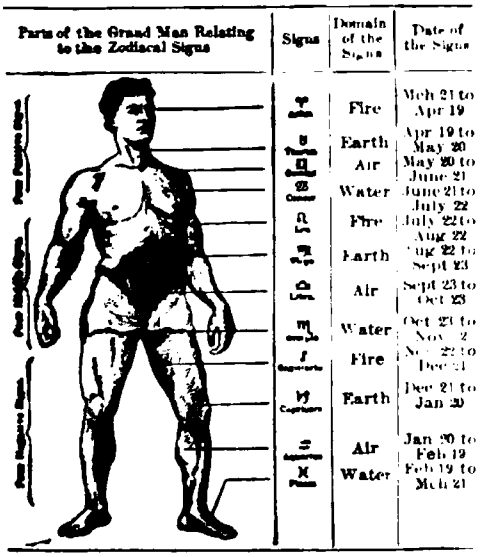
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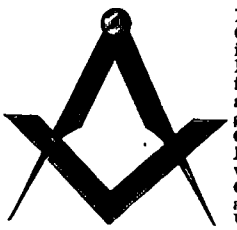
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BY J. A. FOWLER.

Were we to choose two types of men to prove the principles of phrenology, our decision would fall upon Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin—the one for his high and prominent forehead, giving him philosophic reasoning powers, and the other for his massive brow, which gave him scientific observing abilities.

All great men have not full, large heads, but all specialists have a certain cast of head, as William Z. Ripley has recently said in one of his Lowell lectures. The shape of the human head is one of the best available tests of race known. If this is true of races, it is also true of individual groups of men. Some heads have a dolichocephalic index of 70, or a brachy-cephalic index of 87. Some, as in the Basil-Teutonic type, have a cephalic index of 64, while others, like the Lapp Scandinavian have a cephalic index of 94.

So, to go back to the subject of our sketch, we find the head of this great philosopher high in the anterior region, in direct comparison to Darwin's. If there were nothing in the shape of the head, if the weight and size only indicated character, then we should not need, as a matter of fact, to take the cephalic index or any special measurements, but judge of differences by bulk. Anthropological phrenology lays down, however, definite principles regarding skull peculiarities, and in Herbert Spencer we find them exemplified.

His quality of organization is remarkably fine, and there are excellent indications of a highly cultured stock from which he must have sprung. His features are regular and well defined. His Temperament is an exceedingly interesting one, it being known as the Mental, and this of a high order. The Vital and Motive Temperamental conditions are not equal in power with the Mental, hence have not been able to cope with the demands of the latter.

Having so great a predominance of the Mental Temperament, he has been particularly interested in all intellectual subjects that require sharp investigation. He is not as wiry as Professor Tyndall, hence has not been able to go through the same kind of rigorous bodily exertions. His life work has been done essentially with brain material. His features are distinct. The nose is powerful, the lips are firm and decided,

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the length from the nostrils to the upper lip giving persistence along given lines, and the deep, indented lines by the lower division of the cheeks giving depth of interest in broad, general, socialistic relations, are matters which the expert cannot pass without a comment.

His brain is large and remarkably active. The frontal lobe is immensely powerful; it is like the great Atlantic, almost immeasurable. A Britisher steps on the shores of America for the first time. He sees the neck of land stretching itself forward to meet him between the Hudson and East Rivers, and beholds "The Greater New York." He thinks to himself: "This is indeed a small place." But when he, the next day, takes the elevated cars from the Bowery to Harlem, he takes a deep breath, and says, "Great Scott! What an immense amount of condensation of material and activity!" This is not all. As the Englishman goes west to Chicago and San Francisco he realizes the tremendous resources of the country and the dynamic power that is utilizing them. So with the phrenological student: he sees the expansion of intellect from the central line of faculties of Herbert Spencer's head, and follows it as it broadens along its side avenues, where it reaches its constructive, creative, and ponderable qualities, or centres, which have done such mighty work.

Herbert Spencer has a grand head, and, almost better still, he has been able to use it availably. Through overwork he has not hygienically kept within the limits of his strength, but, considering its hard wear, he has utilized his capacity, his inherent and acquired powers, with a masterly hand. He is not an academic scholar, but one of Nature's noblemen. His mind has not had its originality knocked out by scholastic formulas; neither has it been pressed into narrow limits or prescribed areas. He has had the benefit of liberty of thought, and the result has been majestic and sublime. Hence his ideas have come fresh and their originality has not been broken in upon.

He uses language clearly and forcibly, which carries weight with it. Difficulties encourage him rather than the reverse. He likes to continue what is difficult to comprehend, and the greater the difficulties the more he feels disposed to battle with them. Mental philosophy is a delight to him, and in all mental phenomena, his mind seeks to cover the whole ground.

Causality makes him think, until it has almost become a besetting habit with him.

His head is particularly high in the superior portion, and not only high but broad as well in the anterior and posterior areas. These characteristics constitute him a man of broad sympathies and a keen lover of justice, and manifest themselves through his large Benevolence and Conscientiousness. If to these two faculties is added Causality, we have the trio which has influenced his life and character more than any other. They have propelled him; they have influenced the lesser as well as the more important events of his career.

However different his conclusions may have been from others, he has ever been true to his convictions.

His mind is one that is particularly interested in tracing truth wherever it appeared to him, and he has never been afraid of it, even if it meant giving up his preconceived ideas to take hold of it.

He is remarkable for his far-seeing mind; he has lived in advance of his time, for men have been slow to accept his philosophy; but his love of justice, sense of principle, and devotion to truth have given him undaunted confidence in his own opinions amid varied criticisms. He is the grandest philosopher the century has produced—and many centuries, too.

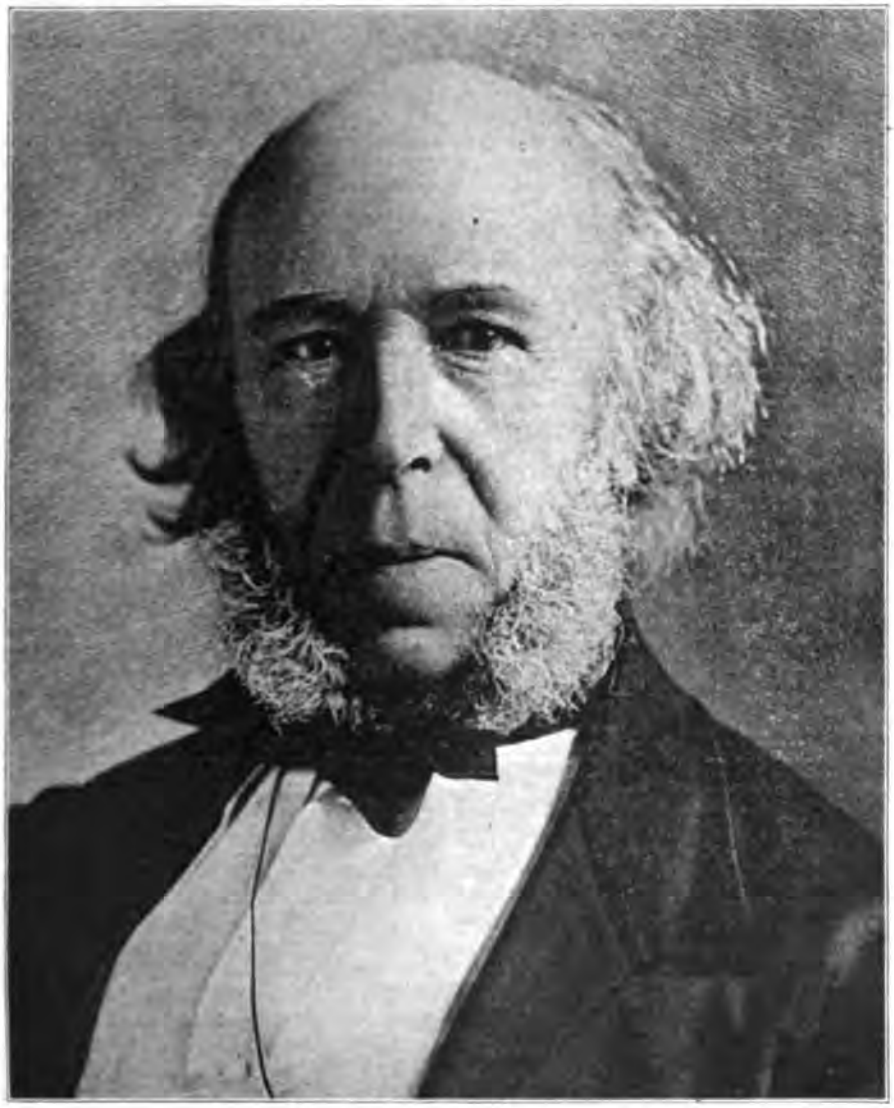
Phrenologically speaking, he sees much in his first grasp of a subject, sometimes more than many do in a year's reflection. His literary talents show a decided leaning towards the realm of thought, conjecture, hypothesis, mental suggestion, and philosophy; he is in his element when he is at work of this character.

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Darwin drew inferences from facts, and proved his hypotheses from observation. Herbert Spencer reasons and argues his out from the opposite standpoint; namely, inference and conjecture. His philosophic thought is based on the active urging of Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature, while Darwin's was governed, first, by his large Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Eventuality, Locality, and Comparison.

Darwin traced the proof of his statements through years of well-grounded observations. Herbert Spencer causes his arguments to rotate through a process of evolutionary thought and mathematical calculation.

He should be a delightful conversationalist and a good story teller, and one capable of enjoying the witticisms of others, although one might suppose that he had only one side to his character, and that one an abstract, unemotional philosopher. But his phrenological developments indicate sociability, elevated ideals, a charming personality, and simplicity of character.



HERBERT SPENCER.

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Herbert Spencer was born in Derby, England, though all lands claim him for their own, on April 27, 1820, and, as we expected from his organization, he came of a stock in which intellectual integrity, fearlessness, and independence were strongly pronounced characteristics. His father was by profession a teacher, holding views, however, of the aims and methods of education greatly in advance of the average scholastic theories of his time. His father having a dread of overtaxing the immature mind by the ordinary forcing system, to which he was totally opposed, kept him at home until he was fourteen, and superintended his early education himself. Young Spencer thus breathed an intellectual atmosphere that was unusually clear and stimulating. He then went to visit his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, who preached and labored in the parish of Hinton Charterhouse, near Batte. He was a vigorous thinker and social reformer and though in the three succeeding years he did not make his young scholar into a Greek or Latin student, yet he found him capable of manifesting extraordinary originality in the mathematical and mechanical studies to which a portion of his attention was devoted.

After returning home and spending a year there, he turned his attention to teaching, but in the autumn of 1837 he began work in real earnest as a civil engineer, a profession to which the basis of his interests and the line of his studies alike pointed.

At the age of 20 his expansion of thought began. While engaged on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, he had read "Lyell's Principles of Geology," and had espoused what was then known as the development hypothesis, accepting the Lamarckian view (combated by Lyell) so far as to believe in the evolution of species, but rejecting all the great Frenchman's theories save that of the adaptation of the organism to its environment by the inheritance of acquired characteristics. His first piece of philosophical reasoning had also seen the light.

When twenty-two he contributed a series of letters to "The Nonconformist" on "The Proper Sphere of Government," in which he vigorously insisted on "the limitation of State action to the maintenance of equitable relations among citizens."

When twenty-six years of age he abandoned his profession, in which he saw but little chance of substantial progress. His next change was to move to London, to hold an appointment on "The Examiner," of which he became sub-editor in 1848, which position he held until 1853. In 1850 he published his first important work, "Social Statics." It was shortly after this he began his connection with the "Westminster Review." In 1855 he brought out his large volume on "The Principles of Psychology," in which the problems of mind were throughout approached and discussed from the evolutionary point of view. And in justice to him, it should be remembered that this work appeared four years before Darwin's "The Origin of Species." It did not, however, attract much attention at that time, as it was apparently before its appreciated time. Almost directly after this effort his health broke down and necessitated complete rest. When partially restored to health he finished his essay on "Progress," in which he expounded in detail that conception of evolution as a universal process which he had already reached in the "Psychology." Just a year later (1858) he published his long defence of the Nebular Hypothesis, and it was during the preparation of this article that the scheme of the Synthetic Philosophy took shape in his mind, which now at the age of seventy-six he has completed.

In his preface he adds the following words of explanation:

"The series of works included under that title is complete and yet incomplete. There were to be ten volumes, and there are ten. According to the programme, besides a volume of 'First Principles,' there were to be two volumes of 'Biology,' two of 'Psychology,' three of 'Sociology,' and two of 'Ethics;' and to each of these subjects the specified number of volumes has been appropriated. Still, in one respect there is a falling short. The interpretation of the paradox is that the first two volumes of the 'Principles of Sociology' have expanded into three, and the third (which, if written, would now be the fourth) remains unwritten. It was to have treated of progress—linguistic, intellectual, moral, esthetic. But, obviously, for an invalid of seventy-six to deal adequately with topics so extensive and complex is impossible. . . .

"On looking back over the six-and-thirty years which have passed since the 'Synthetic Philosophy' was commenced, I am surprised at my audacity in undertaking it and still more surprised by its completion. In 1860 my small resources had been nearly all frittered away in writing and publishing books which did not repay their expenses; and I was suffering under a chronic disorder, caused by overtax of brain in 1855, which, wholly disabling me for eighteen months, thereafter limited me to three hours a day and usually to less. How insane my project must have seemed to onlookers may be judged from the fact that before the first

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chapter of the first volume was finished, one of my nervous breakdowns obliged me to desist. But imprudent causes do not always fail. Sometimes a forlorn hope is justified by the event. Though, along with other deterrents, many relapses, now lasting for weeks, now for months, and once for years, often made me despair of reaching the end, yet at length the end is reached. Doubtless in earlier days some exultation would have resulted; but as age creeps on feelings weaken, and now my chief pleasure is my emancipation. Still, there is a satisfaction in the consciousness that losses, discouragements, and shattered health have not prevented me from fulfilling the purpose of my life."

It is said that Mr. Herbert Spencer has refused a title, on the occasion of the distribution of New Year's honors by the Queen. Only recently he refused a decoration from the German Emperor, with a courteous explanation of his reasons for doing so. In response to a letter signed by more than eighty nobleman and men eminent in literature, science, and art, including Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Spencer has consented that his portrait shall be painted for the nation. Mr. Hubert Herkomer will be the artist.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS—No. 10.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

HELEN KELLER, A COLLEGE STUDENT.

One of the most interesting studies in mental development that has come to our notice during the past twenty years is that of the young woman mentioned above. We do not wonder that she has occupied so much room in the attention of the public, because the circumstances of her intellectual life are of a specially phenomenal nature. There is scarcely a parallel case to be found in the history of psychology. So it is not remarkable that the scientific press has taken occasion now and then to refer to Miss Keller and to note her progress in mental development.

The fact that she has entered the Cambridge preparatory school for what is known as Radcliffe College merits attention: first, on account of its being an institution of learning of a high character, and secondly, because her preparation, as shown by examination, was ample, although she had not been coached for the purpose. At this school Miss Keller studies Latin, history, and arithmetic with the classes, while she has already made some attainment in French and German, although but sixteen years of age.

The history of this girl has been told already in the columns of the PHRENOLOGICAL. When but nineteen months old, she lost, by a severe illness, all the senses but touch, and was deemed, therefore, fated to a life of helpless dependence. But, despite the gravity of her sense defects, there was exhibited in the girl's manner a peculiar sensitiveness to impressions and intelligent recognition of many surrounding occurrences that awakened inquiry and wonder. When she had reached the age of seven it was decided by her parents to place her under special training, and Miss Sullivan, a lady of experience in teaching deaf mutes, was engaged to instruct Helen. The result of this instruction is known to the American public. Not only has this indefatigable teacher opened the mind of her devoted pupil to the reception of the common principles of education as current in the better class of schools, but she has given Helen's mind a refinement and breadth rarely met with in girls of her age.

Miss Sullivan may be said to have invented the method of communication by which the deaf, dumb, and blind girl was brought into intelligent and ready contact with the world. While the ordinary deaf-mute learns to interpret the spoken language of another person by watching the movement of his lips, Miss Keller has been taught to read the thought of another by "sensing" the movements of the lips through her finger-tips when lightly placed upon them. Another wonderful success in the girl's

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training was that of enabling her to articulate, and so express herself without the necessity of writing or signs. This was accomplished in 1890, and was a great advance in the mental development of Helen.

The portraits are those of Miss Sullivan and her interesting pupil, from a photograph by a well-known artist. The view given of the head of Helen is noteworthy on both its physical and psychical sides, since it intimates an excellent physical constitution, associated with pronounced traits of disposition. The basal area is of considerable extent proportionally to the general size, the head being long, especially in the region forward of the ears, and rising to a marked height in the crown. The development appears to be derived largely from the paternal side. The intellect has a very significant perceptive range, its capacity for acquiring and appreciating knowledge being unusual. Such an organization, endowed with the usual faculties of sense, would show a great hunger for information; but Miss Keller has also the evidence of unusual ambition and pride, which would impart to her desire to know an eager earnestness, so that with successive attainments there would be felt a stronger impulse to go forward in her studies. She is doubtless an enthusiastic pupil, and rewards the effort of her teachers with far more than the proficiency they are accustomed to



HELEN KELLER, A COLLEGE STUDENT.

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expect. The development of the head, and the temperament, so far as it may be judged by the picture, show a very sensitive susceptibility that characterizes Helen's emotional faculties as well as her intellect, and hence her expression of feeling should be frank and hearty, yet refined and delicate in circumstances where her natural dignity would be likely to interpose its restraint. In the face of Miss Sullivan one reads the impress of an earnest and strong nature, a spirit of resolute purpose that must exhibit unfaltering devotion in the lines of its choice, especially when there are realizations that make return for the labor, time, and love bestowed.*

FEATURES AND THE HEAD.

The expert in character observation studies the head chiefly, but he would be an imperfect observer if he did not take into account the "signs" of the face and of the person in general. Temperament has its expressive intimations in the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, etc., both form and color reflecting their correspondences. We do not say that the cranial indications of a positive, emphatic, resolute nature will be confirmed in the nose of the individual by a tournure of the marked Roman type, and that we should of course look for such a nose, given such a disposition. We should, however, expect to find a nose with "confirmations" in its anatomy—a nose set well on the face, broad at its central, bony juncture with the upper jaw and solidly presenting at the lower end. Such a nose as that of General Sheridan and General Grant is of this type, temperament and character combining to give it contour and density of structure. "But noses," one may say, "have so many phases of outline that is it not going too far to apply a scientific interpretation to this or that form?"

Taken alone, we should not deem ourselves authorized to pronounce *ex cathedra* upon character from a view of the nose. Napoleon himself was misled in one instance, despite his sanguine reflections concerning *le grand nez*. We know a gentleman with a probosis of the Wellington class—a magnificent curve at the bridge—who is distinguished for gentleness and reserve. So, too, we know a little woman whose nose points well toward heaven, yet her courage and spirit are unbounded—as an ugly brute of a husband knows to his often defeat.

We will confess that one can predicate not a little of the nature from the revelation of a nose, and when we take into account what is seen thereat of those qualities of temperament and habit that texture and color of skin may involve. The impressions of time furnish very safe clues, but mainly as to acquired mannerisms. These may be grafted upon original qualities of mind; but, for ourselves, before we would affect the wisdom of a physiognomical Solon, we should like to have the opportunity to inspect the head of an individual before pronouncing upon the peculiarities that distinguish his conduct.

A straight nose, of good length, symmetrically turned at the angles, not adorned at the end with a knob or bulge, is ordinarily associated with a fairly symmetrical face and head. We are inclined, in such a case, to look for a well-developed sincipital region, a good intellectual development, and a mould in general that intimates an heredity of good class. There are elements of delicacy and refinement in such a type. Referring back to the first sketch of this number, the nose of Miss Keller furnishes a study. Should we not expect an outline in her case marked rather by a convexity than a concavity, to correspond well with that outline of the crown? Yet there is natural refinement in that organization, and exceptional capabilities of intellectual and æsthetic culture; then why such nose marks? One will say that the physical inheritance is indicated thus. Without doubt, and we venture to say that the outline is that of a mixed heredity rather than

* The excellent portraits of Miss Keller and Miss Sullivan were loaned to us by the Critic Company, publishers of *The Mouth*, New York.

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an expression of derived form from one parent. As the girl grows older there will occur alterations in the outline; probably it will level up, and the slightly bulbous lip be quite lost in the matured feature of complete womanhood.

ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

MRS. OLIPHANT.—DR. CONAN DOYLE.

By J. A. Fowler.



MRS. OLIPHANT.

When one looks back for the last fifty years and examines the character of the literature of both countries one is astonished at the number of writers who have suddenly sprung into repute. Few, however, will have more than a mush-

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room growth of popularity. But Mrs. Oliphant's reputation is not of this character. She has sustained herself for nearly half a century among the best if not the most daring or brilliant writers of this period. And, as her photograph indicates, she has the fulness of outline, the charm of personality, the breadth of original talent, the touches of pathos and humor, the power of dramatic ability which few persons combine in one individuality.

The Vital Temperament, which is largely supported by the addition of the Mental, makes her at home in domestic life. Therefore she does not need to travel to the Far East to gather jungle stories, as Rudyard Kipling has ably done, in order to interest her readers outside of the common things of life. But she has a peculiar smoothness of style, crispness of dialogue, and finish of epigram which would interest any one in whichever book of hers they happened to take up. She is, however, more than a novel writer. Certainly her literary claims have come before the public so noticeably that she is known first under this fiction, but she has also written able works of biography, such as the "Life of Edward Irving," "Dr. Chalmers," and the "Life of Principal Tulloch."

As the first element of a successful biographer is sympathy between the subject and the writer, it will be readily seen that Mrs. Oliphant is in her element when she is thus describing the above-named men of note. In fact, one of her most striking characteristics is her breadth of sympathy for all phases of life. In the first place, she is thoroughly womanly, and she takes her keen insight with unfailing faculty into the minutest details in describing various characters. It will be noticed that her forehead is well rounded out in the upper front crest, where Intuition and Benevolence are situated, and joined to these faculties will be found a broad side-head with large Constructiveness, Ideality and Sublimity, Mirthfulness, and Causality. Hence, whatever she writes appeals to the sense of reality, pathos, humor, and beauty of conception, and all her readers realize at once that when a book is issued from her pen she has some real object to attain, some live story to tell, some interest to create which is not repeated from volume to volume, but is a new creation entirely.

The remarkable power of such a woman manifests itself in the great diversity of her chosen subjects, and, naturally, we seek to trace the reason of this originality. It does not take long to tell where the talent lies when looking at the excellent portrait before us. The breadth of her head, just above the temples, is exceptional. The fulness over the eye is exceedingly marked, while the breadth of the head over the ears traces to the masculine side of the house.

The foregoing give her grace and ease in building her fabrics, in sustaining the various facts that come before her notice, added to the vigor of her language and the force of her characters. It is forty-four years since her first book, "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland," appeared. One of her last works, "The Makers of Venice," is so fresh in narrative, so wonderful in vividness and distinctness of outline, so sympathetic in its portraiture, that her gift for luminous narration appears to be as bright and powerful as ever.

She possesses a healthy organization, which gives life and vigor to her work. There is no unhealthy, morbid sentimentalism or questionable morality in her writings, like many of the would-be ideal writers of the day. Hence the tone that she gives to literature is always welcome.

She possesses a strong, domestic mind, hence enters the arena of home, the family, the social circle, and all its charming surroundings, and touches upon these with interesting force and delightful reminiscence.

She is not what we would call insipid and one who is trying to produce an effect in order to make a name for herself. Her language is very large,

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which is seen by the fulness under the eye. This faculty is en rapport with her Constructiveness, Ideality, Spirituality, and Benevolence. Therefore her conversations are perfectly natural, free and easy, and her moral tone is excellent. Although she may not be compared with some of the most brilliant and finished writers of the day, yet few have so wide an influence or so universal a following as she has been able to sustain for so many years. Thackeray, Meredith, and George Eliot have their peculiar and individual styles, and phrenology can point out their peculiar merits. It also sees in Mrs. Oliphant where her power lies and where her best talent originates.

DR. A. CONAN DOYLE.

To take a certain line of work, which the above writer has done, requires certain faculties of mind which are severely tested when carrying it out. Sherlock Holmes was a clever man, and the qualities required for such descriptive stories laid principally among the organs of Human Nature, Comparison, Individuality, Form, and Size, together with large Constructiveness and Imitation to give power to adapt and assimilate ways and means.

Insight into character is, of course, a *sine qui non* for all writers, but for detective stories, especially those which have had such brilliant success in the "Strand Magazine," require to be particularly assisted by this faculty. We would direct the attention of our readers to the breadth of the head, especially the frontal lobe, which indicates the faculties above mentioned. They will also perceive the massive jaw, the breadth of chin, the powerful nose, the keenness of the eye and a fullness of the arch of the eye, all of which are indications of power which help in such a work as has been undertaken by this writer. He misses nothing in real life that will be of service in fiction; yet his lively imagination surrounds him with creative power equal to our first-class inventors. His style is almost as sinewy and subtle as Thackeray's. He knows how to raise the tone of the detective into a notable character. His Sublimity acts very considerably in all his writings, and eliminates the coarser elements of faculty which so many writers on the subject think proper to include. He has certainly talent for historical work, and may some day develop this gift in historical fiction. His efforts already before the public, such as "Micah Clark," "The White Company," "The Sign of the Four," are intensely dramatic and interesting, both for their accuracy and crispness.



DR. A. CONAN DOYLE.

Dr. Doyle is a young man, blessed with exuberant health and a remarkable capacity for enjoying life. He is an enthusiastic athlete and never loses a chance to speak a word in favor of certain manly sports commonly condemned.

"I will write a novel," said Dr. Conan Doyle, one day, springing up from the chair whence he was wont to dispense medical advice. Spoken like a man,

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acted upon like a genius, and so began his literary work.

Dr. Doyle was only reconciling himself with family tendencies when he became a literary artist. The Doyles for generations back had been makers of pictures, and the father of our novelist was one of the chief artists of "Punch." That the son and heir should become a medical man was unheard of defiance of hereditary influences. For this profession he was, however, well prepared, having studied at Stronghurst and later in Germany; then polishing up thoroughly in Edinburgh. He had practised medicine successfully several years before he decided that his literary gifts were great enough to justify him in indulging them to the full. For the work of novel-writing also he was well prepared. He had been able to travel extensively in Europe, in Africa and also in Arctic regions, and we may believe that on these journeys habits of keen observation of men as well as places became strongly rooted in him. He had done a little writing before he attempted an extensive work; enough to show him that literary composition possessed no difficulties for him. And then, having once determined to devote himself wholly to such work, his progress was rapid.

"A Study in Scarlet," a tale of mystery, murder, the police, and Sherlock Holmes—it is read and re-read to-day, in spite of competition from a throng of later popular novels. "Rodney Stone," his latest novel, bears evidence of this bent of his mind.

Not the least of noteworthy things that our author has done in literature is to lift the ban from the fame of the detective story. Now, when any one denounces "those trashy detective stories" in biting, sweeping generalities, it is customary to reply, "Ah, but remember 'Sherlock Holmes.'" The fact is, Dr. Doyle wrote those stories so wonderfully well, and so subordinated in them the coarser elements of tragedy to certain principles of thought and life, that he proved that the detective story is not necessarily of the lower order of things. Dr. Doyle's versatility is one of his most notable qualities as a writer. We are quite sure he could make a creditable performance of almost any kind of literary work, from a treatise on diseases of the larynx to a romantic poem. He has a beautiful home in the north of England, and his hospitality is something to be remembered.

THE ORGAN OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS OR CONSCIENCE.

By Wm. Brown, J.P.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The words conscience and conscientiousness appear very much alike, but they differ in their meaning.

Conscience is a sense of right and wrong.

Conscientiousness is a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.

We are indebted very much, if not altogether, to phrenology for the light which this science has given upon the vexed questions of conscience. For centuries men and women have seemed impelled to do deeds of appalling wickedness, wrong doings, and inconsistent actions, and for their justification have fallen back upon an inward impulse which they thought was the guide of right and wrong; but light has come into the world, and now we find that "the half was never told;" that men and women in the past, from the king upon his throne to the laborer in his cottage, have done what many are doing even to-day, allowing themselves to be controlled by a sentiment or feeling of their nature; namely, of what is felt to be right or wrong, instead of permitting the better part of their mental nature to guide them.

Man is a composite being; he is trin-

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ity in his nature and trinity in his mental state, and is not truly a man unless he brings all these forces into combination and activity to enable him to form a conclusion of what is right or what is wrong.

That man is endowed with a natural feeling of right and wrong no student of human nature would deny.

The function of conscience is not only to decide on the right or the wrong of human actions, but also to reward with self-approval or to punish with remorse good or bad deeds, as the case may be.

We have centres for Hope, Fear, Kindness, Anger, Pride, Ambition, Love, and Hatred, and why should there not be a centre for judging of right and wrong?

It is a lamp of God's own lighting. It is a signal that shines along our pathway in life, but we must supply the oil or the light will be defective. It is God's deputy in the being, and its activities are various, according to the rules brought to bear upon it, justifying in one case and convicting in another.

MIND CONSISTS OF FACULTIES, PROPENSITIES, SENTIMENTS, OR FEELINGS.

By Faculties we mean that the living and conscious principle, which we call Self, is a simple, indivisible being, of which the brain is the organ during life.

Faculties are different states of this simple being. Consciousness is an attribute of the mind itself, of which the faculties are the different states. It is the power which the mind has of knowing itself, a sense perception, cognition.

PROPENSITIES.—These are natural internal tendencies or dispositions common to man and the brute creation. They are necessary for this life. Without them there would be no physical determination. From them come impulses, instincts, desires, passions, and desires to act. They propel; they do not restrain. They are placed in such a position as the foundation and yet to be controlled by others above them.

Secretiveness, to hide; Combativeness, to assail; Acquisitiveness, to obtain; Destructiveness, to avenge.

SENTIMENTS are thoughts prompted by feelings; they are only given to man. They are feelings with an emotion superadded, and not limited to inclinations only. From feelings come emotions or the agitation of the mind; feelings are the mainspring to action.

Sentiments have the highest place. They are placed so that they can control the others below. It is here that man stands apart from the brute.

It is here our responsibility comes in. These are witnesses in man for God, and we cannot get away from them if we would. It is here that the best work is done in the pre-natal condition. It is this part of the brain which is so retarded by the benumbing influence of drink on the embryo through the parent. It excites the propensities, but it benumbs the sentiment, and the offspring is handicapped.

The sentiments neither know nor reason, neither do they form ideas, and unless guided by the intellect are apt to run into gross abuses; for instance: Destructiveness, to violence; Self-esteem, to inordinate pride; Love of Approbation, to vanity; Veneration, to worship of idols.

Veneration does not teach us what to worship, but incites us to worship whatever the other faculties aid us to recognize as good and true.

Conscience, as the etymology of the word shows, is knowledge which one has of what is with or within himself.

It is not a simple principle of human nature, but a complex state of mind, one element of which is intellectual and the other emotional. It is not a separate power of mind, but a mode of action of three intellectual organs, Causality, Comparison, and Wit.

Causality gives the ability to reason and comprehend first principles and ideas.

Comparison applies, analyzes, compares, and draws correct inferences, and is large in the skull of the savage.

Wit traces out the relation of differ-

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ences in all objects of contemplation; it can see strong contrasts and incongruities.

Reflection is mental digestion; it is the operation of the intellect prior to action.

The intellect has a twofold office to perform in the formation of our moral judgments:

First—In enlightening the feelings and presenting the object in which they are interested in the proper point of view.

Second—In acting with consciousness, which is the living principle of self; turning their operations inward upon the state of those feelings themselves; weighing and comparing their several intimations and pronouncing upon the whole a decision approving of some principles and actions and disapproving of others.

If two objects come before us, the original picture and a copy, a comparison takes place; a relation between the two springs up.

The result is Judgment. But, instead of two objects, let us take two actions. Approbation or disapprobation arises. The law of suggestion and the relation thus formed is the judgment of the action as to its being right or wrong.

There is an organ in the human brain, the activity and guidance of which many regard as that of conscience. I refer to Conscientiousness; but it is an impelling force and not a directing power, and herein lie the root principles of so many inconsistencies in human nature. It has a moral desire; it is for the purpose of producing the feeling of obligation and of right and wrong.

It does not tell us what is right or wrong, neither does it judge of actions. It takes Perception, Reception, and Reflection to show the way.

The feelings, or Sentiments, give the will.

As to how far the organ of Conscientiousness is capable of acting upon the guidance or Judgment formed by the intellect depends upon the temperament, quality, education, and activity of this organ and of the contiguous organs.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

The position of this faculty is in front of Approbativeness, on a line with Firmness, at an angle of $\frac{5}{10}$ degrees of the Tragos. It has a central position, which is a Divine arrangement.

Its function is to produce the feelings of obligation, incumbency, and of right and wrong. It is a moral faculty, which produces the sentiment to do right and wrong independently of any other consideration. Its divisions are:

Justice = Moral obligation, guilt.
Integrity = Truthfulness, faithfulness.
Circum'n = Consistency in life and action.

The organ lies between Firmness and Cautiousness, which are just the feelings necessary to regulate its movements.

Caution is most important after the decision has been formed. Then Firmness is very necessary to carry that decision into effect.

So the true principles which should dictate what is right or wrong are not the predominance of any one set of faculties over another, but the just balance among them all, each of them being allowed that influence which is its due.

Conscientiousness has a very important office to perform in this world. It is the great controlling organ, a Pole star, the rudder of the mind, the moral guide when educated and enlightened by Causality and Benevolence; but many "know the right, and still the wrong pursue," which accounts for much of the religious inconsistency of the age and the commercial immorality of the day, with its dishonest competition and unfair dealing—143 yards to the gross and thirteen ounces to the pound, to say nothing of adulteration and its concomitant evils.

Conscientiousness is in our moral nature what Alimentiveness is in our animal. One is the natural desire for

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food, while the former is the natural appetite for right.

Knowledge awakens Conscientiousness; ignorance and vice deaden it. One in whom Conscientiousness is well developed is naturally disposed to regulate his conduct by the standard which he knows to be right. It depends upon his knowledge, not his feeling. And one in whom the faculty is small has but a small expression of duty and obligation, and there is a corresponding want of principle, and the conduct will take the direction of the strongest feeling without much regard to truth and justice.



I.—CONSCIENTIOUSNESS LARGE.



II.—CONSCIENTIOUSNESS SMALL.

The deficiency may be our own fault, for we can bury the talent, in our injustice.

If Acquisitiveness is larger than Conscientiousness, a person will be liable to seek the gratification of the former by the most direct means, regardless of the rights of others.

From a religious point of view, if Cautiousness and Conscientiousness are both large, the individual will see the terrors of the law.

If Hope and Benevolence are large, then the individual will recognize the mercy of God rather than the thunderings of Sinai.

A woman may have Conscientiousness so large and active that she feels herself too great a sinner, and thinks she must do something to prove her worthiness; this is the answer to much of the Christianity of the day, and is a stumbling block to true religious growth. And should there be weak Hope and strong Cautiousness, there will be a constant state of groundless fear.

Many wear themselves out needlessly; their Conscientiousness is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads many to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, ever punctual and precise, never idle, and ever scorning to rest; such activity is unconscious nerve tension.

But it is one of the most unhappy faculties when it is used in conjunction with Comparison and small Benevolence, for it finds fault with every one, sets up a standard of its own, and sees no good in others. On the contrary, those in whom Conscientiousness, Benevolence, and Veneration predominate, do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God. These, in the language of the grand old Book, are a law unto themselves; but those in whom it is deficient are slaves to their own ungovernable desires and are morally blind.

Arising out of this the question of responsibility forces itself upon us.

If the Sentiments are deficient, the Intellect narrow, the Education defective, and the knowledge of duty imperfect, we must not expect from

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such an one the same correct judgment of right and wrong or the same correct conduct in the world as we look for in men whose minds are cast in a more harmonious mould, whose sentiments are sound and active, their intellects clear, and who have been trained in the knowledge and practice of good and virtuous principles.

We do not all arrive at the same state, even in grace. In education a cultured man is a perfected man, but he is perfected within the limits of his own organization. No man can attain to the abstract idea of perfection. But perfectability is within the reach of all, for all may, by properly training the body and subjecting the mind to judicious discipline, develop and employ all their powers, be they great or small, to their fullest extent, and thereby arrive at a state of physical and mental harmony which is practically perfection.

Before committing a crime the conscience of a person warns him only in the gentlest way, but afterwards it raises its strong, accusing voice. Phrenology alone can explain this.

In committing a crime the propensities are the acting powers, but after the gratification is over a reaction takes place through the organ being overcharged. A secondary effect ensues when Veneration sees that it has transgressed the laws and done outrage to God. Approbativeness, the nearest organ, feels that it has incurred the reprobation, the scorn, and hatred of all the good and wise. Cautiousness is on the anxious seat, and then follows the dread of punishment. Secretiveness is alarmed at every movement by spectres, and Benevolence completes the work by exciting the affections; and so Remorse gets hold of the mind and produces such a maddening state of frenzy as to make the pangs of Conscience so intolerable that death itself is sometimes a messenger of relief from the horrors and pangs of a mental hell.

The benefit of studying Phrenology and obtaining a knowledge of its principles is to learn to balance and harmonize the action of the faculties and prevent the abnormal tendency of one asserting itself over the others.

PHRENOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF EUGENE LIGHTLE.

By Nelson Sizer.

A few months ago Mr. Lightle sent his picture and asked a question or two, and we made for him a short sketch of his character, and he responded in a letter which we copy, and our readers will be able to compare what we said of him as a stranger, with what he says of himself, and the way he says it. We give the sketch we sent him as follows:

You have a Mental Motive temperament. The quality is fine and the mentality is intense. You are quick to see the truth wherever it is embodied. You are sharp in your inferences, and critical in your discriminations. You are a good reader of strangers. You are keen in your wit, capable of thinking at a mark, and of being a sharpshooter of thoughts if not of missiles. Your Ideality would make you poetical and artistical. You have a fair development of Constructiveness, which gives you a taste for mechanical things. You have Self-Esteem and Firmness large, and hence your character is positive. Your Caution is stronger than your Secretiveness, and hence you are more prudent in conduct than you are guarded and tender-footed in words. You are social, friendly and companionable.

I am impressed with the idea that you ought to write. I think you would make a good editor. The misfortune of deafness would not stand much in your way as an editor, and you would write with a snap, crispness and directness, and at the same time with a sharpness that would make its mark and enable you to secure success in such a place. You are as frank as a picket

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fence painted white, that can be seen after sundown. You would have made a fine lecturer in a medical college if you had had your hearing, and if you had been trained and educated in that direction. You can talk on paper, and I think you would be a success as a writer. If you had your hearing you could work anywhere, and your mind means self-reliance, power, persistency and push. You lack concealment, policy and smoothness. You are not as worldly-wise as you are smart.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells Co:—A short time ago Mr. Sizer sized me up charac-



EUGENE LIGHTLE.

would be a promoter of thought, of feeling and of force in others. You are more like a whiplash than you are like a brake on a carriage wheel. You promote progress rather than prudence.

You have naturally a good memory, a clear intellect, practical skill, promptness, frankness, self-reliance and ambition, and you are kind to the poor. You take the part of those who are weak and honest, and people believe what you say. That long under-jaw of yours

teristically, and dwelt principally on the idea that I should be a writer or an editor.

Well, he hit the nail on the head that time. Or, at least, he outlined my desire, if not my qualification.

I am a miller by trade, a dyspeptic, and deaf as the traditional post. Have, for the past few years especially, a strong desire to sit behind a printing press with plenty of blank paper and a lead pencil for fuel and poker, and feed

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to that mighty engine for good and evil a few of these thoughts that are pent up in an over-charged cranium that needs an iron band around it to keep it from bursting, although some folks say it's from conceit.

Well, let them say so. It don't hurt any.

But the dickens is, how to get at it. My deafness won't permit me to circulate among people as I would like to do, but then, I never could talk anyway, only on paper.

I have few friends, not much money (none, you might say), and a fatal way of writing that has made me more enemies than I care to think of, just simply because they seem to think I am striking at them in my poetical effusions.

Why, I have half the town and all the newspaper men hot in the collar and at daggers drawn with or against me, principally for the following reason:

SOME FOLKS.

BY EUGENE LIGHTLE.

Some folks' heads are filled with brains,
And some are filled with none;
Some folks' heads are filled with facts,
And some are filled with fun;
Some folks' minds are on their work,
They don't have much to say;
Some folks' heads are out of plumb,
For they are built that way.

Some folks go about their "biz,"
And find they've enough to do;
Some folks think their duty is
To 'tend to yours for you;
For some folks spend their time at work,
They just will have their say;
They think they make the world go 'round,
For they are built that way.

Some folks' ways are fine as silk,
And some are roughly spun;
Some folks look as smooth as wax,
And some look sour and glum;
Some folks' clothes are worn and rough,
Some dress in costumes gay;
Some folks' Approbat. is large,
For they are built that way.

Some folks marry lots of "tin,"
Some get it from the dead;
Some folks hustle year out, year in,
To get their daily bread;
For some folks spend their time at work,
While some just loaf all day;
But the devil is after the lazy shirk,
For *he* is built that way.

Some folks sneer at the humble home,
And some at the yards so small;
Some folks jeer at (in bitter tones)
That which is some folks' all.
Some folks live in a fine brick house,
Or a frame all painted gay;
But Time will even up all things,
For *he* is built that way.

Some folks work for a dollar a day,
And pay rent to the rich;
Some folks borrow from the S. L. A.,*
To pay for a house that which
Will put a stop to "your rent is due,"
And rents have advanced, they say,
Don't you want a home of your own?
Or aren't you built that way?

Do you still think I am cut out for an editor?

I don't yearn for anything heavy, not built that way, probably, but think a country paper of mine would be interesting to a majority of the people, providing the "devil" knew more about "pointing" than the old man himself.

My wife says I would not succeed at that business, as "every one would be mad at" me in three months.

As you answer letters in your JOURNAL, and I am a subscriber and a book buyer of yours, and recognizing the fact that the P. J. is after ideas, be it from the ignorant, as I am, from the wise, as you, I ask you in all sincerity to give me your candid opinion on the subject. Never mind Approbativeness, go right down to the Trenton rock and say things You are at liberty to quote from this, etc., as none of your readers know me. However, I am after advice, and don't care if they do. If you use any of the alleged poetry, tack my name onto it.

Yours truly,
EUGENE LIGHTLE.

Write, my brother! write! A thousand things need saying, and nine hundred and ninety men are afraid to say them, and three out of the nine that remain can say them so that they will be read with profit. N. S.

* Saving and Loan Association.

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COMPOSING BEFORE OR AT THE TIME OF WRITING.

E. E. BENTON.

The following ideas are interesting from a Phrenological point of view.—EDITOR P. M.

Comparatively few authors compose unassisted by the pen, the common method being to write out a rough sketch of the matter, and then, by repeated experiments of addition, omission, and reconstruction, to form the rough draft into something satisfactory. It was thus with Richardson, Pope, Cowper, Hume, DeQuincey and many others.

To compose at the actual time of writing, without meditation and without revision, is not the rule, except among newspaper workers. Some of these can write at once on almost any subject; but, of course, it is not expected that they will produce finished literature, either in matter or style. George Sand is an example of a real author who made a regular habit of beginning with the first idea, and writing on and on, trusting solely to imagination, seldom making any corrections and yet accomplishing excellent results.

Sometimes inability to compose mentally is the result of deficiency in power to concentrate the attention on a single line of thought, or there may be weakness of memory, which prevents the author from holding his composition in his mind. Thus Bryan Waller Procter, while he often composed his verses when walking in the streets of London, could not trust his memory to retain them, and would frequently run into shops for scraps of paper on which to fix his lines before they should escape. Wordsworth, on the other hand, who had a similar habit of composing while walking or riding, or in bed, often waited until weeks had elapsed before committing anything to paper.

The historian Prescott could carry from forty to sixty pages of matter in his mind, going over it again and again, for a lengthy period before finally reducing it to writing. Such ability indicates not only a powerful memory, but a rare skill in controlling the various processes of the mind. It was almost necessary in Prescott's case, for the reason that defective sight rendered him almost entirely unable to read, and hence to make corrections, although by a special contrivance he could write without difficulty.

Thomas Chalmers planned beforehand all that he wrote, and declared that he had not the faculty of thinking ex tempore. Lord Jeffrey, who certainly had that faculty and who spoke with extraordinary fluency, elegance, and precision, could not write without making many erasures and alterations.

Gibbon had a distaste for revision, and it is said never wrote a sentence until it was perfectly formed and arranged in his mind. The modern story writer, Frank R. Stockton, has a similar disposition, and declares that he sometimes waits an hour for a word. Another of the same class was George Eliot, as is shown by her oft-quoted remark that the laws of the Medes and Persians would change before she would change a line once written.

It is on record that Robert Bloomfield composed half of "The Farmer's Boy," about six thousand words, before he wrote a word of it, and while working in a garret as a shoemaker.

"Samuel Johnson," says Bishop Percy, "never composed what we call a foul draft of anything he published, but used to revolve the subject in his mind, and turn and form every period until he had brought the whole to the highest correctness and the most perfect arrangement. Then his uncommonly retentive memory enabled him to deliver a whole essay properly finished whenever it was called for. I have often heard him humming and forming periods in low whispers to himself, when shallow observers thought he was muttering prayers." "Rasselas" was writ-

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ten in the evenings of a single week, and was immediately sent to the printer, and the author did not even read it over until several years afterward, while travelling with Boswell.

Whatever the poet Schiller intended to write he first entirely composed in his head. He used often to call a composition complete as soon as the outline was perfected in his mind. This would sometimes lead to the report that he had finished a piece of work, when, in fact, not a word of it had been written.

Very different from the methods of these writers was that of William Hazlett, who, it is said, never thought for half an hour beforehand as to what he should write on any given subject, or even the general manner in which he should treat it, but merely whether it was a subject on which he had thought intently at some previous period of his life. It appears to have been much the same with Sir Walter Scott, who could write at all times and in all circumstances, and who spent little or no time in planning, but dashed away at the rate of sixteen pages of print daily.

The autobiography of Harriet Martineau represents her as composing with unexampled ease and rapidity. The plan and contents of her books seemed to flash upon her at once, and without previous meditation or collection of materials, and when written her manuscript was, almost from the outset, clear, vigorous, and unaffected.

The method of Anthony Trollope was peculiar. He had little faith in planning, perhaps because he had no ability in that direction. He did not believe in revision, either, but thought it a great waste of time and labor. In his Autobiography he says: "I have never found myself thinking much about the work I had to do until I was doing it. I have indeed for many years almost abandoned the effort to think, trusting myself, with the narrowest thread of a plot, to work the matter out when the pen is in my hand. But my mind is constantly employing itself on the work that I have done. How short is the time devoted to the manipulation of a plot can be known only to those who have written plays and novels. I may say, also, how very little time the brain is able to devote to such wearing work. There are usually some hours of agonizing doubt, almost of despair—so, at least, it has been with me—or perhaps some days. And then, with nothing settled in my brain as to the final development of events, with no capacity for settling anything, but with a most distinct conception of some character or characters, I have rushed at the work as a rider rushes at a fence which he does not see. Sometimes I have encountered what in hunting language is called 'a cropper.'"

A writer in "McClure's Magazine" reports Emile Zola as saying: "When I start a book I never have any idea as to its plot, only at most a general idea of the subject, and the first thing that I do is to prepare a sketch or outline of the story. This I do pen in hand, because ideas come to me only when I am writing. . . . The sketch is a kind of chatty letter, addressed to myself, which often equals in length the novel which is to spring from it. I then draw the plan of the book, the list of the characters, and the most elaborate scenario. Then each character is studied in detail, the scenes that are to be described are visited and noted down, the incidents are elaborately evolved."

In George Bainton's book, "The Art of Authorship," we have the following by P. G. Hamerton, describing his methods of work: "First I make a very free and rapid rough draft, not applying myself with any conscious care to the expression, but writing for the facts and ideas only. This done, I see my way more clearly, lengthen some passages and abridge others, often efface whole pages, and then, when the work has got into something like shape, I criticise and amend the expression. I believe this is unquestionably the best way of composing. I think it is a mistake to try to write too well in the first instance, because the matter of the earliest importance is to get the materials down on

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paper somehow, and the more rapid the writing, the better the chances of getting unity into the work, especially if it be long. But after that I should say, spare no pains nor paper in the labor of correction, which answers in literature to the second and third paintings of a picture."

To be able to write at once and to write well on any ordinary subject is no doubt the climax of accomplishment in the literary art, just as the ability to speak well and at once on any subject is the climax of oratorical art. This is the ideal toward which a writer should work, not that there is any great probability that he will attain it, but because it is well to attain it as nearly as possible. To write after the manner of Hamerton is probably the easiest, and in many cases the most practicable method of composing, if the end is to produce the best results, and his plan has been followed by the majority of the better class of authors. To be able to compose mentally is an excellent discipline for the mind, and is a desirable accomplishment, and he who can do so may make use of many opportunities from which he who is a slave to the pen is cut off.—The Writer.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF PHRENOLOGY.

By Horace Fowler Brown.

A century wanes. The evening's light
Draws on apace. The crimson sky,
Full of gorgeous tints, and warm
With burning emblems of the day
Now drawing to a peaceful close,
Reflects the glowing light of all
These years.
Born with the century,
First so feeble that the mind
Of a Master* scarce believed
The first pale ray more than the glow
Of some faint evanescent gleam,
Some "Ignis Fatuus" floating on
The placid stream of current thought.
But as he turned away, and fain
Would close his eyes against the light,
He found the feeble ray had pierced
Deep within his soul. And then
There woke a something in his breast,
A burning thirst for light and truth,
That would not rest nor would not sleep.
"Man know thyself," a stern command,
Raised him from the stupor of his
Day. With frenzied zeal he sought
In channels new, by paths untrod,
The secret of the impulse strong
That spurred him on.
In awe he stood
And gazed upon a world unknown.
His soul was thrilled, he felt as might
The ransomed soul when first awaked
To see the dawn of heaven's light
Beyond the vale. As one by one
Old landmarks faded fast, the light
Grew strong, and dimly through the dawn
He saw the pathway, dim at first,
But still so plain that on he pressed.
Soon brighter grew the newborn light,
God's laws were plain; with joy he read
On every face the wondrous sign,
The handiwork of God.
He saw
In every eye a written scroll,
An index of the soul within;
In every head a dome of thought,
Through which the workings of the mind
Were manifest by outward sign.
He read as from an open book
What none before had ever read;
He saw, as through an open door
One sees the stream that winds its way
Through peaceful vales, and, gaining strength,
Bears on its tide, so strong and deep,
The treasures of the world; the stream
Of knowledge, just a trickling rill,
Fresh from the lofty mountain peak,
That, flowing on adown the vale
Of time, would bear upon its tide
A blessing rare to souls unborn.
In awe, he sought by deed and speech
To bear the message to the world.
Kings heard amazed; the wise and learned
Sat at his feet and nectar drank
From out the cup he gave to all.
Then Superstition, selfish then
As now, cried out against the light
With wrath, and sought through kingly aid
To quench the rising beam. Poor fools,
As well retire to dungeons deep,
And cry, "Because no light is here
There is no light;" as well to try
To stem Niagara's stream with leaves
Bright colored with the frost, as seek
To quench one ray of truth that shines
Through error's gloom; to stay the sun's
Bright rays at morn; to blot the stars

* Dr. Gall.

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From out the firmament.
The act
That closed the lips of Gall, and held
For one brief space his work in check,
Was like the dam that vainly tries
To hold the mountain stream. The tide
But pauses, gathers strength, and bursts
Its narrow bounds, and, sweeping all
Before it, leaps away beyond
Control.
Leaving the narrow bounds,
Where ignorance was rife, and held
By kingly edicts baneful sway,
Gall turned the light on other lands.
Swift flashed its beams, and, gathering strength,
First lit the towering minds, as when
The morning sun first lights the crest
Of mountains high: then vales below
Wake at the signs of dawn, the night
Recedes, and lo, the day is born!
And all the world wakes from its sleep.
So waked the world, the newborn light
Searched out the hearts of men. Then rose
A host to scatter through the land
The seeds of truth. A watchword grew,
The noble thought, "Man know thyself."
Earnest hands the banner raised,
"The study of mankind is man,"
Proclaimed the earnest ones who drew
Their inspiration from the light
That wakened Gall, the light of truth.
The century wanes. The noble band,
Who battled bravely for the right,
Who braved the scorn of narrow souls,
Who sought to stem the tide that flowed
Through channels worn by ages, who
Loving truth for its sweet sake
Gave all their heart, their strength, their lives,
That truth might triumph.
They are
Beyond the evening's crimson sky,
Beyond the vale, beyond the crest
Of mountains high that girt them round
As with a wall, their life-work done,
They sweetly rest. But in the light
That blazes now, so all the world
Bask in its rays, we read the scroll,
Spread o'er the arching heavens wide,
"Better the world that they have been."
Some still remain, so full of years,
So full of honors grandly won
By sturdy blows; they proudly stand
As living monuments to mark
The progress of the age. Full soon
They'll pass beyond the vale, the light
So long upheld by them, and those
Who've gone before, will light the world
While time shall last.
The century wanes.
The flickering light that marked the dawn
Nourished by faithful hands, has spread
Across the sky. No shadows dark
Obscure its ray. No kingly hand
Is raised to hide its beams, no voice
So bold to jeer, no tongue to speak
Aught but in praise.
The century wanes.
The night comes on with victory won;
The dawn will be a perfect day,
No cloud will dim the radiant light,
But truth will reign with gentle sway.
The labors of the day are done;
The century sleeps. Good-night, good-night.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE X-RAYS.

The X-rays have just removed a clot of blood from a child's optic nerve, by Thomas A. Edison. The case was of Mary Schoellner of Newark, N. J., who had been blind for two months. Dr. W. O. Bailey and A. D. Wendell operated on the case—which they took to Dr. Edison's laboratory at Orange. Here Mr. Edison took out his Crookes tubes and his batteries, while Dr. Bailey used the fluoroscope. The X-rays were turned on and focused against the side of the child's head, and immediately the doctor peered through the fluoroscope he could see the bone pressing down on the little girl's brain and a dark shadow between its convolutions. It was a clot of blood.

A plaque was held before the girl's eyes by Mr. Edison while the rays were still being thrown on her head. She then exclaimed, "Oh, I see something round."

The X-rays had enabled her to distinguish the plaque's shadow. The physicians decided upon an operation, and the girl was taken to a private sanitarium, No. 252 Littleton avenue. Several physicians were invited to witness the operation, and last week it was performed.

Dr. Bailey and Dr. Wendell removed the top of the child's skull. The X-rays had told the truth. There was a bit of bone pressed upon the anterior portion of the brain, and a blood-clot had extended down through the membrane and pressed upon the optic nerve, causing blindness of both eyes.

Bit by bit the clot was carefully cut away and the skull was trephined, two or three large buttons of bone being taken out so that they would not press upon the

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brain. Then the little patient was allowed to come out of the ether. Yesterday she was taken home, fully recovered from the effects of the operation and completely out of pain. Her eyes were still bandaged and will be for five or six weeks. She could tell light from darkness.

"Unless the nerve has become atrophied," said Dr. Bailey last night, "there is no reason why the child's eyesight should not be fully restored. It will be impossible to tell as to this for some time, however. Her eyes will be kept bandaged for fokur or five weeks, and not until the bandage is removed can we know for a certainty. It was a most successful operation, and the X-rays enabled me to see exactly what to do."

PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHT.

We have often spoken of the power of thought-transference, but now we have come to the experiments of Wm. J. Allison Hodge of Richmond Medical College, and we realize how wonderful is the progress made in Photography. Through the columns of the Journal we have mentioned the startling experiments of De Baraduc in Paris, who succeeded in securing photographs of will-power sent through the nerves of the hand and arm and fingers and affecting a sensitized film placed near the fingers; also the interesting researches of Colonel de Rochas, of l'Ecole Polytechnique, in Paris, showing that this same will-power was a "luminous effluvium," which could and would animate inanimate objects placed temporarily within its sphere.

But an American, a distinguished nervous specialist, of Richmond, Va., now comes forward proposing to expose the brain surface in a living person, and not only examine, but also secure a permanent print of such molecular changes as take place in one or more of the brain-cells in the intellectual centre of that person while he is thinking.

Dr. J. Allinson Hodges is professor of nervous diseases in the Richmond (Va.) Medical College. Next to Victor Horsley, of London, and Dr. William W. Keen, of Philadelphia, he has removed more arm, and elbow, and wrist, and finger, and thumb-centres from the cortex (rind) of the brain for the cure of attacks of epilepsy—which begin in the particular parts of the body supplied by these centres—than any other surgeon in the world.

It should premised, as an introduction to this statement of his experiments, that objects in the outer world of sense, such as colors and sounds and tastes and odors, impinge upon the various "end-organs" of sense in our bodies—such as the retina of the eye, the organ of corti in the inner ear, the taste-buds of the tongue, and the hair cells of the mucous membrane of the nose—in the guise of ether-waves.

These ether-waves produce certain molecular changes in these end-organs, and these changes are carried to the cells in the sight, hearing, taste, and small centres in the surface of the brain by the nerves of special sense. These nerves are nothing more or less than the telegraph wires of the brain. One set of nerves carry messages of sense from the end-organs to the brain-cells, and another set carry messages or orders out to muscles from other brain-centres. Still other sets of nerves carry sensations from the cells of the sense-centres to the cells in the intellectual or thought-centres of the brain.

Alfred Binet, a French physicist, contends with much plausibility of facts and reasoning therefrom that sensations from the outer world such as colors and shapes assume the guise of permanent pictures in the sense-centres (cells) of the brain, just as they assume the guise of temporary pictures in the visual purple of the retina of the eye.

He compares the distinct and successful lighting up of these pictures in the cells of the sense-centres and intellectual centres of the brain, by repeated messages over the optic nerve from repeated pictures of the object in question in the retina, to the electric-lighted colored letters and words on black walls, which are so often used in New York at the present day for advertising purposes.

Will photographic prints of brain-cells while thought is taking place in the living subject show pictures thrown up in those cells of the objects under consideration?

The instruments which Professor Hodges employs are as follows:—First, a set of Dr. Pile's diamond drills for trephining the skull. Second, a lens to concentrate sunbeams on the spot of brain-surface to be examined. Or he may employ the focussed rays of a calcium light, if artificial illumination is necessary. Third, he magnifies the cell which he is examining, and takes an instantaneous picture of it thus magnified by using the photomicrograph recently invented by O. G. Mason, secretary of the American Microscopical Association.

In using this photo-micrograph for this direct purpose, the staging necessary when slides are employed is all removed and the eye of the (objective) tube is placed right close to the brain-surface. Where high "objectives" are used the distance between the tube-eye and brain-surface is, of course, very slight.

So far, so good. But Dr. Hodges is now casting about for some negro, or some

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criminal, who will, for money, allow his brain to be trephined for the sake of scientific progress. And who will have the nerve, after coming out of the anæsthesia resulting from the ether or chloroform employed, not only to withstand the physical shock usually induced by such an operation, but also to do some original thinking, if even of a very low order ?

By taking photographs of the thought-centre cells before consciousness is restored, and again of them when the patient's mind has assumed its normal condition, this daring and brilliant operator hopes to solve the mystery of the physical basis of thought—the material local changes in the atoms of the brain-cell.

SHOOTING-STARS.

Every thirty-three years we encounter the same swarm of meteors in its elongated orbit round the sun. The last time it approached the earth was in 1866, and the main body will not have reached us till 1899. But it is disseminated along its orbit over vast extent of hundreds of millions of miles, so that the passage of the stars lasts many years. The observations made at Greenwich on the last appearance of these phenomena gave a slight idea of their number. Between nine o'clock and midnight 193 shooting-stars were counted; from midnight to one o'clock, 2,032; from one o'clock to two o'clock, 4,860; and from two o'clock to five o'clock, 1,400. M. Flammarion thus describes the phenomenon: "We may liken these swarms of meteors to a gigantic assemblage of cosmic dust. This mass, in spite of its immensity, is invisible. It has no light of its own, and is not dense enough to reflect solar light. We only discern the shooting-stars on the introduction into our atmosphere. Did our atmosphere not exist, we should not be aware of their existence. These cosmic corpuscles are very small, mere specs of dust set on fire while crossing the heights of our atmosphere (about a hundred kilometres above our heads on an average), because they come to us with enormous speed (50,607,000 metres per second), and their motion, slackened by the resistance of the air, even though very rarefied, transforms them into luminous warmth.



THE SCIENTIFIC MEASUREMENT OF CHILDREN.

By Captain Harrison Evans, Professor of Gymnastics.

This subject does not receive as much attention as it deserves.

I emphasize the word scientific because there is a kind of measurement carried on in many families where the height of the children is marked on the wall, behind the door, or in some convenient place; but though this perhaps is better than nothing, it cannot be called very scientific. There is, I am glad to say, a growing tendency to attend to the weight and other measurements of children. Probably we shall all agree that, if it is in our power, it is well for us to have a well-developed body. It is well for us to have an average amount of strength and be of average size, so that we may, all through our lives, have the enjoyment that a well-developed body will give us. If our body is badly nurtured we shall be far more likely to take any infection to which we may be exposed, and if we become ill we shall have less chance of withstanding disease, and our lives may be cut short before their time. But, beyond all this, probably the development of our bodies is very intimately connected with the higher part of us—the intellect. Every one will not be ready to admit this, but surely it is rational to suppose that the healthiest

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body will contain the healthiest mind, and that if the body is stunted or badly nourished there is a danger, at any rate, that the intellect will not be what it might. "Mens sana in corpore sano," is a truism which all should recognize. Nowadays very much greater care is bestowed upon education, and rightly so; the result of this is that those who have their way to make in the world must be well educated or be left behind by those who have more knowledge. It also is beginning to be thought that if a child know but little the teaching must be at fault, and this no doubt is true to a certain extent. Most parents now watch over their children's studies, so that they may be as fully as possible equipped for the battle of life in that way. Of course, many parents also watch over the bodily growth of their children with anxious care, but is this done with sufficient knowledge, and is the result as satisfactory as it should be?

Dr. Schofield says "that though our public sanitation has made gigantic strides and is vastly superior to what it was, our personal sanitation has not kept pace with it; in other words, though public bodies understand and act upon the laws of health, a large number of people neither trouble themselves to learn nor to obey them."

If you will study any of the fanciers' papers you will see that persons who breed dogs or other animals for exhibition are constantly weighing and measuring them in order to ascertain whether they are progressing as they should, and you will find also that many inquiries are made on these points. I do not know if there is any paper in this country that answers similar questions regarding children, but I do not fancy such questions are often asked.

In dealing with the subject of the development of children we must remember that doctors sometimes tell us that there is no such thing as a perfectly healthy child, because all are tainted, more or less, with some hereditary disease. This will no doubt handicap our efforts, and it may be easier to rear a puppy to become a perfect dog than to rear a child to be a perfect man or woman. But surely it is possible to do much more than is done in this direction. A great number of children die in the process of being reared, and a far greater number reach adult age biased and influenced by some disease or arrested development that with care and attention might have been avoided. Does the fact of being a parent necessarily bring with it sufficient knowledge to healthily rear offspring? I doubt it. How many parents bemoan the fact that their children are pale and thin, or always catching cold, without seeming to have a thought that the fault is probably in their bringing up. Have you ever heard the story that in some countries it is the custom for the pastor and his flock to go around the fields in the early spring, and, halting at each, to ask God's blessing on the produce, and how, when on one occasion they came to a field plainly neglected and needing attention, the pastor said, "We will not trouble the Almighty over this field; what it wants is cultivation and manure." And so with children, what they need in many cases is more fresh air, more regular hours, plainer food, and the laws of health more closely observed. Parents who neglect their part should not look to Providence for aid.

(To be Continued.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXERCISES.

FLEXION OF THE TRUNK.

The trunk and head maintain their upright position. The trunk turns on its own axis the same distance on each side, the legs being immovable and the back well stretched. The lower back muscles and those of the hips are thereby principally employed. The movement can be taken either in a rotary way or from right to left. If the former then all the muscles of the trunk and promotes a healthy action of all the organs of the abdominal region.

CIRCULAR ARM MOVEMENT.

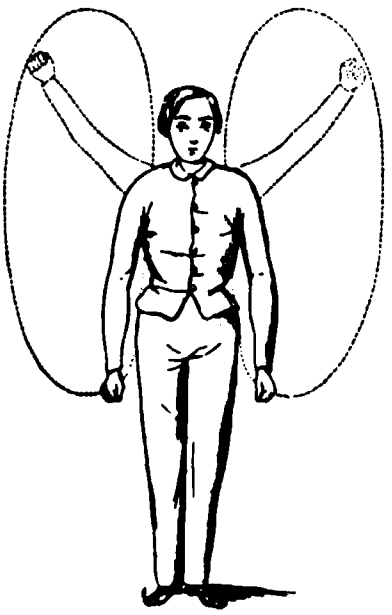
Arms describe as large a circle as possible and must be kept perfectly straight

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and pass close to the head, which necessitates a certain freedom of the articulation of the shoulders and the muscles of the chest, and promotes respiration and an enlargement of the framework of the chest. Of benefit to all, and especially to cases of narrow chest, defective shoulder action, asthma, and incipient consumption.



TRUNK MOVEMENT.



ARM MOVEMENTS.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer (England).

LESSON X.—POISONING.—BURNS AND SCALDS.—BITES.—INFECTION.—DISINFECTION, ETC.

Poisons are substances capable of destroying life. They are taken into the system either by swallowing or breathing them, or through the skin. In all these modes death is caused by their action directly, or indirectly, on the blood.

Poisons, by swallowing, are divided into three classes, according to their action on the body:

1. Irritants—these destroy the tissues and produce nervous shock.

2. Narcotics—these produce insensibility by their action on the brain.

3. Narcotico-irritants—these combine the action of narcotics and irritants.

There are two kinds of irritant poisons: 1. Acids, such as oil of vitriol, aquafortis, and spirits of salts. 2. Alkalies, such as caustic potash, soda, and ammonia.

In treating for corrosive acids or alkalies, there are two great points to bear in mind: 1. Think how to "kill the poison." 2. How to soothe the burned tissues of the throat.

Acids and alkalies form antidotes to each other. To kill an acid, give an alkali, such as lime, potash, magnesia, and soda, mixed in a tumbler of water. In cases of emergency, where the foregoing are not at hand, a solution of plaster from the walls, or soap and water, should be given abundantly.

To kill an alkali, give an acid, such as vinegar and water, lemon juice, orange juice, or tartaric acid. After an abundant application of the antidote, in the case of an acid, give the patient oil, milk, white of egg, flour and water, or barley water, to drink to relieve the pain.

After an abundant application of the antidotes, in the case of an alkali, give oil—olive, castor, or linseed.

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If it cannot be ascertained whether the poison is an acid or an alkali, give oil, flour and water, milk, or barley water to drink until the arrival of the doctor. ON NO ACCOUNT GIVE AN EMETIC.

Emetics are remedies to cause vomiting, and are to be used in all cases of narcotic poisoning, such as by opium, morphia, and alcohol. In this kind of poisoning the face is flushed, breathing heavy and slow, insensibility progressive, and the pupil of the eye contracted. The most common emetics are: a tablespoonful of mustard or salt in a tumbler of warm water, two tablespoonfuls of ipecacuanha wine, or twenty grains of sulphate of zinc in water. The patient must be kept, by any means, from going to sleep; give him strong coffee to drink. Tickling the back of the throat with a feather or the finger will generally cause vomiting. The stomach pump should only be used by a surgeon.

The treatment for dealing with poisoning from bad gases, such as chloroform, carbonic acid, and sewer gas, was given in Lesson IX.

The following are the antidotes for special poisons:

Arsenic.—Emetics, milk, peroxide of iron, raw eggs, and castor oil or salad oil.

Antimony, Tartar Emetic.—Emetics, milk, tea, tannic acid.

Carbolic Acid.—Olive oil.

Phosphorus, Rat Poison.—Vomiting by large draughts of water, or magnesia in water. Avoid oils or grease of any kind.

Mercury.—Encourage vomiting; give white of egg, milk, or flour and water.

Salts of Lead (Paint, etc.).—Emetics and epsom salts.

Prussic Acid.—Cold douche, smelling salts to nostrils, artificial respiration, brandy, ammonia.

Strychnia.—Emetics, cold affusions, artificial respiration, brandy, ammonia.

In all cases of poisoning, first notice well the surroundings; take charge of all bottles, other articles, or papers likely to have contained the poison, and send at once for the doctor.

Burns and Scalds.—The former are caused by concentrated dry heat, the latter by concentrated wet heat, destroying the skin and the tissues underneath. Besides their local action, burns and scalds may produce dangerous effects by congestion of the internal organs.

For Burns.—Apply carrom oil (a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water), olive oil or castor oil plentifully to the parts, and cover over with lint, wadding, or cotton wool, and protect from the air.

For Scalds.—Apply a strong alkaline solution, made with carbonate of soda, lime, or magnesia; dust with flour, and cover well up to exclude the air. In removing clothing be careful not to break the skin.

Frost Bite—the result of exposure to severe cold.—Bring about reaction by friction with some cold substance, such as snow. Keep the patient from the fire, but administer small doses of brandy and water, to create internal heat.

Animal Bites.—Apply instantly a ligature, or strong pressure on the side nearest the heart from the wound, to prevent the blood flowing in the direction of the heart from the wound; bathe the wound with a warm, weak solution of carbolic acid, and give abundant doses of strong brandy and water, to meet and counteract the poison if any of it has passed through the heart to the brain. Unless done instantly after the bite, cutting and cauterizing are of very little value.

Sunstroke.—The same treatment as for apoplexy.

The terms "infectious" and "contagious" are applied to those diseases that are communicable (by contact or otherwise) from the sick to the healthy. The difference between a disinfectant and a deodorant must be noticed. The latter only destroys smell. The principal infectious diseases are: Eruptive fevers—measles and smallpox. Continued fevers—typhus, typhoid, relapsing, and yellow fevers. Diphtheria, erysipelas, whooping cough, and cholera. In all these cases the patient should

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be placed at once in charge of the doctor and strenuous measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease by contact or contamination.

Disinfectants are materials used for removing, or rendering inert, certain noxious substances, for the purpose of purifying the air, water, and soil. A large number of patent disinfectants are now in use, many of them claiming to be "the best," but the most commonly useful disinfectants are carbolic acid, chloride of lime, Condy's fluid, Izul, Calvert's, and Dougal's powders, and Burnett's fluid. Great care is needed in the use of some of these, such as the first two mentioned above. The most common fumigative substances are chlorine, iodine, sulphur, nitrous acid, and carbolic acid. A most effective disinfecting fumigant can now be made by soaking sheets of blotting paper in a strong solution of salpetre, and after drying them, spread them on plates about the room and apply a light to one corner of them.

Next Lesson—Lesson XI.—will be the last of the course. It will be illustrated, and will deal with bandaging and splinting; handling and carrying the sick and injured, and other important ambulance matters.

A RICH REMINISCENCE OF MR. GEORGE COMBE.

We present the amiable face and the splendid intellectual and moral developments of Mr. Combe as he appeared in 1840 at the close of his American tour, at the time the incident occurred which follows:



MR. GEORGE COMBE.

Captain Samuel W. Dewey, if living, must now be ninety years of age. He was, I think, a native of Massachusetts, and had followed the sea out of Boston. He had been employed to remain in New York, and had charge of shipping interests in this city. He was so engaged during Mr. Combe's lecturing tour in America, in 1838-40. Captain Dewey was prominent among the leading men near Mr. Combe during his stay in New York, as will appear in the recital. For fifty years Captain Dewey has been a frequent visitor at our office, and when eighty-eight years of age, with his eyesight sharp, his hearing keen, his reason and his memory excellent, his wit acute, and with surprising activity of body, he could entertain us for an hour like a ripened man of forty. He delighted to relate the story that follows, which he could do most dramatically. I once asked him for a likeness, to be published in the JOURNAL, but think he said he had never had one taken; but he willingly gave me the details of the incident here related, which are too good to be lost.

NELSON SIZER.

I furnish for you, as you requested, a brief account of the reminiscence relative to Mr. Combe and his loss and recovery of five hundred dollars in gold, in reference to which I gave you a verbal statement a short time since.

It offers a good illustration of the great apostle of phrenology and the confidence he had in the science, and affords also evidence of his skill in the study of character practically. It is a great pleasure to me to remember the acquaintance I had with that eminent and excellent man, and of nothing am I more proud than of his confidence and friendship. I am, yours truly,

SAMUEL W. DEWEY.

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GEORGE COMBE.

In 1838-40, the author of "The Constitution of Man" being in the city of New York, the members of the class that attended his lectures on Phrenology decided to present him with a vase, something emblematic of Phrenology. One thousand dollars had been raised from the persons who attended the lectures. Judge Hurlbut was chairman of the committee and I was secretary, and raised the money, and the vase was to be presented as a testimonial to Mr. Combe. It was decided to have on the vase a bas-relief of the face of Mr. Combe, and for that purpose I employed an artist to go with me to Mr. Combe and get his likeness by sittings, photography not having yet reached America. We went to his house, near the City Hall, and were shown into a room where Mrs. Combe's open trunks were, as they were on the point of starting for Europe; and the artist, in order to get a good view of Mr. Combe, changed his position several times, and I helped him move several of the trunks. Finally he succeeded in getting a good likeness, and he went off and I went back to my place of business down town. Shortly after reaching there a hack drove up with a note from Mr. Combe asking me to come to him as soon as possible. I was quite surprised, but I jumped into the hack and returned to Mr. Combe's rooms, and when I arrived there I was shocked to hear that from one of the trunks which I had helped move five hundred dollars in gold had been stolen —one hundred five-dollar gold pieces— which Mrs. Combe had just before put into the trunk. Upon looking for it after we left she found the money was gone. I searched in all my pockets, and I told Mr. Combe that I did not have the money, and I knew the artist had not taken it, because my eye had been constantly upon him, and I was sure he had not taken it. I felt a little confused about the matter, for every one knew that I had handled the trunks, and another fact against me was that my head had never been examined by Mr. Combe—all the other members of his class had been examined, but I had always declined, not because I was fearful of anything he might say, but I had simply always declined; therefore I felt a little queer, and I went through my pockets again, but of course the money was not there, and I again told Mr. Combe that I was sure the artist did not take it. Mr. Combe then asked me what he had better do in the matter, and I told him that I knew of an officer who was an adept in such matters (that was before the time of detectives), but I knew that this officer was a very clever and shrewd man, and so I went for him. He came and heard the story, and he told Mr. Combe that in fifteen minutes he would find out about the matter; so he went to the proprietor of the house—it was a lady—and he inquired of her if all the servants were in the house, and she told him that they were all there except one, an Irishman, and he was absent somewhere, but she did not know exactly where. She described him, and the officer went out, and in a little while found the Irishman in a saloon near by, generously treating the crowd and paying in gold. The officer immediately brought the man before Mr. Combe, and told him that he had found the Irishman in a dive, where he was drinking and treating a lot of jolly fellows and paying with five-dollar gold pieces; he had spent one gold piece and two others were in his pocket. As soon as Mr. Combe saw the man he said, "Oh, he did not steal the money: I have examined his head, I know that he is an honest man; and, besides, the gold that he is spending was given to him; one piece Mrs. Combe gave him for some service rendered, and the other pieces I gave him; he is an honest man; and besides," he said, "I have examined the heads of all the servants in the house, and I know they are all honest people." And, turning to the officer, he said, "Mr. Smith, make yourself easy on that point, the money was not taken by any one in this house." Now, as I said before, my head had not been examined by Mr. Combe, and the whole

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affair made me feel a trifle uneasy. The officer then said that he could go no farther in the matter, and went away. Then Mr. Combe turned to me, and said, "Well, Captain Dewey, as we cannot do anything more about the matter, I would like you to go down to the bank and get five hundred dollars more in gold." So he gave me his check, and I went down to the bank and drew the money for him. I gave it to Mr. Combe, bade him good-by, went back to my business, and thought little about the gold for a year at least, until one day I received a note from Mr. Boardman, of New York, Mr. Combe's friend and biographer, asking me to come to his office. When I got there he showed me a purse lying on the table on which was marked, "Taken from Mrs. Combe's trunk, containing five hundred dollars in gold." Of course I was very much surprised, and asked at once for an explanation; and then he told me that the money had been taken from the trunk by a friend of Mrs. Combe who had called to bid her good-by. She was a refined lady and the wife of a very wealthy dry-goods merchant in the city. She saw Mrs. Combe put the money into the trunk, and when Mrs. Combe left the room for a minute she slipped the purse into her pocket; and when Mrs. Combe returned she talked and laughed with her and bade her good-by as though nothing had happened. The lady in question was really one of those kleptomaniacs, and was in the habit of taking gold and silver and other precious things, though not needing and never using them. When we had talked the matter over, Dr. Boardman said to me, "Now you go and get a bill of exchange, and send the money to Mr. Combe." I did so, and he acknowledged the receipt of it.

The gold was found in this way: A family in the city had visited Pompeii, and had brought from there many rare articles which they kept in the parlor, arranged upon a table, and many of their friends called to see them. One day this same lady, who had called to bid Mrs. Combe farewell, sent in her card, and was ushered into the parlor where the precious articles were arranged, while the ladies of the house were in the room adjoining, separated by curtains from the front room. They were in the habit of staying there so that if any one called whom they did not wish to see they could be "not at home." But this lady was a distinguished visitor, and they were glad to receive her; the curtains were slightly parted between the rooms, and so they could see her unobserved. As soon as she came into the room she glanced around in all the corners to make sure she was alone, and then walked to the table and quietly slipped into her pocket a beautiful silver cup which stood there and formed a conspicuous part of the valuable collection. The ladies of the house thought she was trying to play a jest on them, so they received her cordially, and in the course of the conversation spoke of the silver cup, thinking she would then relinquish it, but she seemed to be perfectly ignorant of having ever seen it, and even said she would call again in a few days, hoping they would find it by that time. She called several times after that and always asked about the cup, and they tried in every way to make her understand that they knew that she had it, but all of no avail. At last the father of the ladies was induced to bring suit against her, which of course mortified and insulted the husband, and he asked his wife repeatedly if she knew anything about the cup, and she always answered in the negative. There was a large bureau in her room, of which he had never seen the contents, and so he said to her one day, "Now, wife, let me see what this bureau contains." And upon opening it he found it full of gold and silver and precious stones, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, which she had taken in the same way she had taken the silver cup, and among other things were the purse with one hundred five-dollar gold pieces belonging to Mrs. Combe, duly labelled by herself. The husband sent the gold and a full explanation.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.]

By Nelson Sizer.

Fig. 379.—Harry and Grace McComb.—These children have a healthy, wholesome, and substantial expression.



FIG. 379.—HARRY AND GRACE McCOMB.

Harry is four years of age, and Grace one year and four months. They seem to be well nourished, the Vital Temperament in both cases being such as to give them the ability to build up the tissues in a healthy way.

The boy will make a good scholar, will be interested in truth, in ideas, books, and in business. His head is high from the opening of the ear, showing steadfastness, stability, and integrity. It is wide at Cautiousness, which will render him prudent and guarded in his efforts and his disposition. His Secretiveness will enable him to hold his tongue when it is not wise or prudent to talk; and when he is asked a question he will look mysterious and try to take in the drift and meaning of it; and sometimes he will evade answering a question through the sentiment of discretion and prudence, especially if he does not quite comprehend the drift of it and does not know whether his answer will be sound or not.

He will do well as a mechanic, and he will make a good accountant. He will appreciate elegance, art, refinement, and beauty. He will enjoy wit and humor, will read character well, and be likely to make a prudent, judicious, and respectable citizen.

The girl, Grace, has a broad head, the circumference being seventeen and three-quarter inches, and the measurement from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head being eleven and three-quarter inches. There is many a woman who weighs one hundred and forty pounds whose head does not measure half an inch more from ear to ear over the top than her does, so that we must emphasize her steadfastness, her dignity, self-reliance, ambition, integrity, honesty, and hopefulness; these organs lying in the line of that measurement serve to give her head its great height.

The middle of her side-head looks full, as if she would manifest concealment and be judicious in her statements and answers. She will consider and

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think before she says yes or no. She will be ingenious in everything that is mechanical and artistical. The middle of her forehead is especially full, therefore facts to her will be verities. She will be fond of history and fond of anything that has the story form of statement. She will make a good talker, because her mind will be well stored with truth. Her memory will be running over with that which is talkable and entertaining. Her knowledge of human character is good, and her sympathy for suffering, her reverence for things great and sacred, and her spirituality of mind will give her rather an exalted line of sentiment. She will be fully the equal of the boy; and he is well worth raising and praising.



FIG. 380.—THE QUARTETTE.

Kathleen Gertrude Bessie The Dog

Fig. 380.—Here we have a quartette from Vermont: Kathleen, aged seven; Gertrude, aged nine; and Bessie, eleven. The fourth member of the group is to us without name, but he is sure he belongs to it, and the little girl who is holding him intends, by her grip, to make the grouping sure.

Kathleen looks in earnest. She is happy, healthy, bright, firm, and plucky, and in her spirit she is a good deal like a boy.

Kathleen will join in anywhere, whether to run a race, climb a tree for cherries, look after her lessons, drive the cows home, or dance. She is in everything that is enterprising.

Gertrude is mature for her nine years of age. She is dignified, ambitious, honest, hopeful, and practical, and she will make a good teacher.

Miss Bessie is ladylike, and she is philosophical. The upper part of her forehead is large. She is witty, but she does not always boil over when there is a call for it. The little one will give joke for joke; the elder one will be matronly, literary, a good talker and a good writer.

She has fine talent for imitation; she is agreeable, upright, ambitious, and extra prudent.

The hair is so adjusted in these pictures as to make analysis difficult, and we have no knowledge as to the height and weight of the children or the size of their heads or of their surnames. This, however, may be changed in good time. We hope they will get good growth and proper physical development, and if so they will make their well-developed brains tell on the history of their surroundings.

Fig. 381.—John O'Donnol.—Aged, two years and six months. This boy is remarkable for his brain power. The opening of the ear is low down, and the head is high and broad. He has courage, force, positiveness, prudence, policy, tact, the desire for property, and the ability to make himself rich by honorable and fair means. He has also a strong hold on life.

He will be an inventor. He has natural talent for using tools and understanding machinery. He will enjoy poetry, even if he does not write it. He will enjoy wit, and he will be likely to help make some of it. He has large Causality, which gives him the desire to find out everything; and few people will be able to answer all the questions that he will ask inside of four years. He should not be snubbed or his questions

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evaded. All who teach him should be well posted and ready to answer clearly and kindly.



FIG. 381—JOHN O'DONNOL.

YOUR CHILD'S ASSOCIATES.

There is nothing more foreign to the maternal nature than the distrust of one's own child; so, when enlightenment comes, it descends as an arrow from an unerring bow which hurls its dart straight at the unsuspecting victim.

When Earl is so very careful in language and deportment in mother's presence, it is natural that she regards him as a model. When Grace speaks so mildly and behaves so decorously, can mother find it in her heart to distrust her? To the loving mother, her child is exactly as it appears. And so long as it loves its home and loves to bring its friends to that home, no mother need feel uneasy regarding the moral condition of her child. If she is discerning and wise, she will do all in her power to foster that love of home, and she will encourage her child to bring its playmates to its home; she will, without appearing to do so, scrutinize those playmates most carefully, and those whom she considers unfit companions for her child she will certainly not encourage to repeat their visits. If she thinks proper she may tell her son why Jim is no fit playfellow for him, or she may tell her daughter why Belle is not the right girl for her to play with.

On the other hand, she may do good to a seemingly undesirable associate by encouraging his visits to her home. A few visits will show whether or not the companionship might better continue. It will take a close and wise observer to decide judiciously in some cases. If the child is not given to falsehood, theft, or profanity, there is reason to hope.

That mother may well grow distrustful whose children love the street better than the home, and whose children never bring their associates to their homes, so that she may become acquaint with them.

This subject of associates for our children is one that should concern every mother. Sooner or later it confronts us in a realistic manner, because it will become a reality in our own homes, and our children will be the ones to receive either censure or praise, and the mother will be the one on whom the sorrow or gladness will descend as the outcome of her child's associations.

USE SELF-CONTROL.

We remember, though only young at the time, a conversation we heard between our mother and a friend who was spending a few weeks at our home. Our mother was one of those calm, kind, firm persons, who seem to command respect and obedience without any trouble, and we do not think one of her children ever thought of going contrary to her wishes, not because we feared her, but through respect and love.

The visitor was quick-tempered, pas-

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sionate, impulsive, and vainly trying to govern her three little ones (all of whom inherited a goodly share of their mother's disposition), while she was perfectly incapable of governing herself. You can imagine the result of this kind of warfare, perpetually carried on. For every trifling misdemeanor she would fly at them with an angry, scowling look, and cuff and scold them.

Upon our mother asking if she did not think she was doing her children great wrong by this mode of punishment, she answered: "What kind of young ones would they be if I didn't govern them?"

She called that government! Our mother was naturally shocked, and as she had known her from childhood, talked to her as she would to her own daughters.

"Naturally, Flora, any child does, or should, love the one who cares for it. You also know what imitators they are, and how apt they are to do as they see older people do. If you make yourself ridiculous, strike, scold, and frown at them, is it any wonder if they in turn become nervous and irritable themselves? I do not know but there are cases where one would have to whip, but with my experience in my own family, and in teaching all my life, that is not my verdict. I think they who are always scolded become reckless and surly. It is much nicer and easier for me, and far better for them, to govern by love. I would first gain their confidence, then impress upon their young minds the duty and beauty of truthfulness at all times, yet be firm with them always, and in no case would I dare to undertake to govern or punish a child until I could govern myself."

TRAINING THE BABY.

An exchange tells of a method resorted to by Indian mothers to keep babies from crying. At the first attempt to cry on the part of the infant the mother places her hand over its mouth and pinches its nose so that it cannot breathe. Naturally it stops crying, and in an instant it is allowed to breathe freely again. This operation, repeated persistently whenever the baby begins a crying spell, soon persuades the child that it is its own act—the effort to cry—which produces the uncomfortable choking fit. It soon decides that the game is not worth the candle and stops its wails.

Now, it is too much to expect the doting American mother will resort to this heroic measure to persuade her infant that crying is superfluous and unnecessary, but will she perhaps see the moral in the proceeding? Herbert Spencer points the same in his essay on education, when he advises parents to follow the methods of nature in their correction of their children. A child touches a hot stove and his finger is burned. He does it again, and again his finger is burned. Every time he tries it the punishment is ready. Probably the second attempt cures him, and never again while he lives does he voluntarily try the temperature of a piece of heated iron on his exposed skin. It is not the violent spasmodic punishment that means correction of a child's faults. Retribution may be small and comparatively insignificant if it is absolutely sure to follow transgression.

It is the persistent, relentless, and not-to-be-escaped-from character of the consequences of his misdemeanor that impresses the childish mind and finally convinces him. All of which is with apologies to Mr. Spencer, who has said it infinitely better in his essay, to which all mothers who have not read it are earnestly referred.

HOW BLIND CHILDREN SEE—NO. 3

A CHAPTER OF ODDS AND ENDS.

By Charlotte W. Howe.

In our last article we took up the work of the kindergarten department, but, feeling that the reader may not understand some essential points of difference between the work of these

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pupils and the work of other pupils, let me say, before going further, that on entering the institution one must be, at least, eight years of age, so that the children here are a little older, to begin with, than those just entering many of the public and private kindergartens. Also, on account of the slower means of reading and writing and a quite prevalent feeling of diffidence, much of the work is retarded, but knowledge once gained is held more tenaciously.

What the pupils know they usually know well, and they are cheerful, persevering, and generally inclined to industry.

The reader must understand that what is said of all does not apply to every individual member of the school, but to the school as a whole. There will be exceptions here as in everything else.

Often people ask what seem to us strange questions, as, "Do you have to lead them about?" "Are they not more spiritual than other children?" and many similar questions.

"More spiritual!"

My dear reader, if only you could see a row of boys parading in their night clothes up and down the long dormitory, singing improvised songs, turning their drowsy companions out of bed, while one poor sleepy youth is delegated to keep watch at the door for the approach of a teacher. And all this when they are supposed to have been long hours in dreamland; or if you could know of the practical jokes they play upon each other, jokes devised by brains which often a street education has sharpened and made fertile, I am sure that spiritual would be the last word that would come to you in describing the mischievous, fun-loving boys.

Did you ever yet see a boy with any spirit who was not ready the moment a chance for fun presented itself, oftener than not, quite regardless of the consequences? And why not these? They are not another race of beings. They have just such tendencies and natural desires as any other boys and girls brought up in the same circumstances and not having the same misfortune would have.

And while many come from good homes with pleasant surroundings, there are also many who have not had the early training that would be received in an ideal home or where educational and hereditary advantages had been of the best.

Ah, no, sometimes they come to us from the street and from no home at all, and the world has not dealt kindly with them. They have not found their early surroundings altogether heavenly. Could you, then, expect them to be exactly spiritual?

Or it may be, because of their affliction, some have been petted and humored until their natures have become warped and out of order.

There is a vast deal of very foreign material, in the way of passions and bad habits, that must first be rooted out, and this takes patience and tact and perseverance on the part of the teachers and friends.

Again, for those who ask, "Do they not have to be led?" I wish this questioner might be a little mouse in a corner for one brief moment just at the time when the hour for final dismissal has come or when the bell rings for dinner. Woe to the little mouse if he leaves his corner and ventures upon the highway.

Usually, after having been in the house a week or two they know their way around very well, and often two or three days is enough to make one familiar with the parts oftenest travelled.

They have no more trouble going about the house (and it is a large one) than you or I would have, and they hurry about with as much freedom as other children.

I was amused one day when noticing the girls who were playing in the front yard. The game was "blind man's buff," and the handkerchief was bound about the eyes of the player quite in the orthodox fashion. In the spring, too, they are fond of jumping the rope, and the boys of playing leap frog. By the way, great care is taken to keep boys

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and girls entirely separate, and a portion of the house is assigned to each. Under no circumstances may they hold communication while under the control of the house. It will at once be seen by every thoughtful person that this is the only wise plan in an institution of this character, as any other might lead to most unhappy results. In the matter of church-going, parents make their own choice, and the child is sent accordingly to whatever denomination it is desired he should attend, as all sects and denominations are received here, and the different churches send guides for those who regularly attend their services.

There are over two hundred pupils in attendance at the school, and the saying that "misery loves company" is very applicable here, for the common affliction draws them together in a fellowship which they do not find outside, and many hours of real pleasure are passed here by the pupils.

A PHRENOLOGICAL DETECTIVE.

By Edwin Webb.

"You ask how I became a detective," said Inspector Bascom, leaning back in his chair and gazing at the ceiling of his office reminiscently. "Well, bring your chair around to the light and I will tell you."

"I suppose you do not know that I am a phrenologist. Twenty years ago I finished a course of study in this important science, and finding quarters in the C—— block, hung out my sign as a Professor, and waited for business.

"One of my first callers was a young woman who came for an examination. She was a tall, fair-complexioned lady, of good figure, and features expressive of refinement and culture, a woman a person would note in a crowd and remember.

"I made a careful investigation and filled out a chart. She had nothing to say about herself, not even giving me her name, and she went away very reticent as to the merits of my work. I supposed I had seen the last of her, but one bright May morning she came again.

"'Professor,' she said, 'last winter you gave me an examination, and were so accurate in all the details of my character and disposition that I have come to consult you once more. I want you to give me your candid opinion of this gentleman,' she said, taking a couple of photographs from her reticule.

"I took the pictures in my hands and studied them carefully, she scrutinizing my face somewhat anxiously in the meantime.

"'Well,' said I, 'this is the face and head of a man of artistic tastes. He has large Conscientiousness, large Ideality, and small Acquisitiveness. All his moral faculties are well developed. He is an intellectual man, of the artistic order, and capable of giving patient attention to details of this character, but he lacks business judgment, and could be hoodwinked easily. His social faculties are fairly large. He has domestic tastes, is fond of children, loves home, and would make a model husband for a good woman.'

"I continued my delineation, and when completed she thanked me and withdrew.

"One day in mid-summer I read in large headlines in the morning paper of the murder of Ralph King, a prominent real estate broker. Among other things were these words: 'Charles Drew, the Murderer—His Clumsy Attempt to Secrete the Bloody Knife.'

"Murders being matters of such daily occurrence, I laid the article aside half read, and was soon immersed in the study of one of Gall's famous treatises. From this I was aroused by a footstep, and, raising my eyes, saw my previous caller in the doorway. Her face was very pale and tears bedimmed her beautiful eyelashes.

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"I gently offered her a chair, and she sank into it without a word. I waited sympathetically for her to speak. At last, in a voice broken by sobs, and pointing at the paper which lay loose upon the table, she said, 'I see you have read it.'

"'Read what, Madam?' I asked.

"'About Mr. Drew—and the murder,' she answered, almost breaking down in the utterance. I regarded her questioningly.

"'Oh,' she said, recovering herself, 'I forgot, I didn't tell you his name.' She reproduced the photographs and handed them to me. 'That is Mr. Drew,' she said.

"I was overcome by amazement. I had read enough of the article to see that the web of circumstantial evidence against Drew was a most convincing one; and yet it seemed to me beyond belief that the possessor of that head and face could ever wantonly kill a human being.

"She told me her story. She had met Charles Drew shortly after her personal examination, and, from finding him congenial company, soon came to love him with all the ardor of her nature. But, having known him for so short a time, when he asked for her hand she deemed it wise to consult a phrenologist. My examination convincing her, she gave her whole soul to him, and in a very few weeks they were to be wedded.

"'Professor,' she said, 'I know he is innocent, and have come to you for help!'

"Had my petitioner been less fair, my devotion to my science would have invoked an interest, but the pathos of that sweet face, those noble eyes looking into mine with hungry appeal, and those few words expressing such deep faith, stirred all my manhood. 'Madam,' I said, 'I shall begin at once, and will do all in my power to assist you.'

"The first thing I did was to visit the jail, and after some inconvenience I succeeded in obtaining an audience with Mr. Drew. He came and stood before the bars, and when I told him my purpose he smiled sadly.

"'I am innocent,' he said, 'but they will prove me guilty. They heard us in an altercation, and certain documents, of inestimable value to me, but which King possessed, were found missing. In this they find a motive. We had had a lawsuit and, while all the elements of justice were on my side, his wily lawyers discovered a technicality, and I was beaten. I went and appealed to his conscience, pointed out how all the savings of my life had gone to increase his riches, and begged him to allow me something on the broad principles of equity. But he laughed at me. What is the law for,' he said, 'if not to settle our little differences, and when once settled, how can I afford to reopen a case, especially when settled my way? That would be very poor business policy, indeed.'

"'Mr. King,' I said, 'you have robbed me of my home, the nest I had hoped to share with the fairest mate that ever blessed a human being. I have paid you your money, bought the property, and it is my own. To obtain it again as you have done is not business, but theft.

"'King simply sat back and smiled. '"My dear friend," said he, "what do you propose to do about it, begin criminal proceedings?"

"'I rose and faced him. 'Ralph King,' said I, 'you are the blackest hearted scoundrel I ever met. As sure as there is a God in Heaven there will come to you a swift and terrible retribution.'

"'I left him, agitated and depressed, little thinking how soon my prophecy was to be fulfilled. I was standing on the street in front of the building, still brooding over my trouble, when I saw what I thought to be a rusty knife. I stooped and picked it up. There was blood upon it. With a shudder I threw it into a pile of refuse.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

EDITORS, PROF. NELSON SIZER, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, APRIL, 1897.

THE NEURON.

It should be noted that among the recent advances in science that of certain proposed conclusions regarding the intimate structure of the brain is deserving of our consideration. We have been accustomed to speak of cells and refer to them as central factors of psychic and motor function. Now it seems to be more fitting to speak of neurons. One authority announces that the nervous system is not made up of a number of nerve cells maintained in continuity by nerve fibres, but that such nervous system is composed of a number of independent or distinct units which, for convenience, are termed "neurons." Each of these neurons has its own separate constitution, and may remain so notwithstanding alterations that may occur in morphology or conditions of structure. The cell enters into the composition of the neuron as an essential part, and other elements and processes are defined that go to make up the neuron and share in its functional service. The processes, tufts, etc., that extend outward from the neuron communicate to neighboring parts the impulses of the neuron, and so impressions are effected that may be felt in all parts of the nervous system.

Further, neurons are believed to be functionally allied, there being certain groups or systems of them with characteristic or peculiar functions.

We may be asked, How will this state of things, if it exist in the brain, affect the phrenological order? In reply it can be said, to use a diplomatic phrase, the *status quo* will not be affected at all. The functional areas will remain just the same, whether we speak of cell or neuron. Possibly there may be a nearer approach in the determination of exact functional duty as attributed to certain regions. A group or system of neurons, having specially related functions, and those functions being established and maintained "despite any subsequent morphologic complexity," as one au-

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thority says, should be taken as a point of scientific bearing upon the phrenological view of the differential manifestations of mental faculty. Certainly this bearing, so far as it goes, is favorable. D.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS.

How to set a mark upon the criminal who comes under the eye of the officers of law so that he shall be identified on subsequent occasions has been for years a subject of much consideration in police circles. A system of measurements was introduced in France by M. Bertillon which appears to work fairly well. This method includes some thirty measurements of certain parts of the body that are comparatively fixed after maturity; such, for instance, as finger lengths, the size of the nose, ear, diameter and length of the head, etc. In England and other countries this method has some recognition. In some cities of America the police authorities employ it to an extent, but for the most part the method is regarded as involving too much of detail for general introduction.

More recently, attention has been drawn to a method formulated by Señor Vucetich, of Buenos Ayres, South America. This is practically an application of principles recognized by criminalists of the class of Lombroso, Bertillon, Benedikt, etc. It is little more than a study and record of scars and marks on the human body. Señor Vucetich divides the surface of the body into more than one hundred regions, and, by means of a system of abbreviations and signs, indicates the character and size of marks and scars that may be found in any of these regions. Photographs are taken, also, and impressions of the palmar surface of the fingers. Evidently this South American novelty is burdened with detail and complexity to as great a degree, at least, as the French method, and has no more to commend it to police attention.

It should be said, however, that in the United States Army for upward of eight years a system of identification has been in use that has special reference to scars and marks. This is comparatively simple and has the merit of being intelligible to any one who can read, no key or cipher glossary being employed. An outline drawing of the human figure is made, and at the appropriate parts are placed representations of scars or marks that are found by examination. So far as the United States Army is concerned this method appears to be of great value in the identification of suspected deserters and of undesirable persons who seek to enlist.

But mention should be made of a method that seems to us much more simple and useful than those just mentioned for the identification of persons regarding whose life and character there may be questions of moral importance. We refer to an examination of the size and contour of the head, which, if made by an experienced hand and eye, will furnish in brief a positive clue to the character of an individual. Not very much study will be required to render a person of average intelligence sufficiently skilful to apply tape and calipers, and to read off the measurements taken. These and a cast of the head in plaster would make a valuable record of the case, from which the deviations in after life would be so slight as to suggest little uncertainty. The addition of an officer versed in phrenological methods to the police organization has often

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been urged by friends of true social progress, but up to date the proposition has found little encouragement. But such an offer would not be necessary; a formulary could be furnished by almost any practical phrenologist that would need but few illustrations on his part to make it of service to the criminal officers already in commission.

D.

PECULIAR CASE OF JEALOUSY.

Prof. Nelson Sizer: I know a case of jealousy which I desire to lay before you for your opinion. The man appears to be of a very jealous nature. He has the Vital Motive temperament and has large Combativeness and Destructiveness. He is not willing his wife should go anywhere without him, not even with a lady friend. The wife has tried every way to cure him of this insane jealousy, but to no avail. If they had no children it would not be so difficult a problem to solve. He has tried to break himself of his suspicions, but no good has resulted. I hope you can suggest a remedy. Yours truly, ——

Jan. 11, 1897.

Reply By Nelson Sizer.

Every human faculty is liable to be diseased, warped or insane. We have cases of insane Veneration, Benevolence, Mirthfulness, Conscientiousness, Hope, Spirituality, Ideality, Self-Esteem, Approbativeness, Cautiousness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Combativeness, Friendship, Parental Love, Conjugal Love, and Amativeness; and even Language is sometimes so excited as to become insane.

We have sometimes prescribed remedies, such as leeches, on the neighborhood of the diseased organ, reducing the flow of blood to that region, or putting on a rubber bag of pounded ice and cooling it off.

We published the case of a friend of ours who was insane on Mirthfulness, but in his case he had been struck a blow; the leeches and then ice was applied, the insanity was reduced, and he was cured in one day. That was fifty years ago, and he never had any recurrence of his trouble.

We also know of the case of a lady who was insane in the faculty of Vitativeness, or the love of life, and it several times became necessary to send her to an asylum. She thought that Dr. Butolph, the physician and superintendent of the Morris Plains, N. J., Institute for the Insane, was the only man who could prevent her from dying.

I was delivering a course of lectures in the Institute for the benefit of the patients who could profit by lectures, and for the hundred nurses, helpers and workmen on the place, who were deprived of the privilege of going elsewhere for entertainment. The State invited concert people and lecturers to the asylum at different times, and paid the expenses, so that the helpers of the institution should not be deprived of all pleasure, and so that they could get for the institution good help at fair wages, and make their people contented, by bringing to them what others had an opportunity to go after.

At the close of my course of lectures, half a dozen nurses came into my room for examination; and they were curious to know on what faculties they would be most likely to become insane, if insanity should occur.

One was described as being most likely to lose her balance in religious matters, another in respect to fear and prudence, another through anything which would result in disgrace, by wounding the faculty of Approbativeness, and another was described as being most likely to be insane on the love of life, producing the dread of death; and this lady was the patient referred to. When her intellect received the explanation that her trouble was caused only by an irritated condition of one organ of her emotional nature, she recovered her equilibrium, and when her husband came to see her that day, she said to him:

"If I am going to live until I am

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ninety years old, unless I am struck by lightning, as Prof. Sizer said, I do not see any use of my staying here."

She then expressed to him her determination to go home with him, and she really had packed her things before he came; so we went together in the train from the institute to Hoboken, N. J., where they took a train to their home, twenty or thirty miles distant. That was in 1878, and she has never had any recurrence of her trouble. If she feels a little blue on the subject, she remembers me and my explanation, and recovers herself.

Now, the case to which we have been referred, and which has called forth these explanations, where the husband seems to be insanely jealous of his wife, and will not permit her to go out, unless he accompanies her, and wherever he wishes to go he takes her with him if possible, can be solved on the principle that his Conjugal Love is in a highly irritated condition. His Amativeness is probably well developed, and Friendship also, but his Conjugal Love is the sore spot.

I think where lovers are jealous of each other, and one sometimes commits murder, because the other party hesitates about going forward in the marriage contract, the difficulty originates in the insanity of Conjugal Love, Amativeness and Friendship; Conjugal Love being the focal point of the disturbance, and Destructiveness and Secretiveness being also excited, which are employed as a means of terminating the case.

If the man referred to would avoid eating heat-producing articles of food, and omit stimulants, and thereby modify the state of the nervous system and the blood, it might help him; but if he is a sensible man, the bare thought that a single faculty may be disturbing him and leading him to act on a false basis, ought to restore him to a normal condition. I think his wife need not be jealous of him; for a man who is inclined to be loose in his social morals is not very apt to be jealous of his wife, and we should therefore expect that this man was square and true in his conduct. We think his jealousy has doubtless no other basis but the undue excitability of Conjugality, which faculty is the real foundation of permanent matrimonial union.

The eagle, the lion and many birds and animals choose a life companion, and live faithfully in the matrimonial bond, while other animals, less highly endowed, it may be, in the love elements, associate promiscuously. The matrimonial birds and beasts are, in social respects, on a higher plane than the others; and those of the human race who lack Conjugality, and who prefer promiscuity in their love, are the semi-idiotic people in respect to their social faculties. They bear the same relation to social life that a man with small Veneration and Spirituality bears to spiritual life. It is a lack of something that makes one a libertine and another a skeptic; and yet the libertine boasts of his right to social freedom, and the skeptic prides himself on his liberal and independent spirit in reference to religion. If, however, we were to find a man with a poor memory, boasting that he did not have to carry a burden of remembered facts and affairs, it would make us laugh. Men seldom boast of a lack of reason. Some confess to a lack of memory, but we never heard of a man pluming himself with pride because his memory was poor.

As men can be insane on any intellectual faculty, any moral faculty, and any selfish or social element, so they may be idiotic, or partially idiotic, on any faculty of the mental make-up, as well as on the intellect merely. When the intellect is over excited, it becomes insanity; if it is weak, we call it idiocy; when Spirituality is weak, and a man believes but little, he is apt to pride himself on the fact that he is superior to other men, whereas the term "idiocy" would be the right term to apply to his moral deficiency.

The truth is, we have an intellectual group of faculties which does all the intellectual work. We have the moral group, which presides in that domain; we have the selfish group, which takes

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care of the body, and is secular, energetic, industrial and economical, as well as prudent. We have a social group, and also an aspiring group. Not a few are insane on Self-Esteem, but more are so on Approbativeness. Others are insane or warped on Firmness, and pride themselves on the fact that they never change. They are the same yesterday, to-day and forever, and really in many cases they are wrong. Insanity in the faculty of Conjugality may make a man jealous. The books abound in cases of partial insanity, or insanity in some single faculty. Thus phrenology throws a flood of light on the intricate subject of insanity.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"The Independent" cogently says of Herbert Spencer's last work:

"What, after all, is the dynamic element in Mr. Spencer's philosophy but a Power that makes for righteousness? He calls it the Unknowable; but what are his books but an elaborate tracing of its manifestations? He will not attribute personality to this Power, but does he not implicitly allow it a higher essence, comprehending all human personality? Take the first of the three divisions of this volume, 'Ecclesiastical Institution,' and we find that Mr. Spencer starts out with denying that man is by constitution a religious being. By industrious raking he discovers several accounts of deaf-mutes who were without the idea of a Creator, as well as of various savages among whom religious ideas do not exist. Then he accumulates tomes of evidence showing the universal existence of such ideas as soon as human development is fairly begun, and their purification and systematization as civilization advances. Does this tend to disprove the reality or the truth of the religious impulse? He might deny Aristotle's dictum that man is by nature a political animal, but at all events he proves that he has now become such, and he reasons that the process will continue until it ends in perfection.

"Paradoxical as it may sound, we may contend that Mr. Spencer has not created a philosophy in the sense of a knowledge of things in their causes. He has indeed, with wonderful comprehensiveness, elaborated a system of classifying phenomena according to certain likenesses; a science of historical evolution. He explains, with profound technical knowledge, all the parts of a complicated mass of machinery and their relations; but to the final question, What makes it all *go*? he returns no definite answer; and that is the great query which human nature puts to philosophy. We are not inclined to disparage Mr. Spencer's abilities or his achievements. It would not be easy to overestimate his services in stimulating thought, in interrupting dogmatic slumber. Professor Stout, in his recent work on psychology, mentions the case of a young man whose lack of earnestness was the despair of his friends, and who was about to enter the army simply because there seemed to be nothing else for him to do, when his whole nature was revolutionized by a casual reference to Mr. Spencer's works, which resulted in making philosophy the leading interest of his life. Such cases are numberless, and to have accomplished no more than this should be a crown of glory to any human life. Doubtless Mr. Spencer's unsympathetic attitude toward Christianity, or, at least, toward many of the official teachers of Christianity and their teachings, has misled many, to their hurt; but we doubt if any one imbued with the spirit of Christ and his teachings has found that his heart was perverted by Mr. Spencer's criticisms."

"Whitman: A Study." By John Burroughs, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

Is a work of 268 pages. It is printed in good type and the volume is an easy one to hold.

It is written in a style suited to students of phrenology; for instance, it opens with biographical and personal notes which, on page 25, introduce us to the wonderful man when he was about forty years of age. He was always dressed in a blue flannel coat and vest, with gray and baggy trousers. He wore a woolen shirt, with a Byronic collar, low in the neck, without a cravat, as I remember, and a large felt hat. His hair was iron gray and he had a full beard and mustache of the same color. His face and neck were

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bronzed by exposure to the sun and air. He was large, and gave the impression of being a vigorous man. He was scrupulously careful of his simple attire, and his hands were soft and hairy."

The work abounds in excellent succint chapters on his ruling ideas and aims, his self-reliance, his relations to art and literature, culture, life, and morals, which were so intimately interwoven into his very being. He was more than a private man, as is shown in his relations to his country and his times, and toward the close of his life two beautiful chapters explain his relation to science and to religion. He practically says (257), "All materials point to and end at last in spiritual results. All our ostensible realities, our art, our literature, our business pursuits, etc., are but fuel to religion." All would be better for reading it.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Neuralgia.—J. H. P.—The case you mention is probably due to a combination of causes that should be studied by an experienced physician. There is an element of worry in the case, besides physical disturbances. It would be impossible to suggest a line of treatment without knowing the diagnosis. Neuralgia is a very general term and covers a great variety of symptoms. We deprecate the morphine practice. Water applications, a carefully ordered diet, abundant rest and freedom from excitement, massage, magnetism, etc., etc., would be far better.

Letters received from L. B., Inwood, L. I., B. B. J., Grafton, and will be answered.

Contracted Features.—M. S.—There may be an apparent incongruity between the expression of facial features, as for instance lively, playful eyes, and a calm, steady mouth. The eyes may indicate the possession of elements of wit and even a certain mischievous spirit that on occasion will color and brighten the conduct, while the mouth may intimate excellent self-control, dignity, and balance of character, qualities that circumstance may bring into conspicuous exercise, yet because of the other or eye side of the character will never assume a harsh or severe tone, but be pervaded with a genial and tender spirit.

Your request, with regard to the JOURNAL, etc., has received the attention of the business department.

Although it is almost over half a century ago since the Fowlers lectured throughout the United States there are still many people who remember the visits to their locality. Very frequently people call at this office, or perhaps write, saying that L. N. Fowler examined his (or her) head perhaps thirty or forty or fifty years ago. This seems a long time; but the work of O. S. and L. N. Fowler is bearing fruit; the seed planted so long ago has grown into a vast tree that spreads its branches over many thousand miles.

Quite recently a man wrote to us asking if we could furnish the description of his character, given by L. N. Fowler, from the notes taken thirty-seven years ago. In all those years that man had not forgotten it, and now wanted a copy for his grandchildren.

Thus Mr. Tope, of Bowerton, Ohio, writes:

"I have been lecturing with much success at Baltic and Cadiz, Ohio. People have patronized me well in chart work. While at Cadiz I inquired if one of the Professors Fowler had not lectured there in an early day. I was told by Mr. D. B. Welch, president of the First National Bank, and others, that they thought one of them had; but did not know which one. At Unionport I found a chart that had been marked by Professor L. N. Fowler."

H. J. H.—Coffee, Raw and Roasted.—What is the difference in the elements of coffee when it is green and when roasted? Does its principal substance (caffeine), increase at the roasting process?

Answer.—Coffee contains 3.5 to 5 per cent. of an organic salt of caffeine, and to this its stimulating powers are due. The flavor is that of an aromatic, volatile oil, with which an immense number of little cells are filled, and of which cells most of the bean is composed. Roasting is needed, first, to get rid of the toughness of the bean, which prevents grinding it fine.

Secondly, the flavor of this characteristic oil is altered and improved by the heat. If 480 to 490 degrees F. be not exceeded, little oil is evaporated, and no caffeine lost, but the heat changes most of this organic salt into the base "caffeine," which seems to be more soluble, and hence more quickly operative on the system than when combined with a vegatable acid in the raw bean.

Generally, then, 500 degrees F. must not be exceeded, or you waste both "caffeine" and the flavor-giving oil.

Caffeine and its citrate are largely used in medicine as a heart tonic and sedative, which is a very useful medicine.

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WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The reports of the graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology which continue to come in are very assuring.

Madame Jean Morris Ellis has concluded a very successful course of lectures in Winnipeg, and become a member of the American Institute of Phrenology.

A. F. writes encouragingly of the Minneapolis Phrenological Society: "It is very energetic and has a strong future before it. It is very ably supporting the St. Paul P. S. in an endeavor to establish a chair of Anthropology at the State University—object, study of human nature.

W. Thent has just celebrated his twenty-third birthday by entering the phrenological field in the town of his birth.

The Journals for March came to hand this morning and I am very glad to say that to me each number surpasses the others in valuable instructions.

I am sure the "Coming Man" will be a Phrenologist. O. H. W.

Will some of our members kindly use their knowledge of ancestral inheritance in answering the following question of H. N., Buffalo, through the columns of the Journal?

P. S. If you will kindly give me a reply to the following question I will consider it a great personal favor.

By what sign do you tell if a person's ancestors were long lived?

We wish all our members and friends to take an interest in the department particularly addressed to them, and we ask them to do their share to make the notes interesting by forwarding to us current news.

Will several reply to the following query of Frederick Houghton, Kan.? The more minds we can get to express opinions on these various questions, the more helpful will the members' notes become.

Is the will governed by the propensities, or are the propensities by the will, and to what extent?

Mr. M. G. Tomlinson, graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, has delivered a very successful course of lectures at Bailey, and also formed a phrenological society, with Mr. T. J. Archer as president and Mr. R. C. Ridley as Secretary.

Mrs. Morris Ellis writes: "We are in Winnipeg and doing a splendid business. Halls crowded and constantly busy with examinations."

Mr. G. Morris has given a course of twelve lectures at Rush City, and on the last evening told the audience the nationality of eight persons and the Democrats from the Republicans of eight when blindfolded.

Mr. Morris writes from Cambridge, Minn.: "I examined a man in public who had a mental, motive, vital temperament, brain of fine quality and full size, with full social quality, large combativeness and caution, a fine intellect, very large order, front part of , and spirituality large back part much smaller. Hope moderate, full firmness, conscientiousness, and full self-esteem. I described him as a debater and great student, especially of religion, but he would never be satisfied or settled down; his continuity was rather small—it was very true.

In this town, Rush City, Minn., I read the character of a man who had a high, long head, and no desire to cause him to treat or give money for another, and he had many wrinkles from the corners of his eyes. I said he would not waste a cent and outside of his own family was not noted for generosity, but was kind, generous, and self-sacrificing to his own; it pleased them much.

J. H. Thomas, Navarre, Ohio ('89), is in the phrenological field this winter and giving his full time and efforts to the subject. He endeavors to place phrenology on a high plane, and friends of the science in his vicinity would do well to attend his lectures.

From Walker, Iowa, we hear from V. G. Spencer ('93). He writes that his interest in phrenology has not waned, but that he does a little field work now and then. He hopes to take another course at the Institute. We shall be glad to welcome him again.

Professor G. G. Brown, of '92 class, finished a course of lectures here last night which stirred up quite an interest in phrenology in this town. He is doing good work. H. W.

Mr. E. C. Hall writes: "I am getting the people here to take an interest in phrenology. My lectures have been attended with success so far."

F. A. Foriss is doing good work at Morionville, Mo., and is making the JOURNAL known amongst his clients.

H. B. Mohler reports a very successful visit to Dillsburg, where he has last been conducting phrenological examinations. He is also creating a thirst for phrenological literature.

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The lectures during the month have been continued on Wednesday evenings. On February 10th Miss Jessie A. Fowler lectured on "Our Ingenious Faculties," and illustrated her remarks with the incidents and characteristics of some of our most ingenious men and women pertaining to all lines of work that make a demand on the above-named faculties. She showed how not only inventors, mechanics, and engineers needed and used these faculties, but they were also necessary to the writer, musician, artist, surgeon, and others.

On February 24th Miss Jessie A. Fowler lectured on the subject of "Friendship." At the close, a gentleman from Georgia stepped on the platform—to illustrate the organ—for a delineation. He said if his wife had been present she would have said he had told the lecturer what he had done and was doing, as the remarks had been so apropos.

On March 3d Mr. Nelson Sizer gave a lecture on "Talents for Professional Work." He spoke of the need of Human Nature in the teacher, minister, doctor, etc., as they all had to deal with the classes and masses. Phrenological delineations were given at the close.

The remainder of the lectures for the month were: March 10th, "Self-Esteem: Its Importance in Life," by Miss Jessie A. Fowler.

March 17th, "Requirements for Industrial Success," by Mr. Nelson Sizer.

March 24th, "The Organ of Hope: its Healthy and Inspirational Characteristics," by Miss Jessie A. Fowler.

March 31st, "Types and Conditions of Men," by Professor Nelson Sizer, notices of which will appear in our next issue.

SMALL ORGANS IN LARGE HEADS.

W. S. H. writes us in regard to organs that are of medium size in a large head:

Please give me the reason why an organ of medium size in a large head will not do as much in a large brain as if the organ were in a smaller head, quality and temperament being the same?

Answer.—Who says an organ marked 5, or full, in a 23 inch, or larger head would not have as much power in character, quality, and health as an organ marked 5 in a 22-inch head? It might not show as much among stronger faculties, but if it were composed of arsenic, it would poison the drinker of a pint of punch, as much as if there were only three quarters of a pint. Why not? N. S.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The report of the special February meeting of the Fowler Institute is good. There was a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Blackford lectured on Phrenology. There were delineations of character at the close.

The secretary writes that there has been an appreciative increase of members to the Institute during the month, and we are gratified with the progress made and the healthy condition of its work and the interest of its students.

We are looking forward to a good meeting on May 22nd, when a conference will be held in the afternoon, and short papers will be read, followed by discussion. In the evening the Annual Meeting will be held, when reports of societies, addresses, character reading, and music will complete what we hope will be an interesting and profitable meeting.

On March 17th, Miss S. Maxwell read a paper before the Fowler Institute. April 14th, Rev. J. I. Hillocks gave a lecture on Phrenology—its Christian bearing.

LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.

The weekly lectures recently given at Gilead Hall, York Terrace, Clapham, have been interesting and instructive. On Monday, February 1st, an eloquent lecture on "Phrenology and Its Teachings" was delivered by Mr. D. T. Elliott, Resident Examiner at the Fowler Phrenological Institute, to an attentive audience.

The lecturer gave delineations of certain types of character, showing what was essential to success in life. He pointed out very clearly the various talents, and said were not all that was needed to achieve success in life. Tact was of equal importance, and while talents were necessary yet they would fail without tact. It had been said that talents were something, but tact was everything. A person might possess good talents, and even a fair amount of tact to direct those talents, yet if he had no enthusiasm in his work he would fail to accomplish anything great in life. Certain kinds of heads or characters would be enthusiastic in all they undertook. To be eminently successful in life three things were indispensable; namely, talent, tact, and enthusiasm.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Elliott gave the phrenological characteristics of three persons from the audience, which met with well-merited applause.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer for his very able address.

On February 5th, 8th, and 9th, Mr. J. Gosling lectured at Goulceby on "Love, Courtship, and Marriage." The lecture

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was illustrated by lantern-slides, which was much appreciated by the audience.

The National Anti-Vaccination League held a public meeting in the St. Martin's Town Hall, London, on Wednesday, February 24th.

Delegates from all parts of the country, representing fifty-three branches, attended. Warm, enthusiastic, energetic meetings were held. Morning, evening, and night the chair was occupied by C. H. Hopwood, Esq., Q. C., and among the most prominent speakers were Joseph Arch, Esq., M.P.; J. T. Biggs, Esq., J.P.; E. Houghton, Esq., M.D.; Lt.-Gen. A. Phelps; A. Trobridge, Esq., F.S.S.; —— Bailey, Esq., M.P.

Mr. William Musgrove, Phrenologist, President of the Blackpool branch, was delegated to represent that district. He is quite an enthusiast in the cause, and always willing to give any information in his power.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.P.I., is making a successful tour in Cardigan.

A Phrenological Conference will be held in London on May 20, 1897. The afternoon meeting, from 2 to 5 p. m., will consist of papers on Phrenology and discussion thereon.

F. D. sends the following extract on "Laughter as a Health Promoter," from Dr. Greene, as proving the beneficial results of the exercise of Mirthfulness.

In the "Problem of Health," Dr. Greene says that there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minutest blood-vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by good, hearty laughter. The life principle of the central man is shaken to its innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly, and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing from what it does at other times. For this reason every good, hearty laugh in which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying, as it does, new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces.

RE-GROWTH OF THE BRAIN.

E. R. sends the following particulars on "Re-growth of the brain":

An astonishing discovery is reported to have been made by a physician in Paris. It is that the brain has the power of self-reproduction. If a man's finger be cut off no one expects to see a new finger grow in its place, or if his eye is removed no one expects to see a new eye grow in its socket; but according to Dr. Vitzou, if a portion of the brain be taken away the remaining cells put forth their power to replace the part that is missing. Dr. Vitzou made the discovery through experiment. One of his patients whose brain was injured, and who was believed to be permanently incapacitated, unexpectedly recovered. The physican was so much surprised that he determined to investigate further. He obtained two monkeys, and removed from them that portion of the brain which receives visual impressions. They were then totally blind. They had the eye and the optic nerve, but the part of the brain that received the impressions of the organ being taken away, they were as blind as if their eyes had been put out. They remained blind for several weeks, but afterwards it was evident that they were recovering sight. Gradually they regained their power, and were eventually able to see as well as at first. Dr. Vitzou then opened their skulls, and found that there had been a new growth of the brain, and the missing part had been replaced. Dr. Vitzou thinks that if the brain of the monkey can do this the human brain has the same power. The discovery, if it proves true, is one of great importance, as it holds out hope in many cases which have hitherto been regarded as hopeless. If the brain has the power of self-development, it is the only organ of the body that has it.

PHRENOLOGICAL HEAD.

It has been our wish and purpose to have in each journal a model phrenological head showing the locations of the organs, or a symbolical head which not only shows the location of the organs but suggests by a picture the nature and function of each organ. Valued and wise correspondents often ask for this and we ought not to forget that clear thinkers who are not familiar with the manner and functions of the mental organs may pick up a copy of the journal and read references to faculties and organs which make up characters, and not knowing phrenological terms fail to comprehend a statement which with a map of the organization might be intensely interesting to them. When we read of trouble in Crete or Venezuela we crave a map to look for and study it.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler, daughter of the late L. N. Fowler, lecturer to the Fowler & Wells Co., delivered a course of lectures at Buffalo, March 22d, 23d, and 24th. All who wish to make similar engagements for the autumn should write for particulars to Fowler & Wells Co.

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Character Sketches from Photographs.—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible) two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

No. 165.—N. P. E.—N. Y.—You have not gone through the world without a considerable contest amongst your faculties, and your reasoning abilities are asserting themselves; hence you are becoming less credulous than you used to be. You are critical, intuitive, persevering, very firm in your opinions; but are lacking in self-confidence and consecutiveness of thought.

No. 163.—P. N.—S. Dakota.—You have come from a strong stock, and are able to go through and endure more than ordinary hardship and fatigue. You are well adapted to a mechanical life or as a practical engineer, and ought not to know what illness is. You can work by the eye and judge of proportions correctly. You have also a good sense of weight, and need not get out the scales to measure things, but judge correctly by merely holding things in your hand.

No. 167.—G. W. P.—Canada.—You possess a well balanced character, with special abilities in the moral and intellectual regions, which should ably fit you in lecturing on mental science and kindred subjects. You are not so much carried away by selfish aims as you are to work for the interests of your fellow creatures. Your sympathies are broad, and well sustained by your practical intellect.

No. 175.—W. J. S.—Canada.—There is a strong inclination to mental work and to be engaged in literary and philanthropic exercises. Your Mental temperament predominates and needs a little more of the Vital and motive to sustain it. Your Human Nature appears to be large. You have always been interested in character reading and should make a good phrenologist, physiognomist, physician, writer, or teacher.

No. 168.—W. J. J.—Canada.—You possess an enterprising character; one that is bound to succeed as you mature and develop all your powers of mind and resources. Your forehead is high as well as broad, giving you an interest in practical reformatory as well as philosophic and speculative subjects. You appear to have large Imitation, Ideality, and Constructiveness, which faculties might be turned to good account in design, as an architect, an artist, or civil engineer.

No. 164.—E. S. S.—Maine.—This child has a large head for his age. He will not need to be teased to study, for when he is older he will pick up information so rapidly that it will be a gain to his health to keep him back now. He has a very inquiring mind, and will ask innumerable questions. He must be trained through his love, and disciplined through his sympathy, and his head must be kept cool, especially when he gets into a temper.

No. 182.—Mrs. T. D. P.—Texas.—You have a very thoughtful mind, and would succeed well as a teacher. Your common sense and practical ability will be able to manage children correctly. You have intellectual ability, and should be able to succeed in journalism, and your ingenuity will probably show itself more in study than in the artistic profession. You are rather too serious, very sympathetic and tender-hearted, and exceedingly firm and persevering in your work.

No. 171.—W. W. L.—N. J.—You are a keen critic, and should have special opportunities for using this power of your mind. You look at things differently from most people. You are interested in science, and have more ideas than you know what to do with. You have a rich heritage, and must cultivate your digestive power in order that it may be no hindrance to you in carrying out your mental work.

No. 172.—A. J. O.—The photographs you have sent us appear to be well adapted to each other. The lady is bright, intelligent, sympathetic, affectionate, sensible, and economical; whilst the gentleman has a strong development of the vital temperament, is practical, energetic, cautious, liberal-minded, intuitive, and sagacious. He needs a wife who has more of the motive-mental temperament than he possesses, and the lady seems just the one to suit herself to his organization.

No. 173.—J. J. M.—Ind.—You appear to be capable of reading character with admirable ability. Your forehead is particularly high and prominently developed in all its central faculties, from Individuality to Benevolence. Hence you are sympathetic, intuitive, discerning, critical and possess a good memory for facts and

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faces. You have a sharp organization, and could enjoy travelling highly.

No. 181.—J. L.—Canada.—You possess a very decided character, and do not undertake a thing unless you see your way clearly before you; when your opinions are once set it takes considerable to alter them. You are more domesticated than demonstrative; more sympathetic than capable of making many friends; are thoroughly practical and can work by the eye; do not need a tape or measure of any kind. Can succeed well in business.

No. 183.—R. H. S.—Your son has a real German type of head, and possesses a fine memory, good imitative talent, and is capable of catching the true sounds and accents of languages. He could be a good corresponding secretary or linguist. He would make a good historian, scientist, or professor of languages. He had better devote himself to study rather than to business.

No. 185.—W. W. A.—Pa.—Your little baby's photograph indicates a well formed head. You may expect plenty of life and energy and capacity to kick his little legs about as much as he is allowed to in his long skirts. His mind will develop early; in fact, he will want to know all about things at a very early period. His Cautiousness will need restraining. He will have more ability than he will be able to readily show. He is critical, intuitive, sympathetic, and very honest.

PERSONAL.

THE REST THAT REMAINETH.

Howell B. Parker, of Georgia, who graduated at the American Institute of Phrenology in 1875, 1880, and 1885, closed his visible earthly work on the 4th day of February, 1897. He was one of the best equipped of the alumni of the Institute. He had a commanding presence, a large and well-cultured brain, a manly face, and a spirit of earnest enthusiasm that was masterful and phenomenal. For a time he worked in the lecture field, and made his power felt. But his life-work has been that of a teacher of high-grade schools, in which his success has been rarely equalled. He made himself a missionary, a kind of pioneer in the best school work of his native State. Phrenological study doubled his power as a teacher. His latest location was at Livonia, Georgia. His wife was the assistant principal, and brought rare talent, skill, and devotion to the work.

His sickness, probably caused by overwork, for a nature like his could hardly work slowly, prepared him to become a victim of la grippe and pneumonia in ten days. His school, of course, is closed, for who could follow and fill the place of Howell B. Parker? A noble soul has been translated where activity does not bring weariness or death.

"Green be the sod above thee
Friend of my (earlier) days,
None knew thee but to love thee
None named thee but to praise."

S.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher entered into rest March 8th, ten years, to an hour, after her eminent husband was called to his reward March 8, 1887. She was born in August, 1812, and was eighty-four years and seven months old. She belonged to a family several of whom made a near approach to a full century, and one reached the great age of 106 years. But for a fall which fractured her hip, she bade fair to live ten years longer. The work of her prolific pen gave no token of weakness as her age advanced. Four children survive her. She was a native of Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass. They were married in August, 1837, and lived together nearly fifty years, sharing the trials and triumphs of a most eventful life. S.

The article on the President's Cabinet has been unavoidably delayed a month.

Among the official appointments in the President's Cabinet are the following:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.

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Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

Attorney-General—Joseph McKenna, of California.

Postmaster-General—James A. Gary, of Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

The nomination of Mr. Sherman was confirmed at once. The others were referred to the proper committees.

When the Senate met after recess March 5 the nominations of the other Cabinet officers were favorably reported back from the committees and they were all confirmed.

Although there was no objection to any of the nominees, the silver men took the opportunity to speak about Mr. Gage's financial views. After the confirmation of the Cabinet the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 8.

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

The Senate met promptly at noon, and although the session was a short one it was intensely interesting. The chamber looked like a flower garden, for the desks of the new Senators were covered with floral tributes. Boies Penrose, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, sat in a perfect bower of roses and lilies. Baskets and stands of flowers surrounded his desk, and almost hid the young Senator from view. Senator Platt, of New York, came next in favor. His desk fairly groaned with roses and violets.

No wines were served at "The White House" at a recent dinner party to the ladies and gentlemen who came with the President from Canton, the dinner being given especially to the young people of the party. The affair was an elaborate one, but it was noticeable that no wines were served, Mrs. McKinley thus giving notice that all spirituous liquors will be tabooed at the White House.

CONAN DOYLE'S RAPID WORK.

Dr. Conan Doyle is a remarkable worker. Most of his time really seems to be given up to the healthy enjoyment of life. He seems, however, to be able economically to combine work with play. For instance, one may see him engaged in a vigorous game of cricket in the early afternoon, and the cricket may be followed by a brisk country walk with a friend. "So I thought," remarks the Doyle will say to the friend: "We dine at 8 o'clock. Perhaps you would like to take a stroll round the garden before dressing while I go up stairs." And he retires, presumably to enjoy a rest. After dinner he may make some such quiet remark as this to his friend: "By the way, rather a happy idea occurred to me during our walk this afternoon." Hereupon he gives the outline of a very fine plot. "What a capital idea for a short story!" exclaims the friend. "So I thought," remarks the novelist. "Well, will you do it?" "Oh, I've done it," comes Dr. Doyle's calm reply. "I wrote the story while you were walking in the garden."

Cleretta Nora Avery, the eleven-year-old colored girl, known as the "pickaninny preacher," who has preached in many of the large cities of the country, is holding services in Philadelphia. She was born in Washington, D. C. Both her parents were born in Pensacola, Fla., her father early in life becoming a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. It is stated of her that when about seven years of age she announced to her parents her divine call to preach the Gospel. They tried to discourage and to divert her from her purpose, on the ground that she was too small and uninformed in the Scriptures to attempt so important and responsible a work. But Cleretta insisted and declared that God had commanded and commissioned her to proclaim His truth.

FRUITS OF PHRENOLOGY.

A majority of mankind regard success as an accident or as mere luck, and the chief reason is they do not properly understand what pursuit or occupation their mental faculties qualify them to follow. Such a study of talents, dispositions, and constitution as an expert phrenologist can make in half an hour would serve to put "the right man in the right place," even though the place were queer, peculiar, or difficult. One man tried several trades and was dissatisfied or failed in each. A phrenologist said to him: "Your talents point you to the painting of portraits in oil." He began learning to paint, against the remonstrance offered, at 25 years of age, and was the best known and most successful artist in the State at 32.

Another had been through college and was trying to succeed as a writer. He met a phrenologist who told him to be a machinist and he would become an inven-

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tor. Ten years later he had made a name and half a fortune as an inventor of machines. The time to find out what you can do best is early, before years have been wasted in wrong channels.
wasted in wrong channels.

Boys and girls should learn what their talents indicate and waste no time and effort in wrong directions.

We advised a ploughboy to study dentistry or sculpture and now he stands high in both, and his roomy mansion adorns one of New York's best avenues.

Another wanted to work in a restaurant and cater for men and boys who eat lunch with their hats on, and while on his way to take the situation dropped into our office and had his talents tested and was told to enter a lumber yard, and now he has the largest establishment in New York and lives on the best avenue.

He frankly and thankfully tells us we opened to him an unthought-of path of success, and he has advised many poor boys to visit us to get hints for business success. Hundreds of others are benefited and glad, "but do not return to give thanks."

Mr. B. was a clerk and was advised by Phrenology that he could accept any position where management of large affairs was required, and would be equal to the work. A place was soon to become vacant and he wondered if he could get it and fill it. He applied for and obtained it, advanced rapidly, is now a partner in charge of the business, and on the road to a large fortune. He gives us credit for our advice, which aroused his courage to apply without which his modesty might have kept him down.

Twenty years ago a preacher in a very pious and devoted sect, whose members were few and scattered and resources limited, became interested in phrenology. He obtained leave of absence for a few weeks, the first in seven years, and quietly, like Nicodemus, came to the American Institute of Phrenology in New York, and took a course of instruction. On his return his people thought his vacation had made a great change in him, had indeed worked wonders. He seemed to know how to influence an audience and impress old truths in a more successful way. His little church began to fill up, camp stools were required and the place was crowded to the doors. He did not tell his people about the course of instruction in phrenology, but gave them the benefit of it. News of his work reached the capital of his State, he was invited to preach and his services were gladly secured at more than twice his former salary. He is now the President of a College in his denomination. He had talent. Phrenology told him how to use it. S.

ERRATA.—In the March number, page 105, for "Fig. I., Continuity small," read Continuity *large*, and for "Fig. II., Continuity large," read Continuity *small*. With most readers the error will correct itself without this suggestion.

WISDOM AND WIT.

PAPA SUITED HIM.

A 6-year-old was seated in a barber's chair.

"Well, my little man, how would you like your hair cut?"

"Oh, like papa's: with a little, round hole at the top."—Chicago News.

NOT A SOURCE OF EXPENSE.

Belle—I'm so glad Jack has got a bicycle; it has helped his disposition wonderfully.

Nan—His disposition? Why, how could it?

Belle—Oh, when he gets up to give baby a drink and steps on a tack, he is so glad that it is in his foot instead of his pneumatic tire that he doesn't say anything.—Pearson's Weekly.

"That much has already been done is shown in an answer recently published by a diocesan inspector. 'Why,' he asked, 'did Elijah pour the water on the flesh of the sacrifice?' 'Please, sir,' said one little girl, 'to make the gravy.'"

A little girl was overheard talking to her doll, whose arm had come off, exposing the sawdust stuffing: "You dear, good, obedient dolly. I knew I had told you to chew your food fine, but I didn't think you would chew it so fine as that."

"What's the first step toward the digestion of the food?" asked the teacher. Up went the hand of a black-haired little fellow, who exclaimed, with eagerness, "Bite it off! bite it off!"

A little city girl, who had never spent a summer in the real country, asked her mother last spring what kind of a bird laid potatoes. It is needless to say that the family has spent the past summer on a farm.

"What is it that causes the saltness of the ocean?" asked a teacher. "It is the codfish," said a little girl.

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CRITICISMS.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" is, as usual, exceedingly interesting. Professor W. Z. Ripley writes Article II. on "The Racial Geography of Europe." He says: "The shape of the human head—by which we mean the general proportions of length, breadth, and height, irrespective of the "bumps" of the Phrenologist—is one of the best available tests of race known." This is what the Phrenologist has made more universally or widely known than the professor of anthropology only, but he has given to the Phrenologist more than he claims; namely, the "bumps." He continues: "Its value is, at the same time, but imperfectly appreciated beyond the inner circle of professional anthropology. If he includes the Phrenologists in his inner circle of Professor Anthropologists we agree with him, but if not, then he has much to learn about the valuable services that have been and are being rendered by Phrenology's great men. Professor Hodge illustrates his article on "The Physiology of Alcohol," by several alcohol-diseased kittens. It forms a new feature in the argument that physiology is pointing out relative to the influence of alcohol on the human system. "A Year of the X-rays," by Professor D. W. Hering, is another well-written article. All interested in the intensely valuable subject of "The Malarial Parasite" will read with profit the article contributed by George M. Sternberg, M.D., LL.D., the illustrations which accompany the article showing the intracorpuscular development of tertian intermittent fever; the crescentic and flagellate forms and thirty specimens of changes in form which a single plasmodium shows in a red blood corpuscle (some with and others without pigment), and a most valuable addition to our knowledge of the "Bacillus Malariæ." New York.

IT IS HOLDING ITS OWN.

As I was canvassing here in Buffalo this week, a gentleman remarked to me, "The Journal is getting old now; I used to read it when I was a boy; my father took it long before I was born, but I see it is holding its own!"

I replied yes, and with much grace and strength. A. B., Buffalo.

From "The People's Church" of January, '97, we quote the following:

Human Nature—San Francisco received, is found to be interesting as usual.

"Godey's Magazine" for March introduces us to a number of handsome newspaper women, through Helen M. Winslow; namely, Mrs. Caroline Hall Washburn, of the "Boston Herald;" Maude Andrews, of the Atlanta "Constitution;" Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, New York "Tribune;" Elizabeth G. Jordan, New York "World;" "Jennie June," in 1850; Mrs. Maria Wright and Miss Ida Dent Wright.

Miss Helen M. Winslow, Boston "Transcript," has a beautifully illustrated article on "Ferns" which is charmingly suggestive of green lanes and shady woodlands. The musical article this month contains excellent accounts of Fred Field Bullard, Homer A. Norris, Jules Jordan, Charles Dennee, E. W. Hanscom and Clayton Johns.

The Month for March has quite a collection of portraits for Phrenological study, including those of Mr. Joseph Jacobs, the literary artist, who belongs to a small circle of younger men in London whose work as students of the history and literature of the Jews has attracted the attention of scholars throughout the world; Paul Verlaine, William Morris, George Du Maurier, Mrs. Stowe, Thackeray's Mrs. Brookfield, Miss Martha Morton, the American playwriter. New York.

Dr. Nansen's new work, published by Constable & Co., is a work consisting of two large demi octavo volumes, with upwards of 1,400 illustrations, 16 of which are colored in fac-simile of Nansen's own sketches, and three new maps. Although the scientific facts ascertained by the expedition are given, they are not treated in dry-as-dust detail, the object of the book being to supply a readable and entertaining account of a wonderful voyage.

The "Metaphysical Magazine," L. Kneale Read, discourses on "Our Place in Life." A. L. Mearkle writes on "What Survives in Man." Maria Lahrmann Bird discusses the ever new and interesting subject of "Affinity of Souls." One might as well attempt to reverse the motion of the earth in its orbit, or to erase the Pleiades from the face of the sky, as to deny the existence of the beautiful affinity of our nature. New York.

The field of Professor D. C. Seymour, Port Angeles, Wash., has been principally in the northwestern part of the United States and the southwestern part of Canada. For more than thirty years he has diffused phrenological thought, and truly says, in a recent letter, "The work is indeed a great one, and is doing much to help evolute the race. Your work seems to be in a measure concerning the world." His recent tour through British Columbia was very successful.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Review of Reviews" was particularly interesting this month to readers in all parts of the world, for who is not loyal enough to be able to realize the importance of the longest reign in British history and that, too, belonging to a woman? Many of the pictures that illustrate the articles are rare and are produced for the first time only. Queen Victoria has truly been a Mother Queen and her home life has been as sacred as her throne. The article on the progress of the world contains fine portraits of Nicholas I., Russia's Premier and King George of Greece. "Naming the Indians" is a very interesting and valuable article with illustrations.

Lyman J. Gage is the character sketch, and as Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet he is sure to be heard of continually. The article is well written.

"The Ladies Home Journal" opens with Hon. B. Harrison's article on "A Day with the President at His Desk." It is illustrated by three groups at the Executive Mansion.

"When Lincoln was First Inaugurated," by Stephen Fiske, is historically interesting. Tosti's song without words represents the musical department, and simply running the air through our mental key-board shows it is rhythmic and quaint. On page 16, Droch's "Literary Talks of English Social Life in English Fiction," puts us at once in touch with the most "talked of" writers of the day. Each portrait is sweet and perfect, though only an inch in length. Miss Isabel A. Mallon treats us to "The Eastern Fashions in Dresses and Hats," some of which are remarkable oddities. Philadelphia.

S. R. Crockett's "Lad's Love," in its full and original form, was published in March, by Bliss, Sands & Foster, and Bret Harte's "Three Partners," by Chatto & Windus, is to be issued on April 8th. Philadelphia.

"The Clinique," Chicago. "Cerebral Syphilis," by A. K. Crawford, M.D., illustrated, shows a diagram of the eight hemispheres, showing the position of the tumor with blood cysts and other interesting matter.

"The Annals of Hygiene" is rich with beneficial articles. S. G. Webber writes on "Excessive Physical Exercise as Cause of Nervous Exhaustion." Matthew Woods, M.D., on "The Physician and the Tobacco Habit," should be read by all who want to know "both sides of the case." "Mental Exercise" and "Sleep" are good editorials. Philadelphia.

"The Bookman" for March contains criticisms on Olive Schreiner's (Mrs. Crinwright) new book on "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland," which has been inspired—much as Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—through the recent facts which the Jameson raid brought to light of the barbarous cruelties which the natives of South Africa are suffering at the hands of the English race. Her personal history is also given along with her portrait and autograph.

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Mrs. Craigie's new book on "The School for Saints," upon which she has been at work for over a year, will be her longest and most important book. Her engagement to Mr. Walter Spindler, the artist, is mentioned and his portrait of her is reproduced.

"The American Kitchen Magazine" is refreshing in many ways. "Curious Churns for Butter-Making;" "Foods in Disease;" "Luncheon and Teas;" "Housekeeping in a Boston Apartment." "The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning"—are articles all worth reading. Boston.

"Book News" contains a detached picture of Julia Magruder. She is one of a group of writers the South is giving to American literature. In the notes from London mention is made of Miss Mary Kingsley's "Travels in West Africa," recently published by the Macmillan Company—a most fascinating narrative of an exploring expedition undertaken single handed by this plucky lady, who traversed vast tracts of swamp and forest land where a white person had seldom or never been seen before, attended by her small band of native guides and carriers, among whom were several of the notorious Fan Tribe, most ferocious of West African natives, with decided cannibal proclivities. Miss Kingsley is a daughter of the late Charles Kingsley and niece of the late Henry Kingsley.

Messrs. Arrowsmith have just produced another of Marie Corelli's stories, "which," a criticism goes on to say, "like all this ill-mannered young person's productions, has been energetically boomed beforehand. She has been writing at high pressure ever since the publication of 'The Sorrows of Satan' a year ago, and has turned out a considerable amount of pitiful stuff." If we may venture to criticise the critic, we think wholesome justice should be done to the wonderful genius that has in every book produced a marvellous play of ideas. Would it were in our power, however, to strike out before publication all that is objectionable to high moral taste in her recent works! Mr. Alfred Austin's new volume of poems entitled "The Conversion of Winckelmann and Other Poems," recently published by Macmillan, is already out of print, "notwithstanding the Poet Laureate's verse is of very unequal and generally inferior merit."

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

"We have received The Phrenological Annual for 1897 (15 cents), which contains, in addition to other valuable matter, a Register of Phrenological Practitioners. The Annual gives many interesting facts of the progress of Phrenology during the past year, and includes a sketch of the late Professor L. N. Fowler."

In response to enquiries, we may state that Miss Jessie A. Fowler can be seen daily at the offices of the Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st Street, from 10 till 5, and is also prepared to attend literary societies, clubs, etc., where her practical demonstrations of character reading have proved and are proving great sources of instructive and enjoyable entertainment.

Our correspondents would greatly aid us, and obviate apparent negligence on our part, if they would give their full addresses when writing to us for information, and above all, write their names clearly. "C. B.," of Salt Lake City, fails to give any street address.

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16 Memory for Figures and Dates.
17 The Figure Alphabet.
18 Tricks of Memory.
19 How to Learn a New Language, or the Surest and Most Effectual Way to Ensure an Easy and Accurate Reproduction of Ideas.
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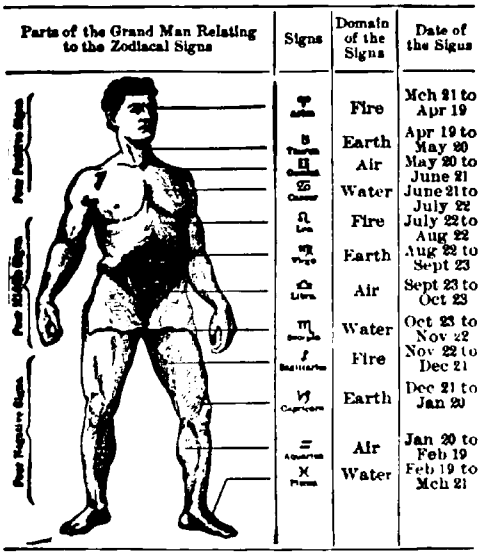
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PRESIDENT McKINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

BY NELSON SIZER.

In the August number of the JOURNAL for 1896, we published a phrenograph of Mr. McKinley, shortly after his nomination, and we refer subscribers to that issue, and here quote a few sentences from that description.

"The photograph of Mr. McKinley indicates a constitution in which solidity, thoroughness and endurance are decided characteristics. His features are strong and well marked, indicating self-possession and a quiet consciousness of power, as if he depended upon himself for attainment, achievement, and self-respect.

"The length of the head from the opening of the ear forward, shows massiveness of the intellectual lobes of the brain. His forehead is long and not narrow. It has height and strength in the upper section, where the logical faculties are located. The effort of such an intellect in its work is first to find out the truth in its philosophic form—to know the reason why—and then to argue it in direct lines. His massive brow indicates a mastery of facts and a belief in the value of data. In the elevated centre of the top-head we find large Veneration. That arched crown of head appreciates superiority and induces respect for it, and is associated with worship. His Firmness, Self-esteem, and Conscientiousness, produce dignity, integrity, determination and self-reliance; and his face



WM. MCKINLEY, PRESIDENT.

shows courage and power rather than lordliness and rough domination. He knows what he wishes to do and keeps steadily to his purpose, as the magnetic needle points constantly northward. . . .

"If the people elect Mr. McKinley to the Presidency, he ought, with that head and face, to bring to the duties of

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the position, sound common-sense, faithfulness in his friendship and promises, and he ought, with such a head and character, to rise in public approval, confidence and affection. That organization ought to manifest truthfulness, justice, honor and equity, and is apparently not destined to be a failure in, or out of office."

THE CABINET.

With the exception of the venerable Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of State,



JOHN SHERMAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.

the cabinet is composed of new, but not of young or inexperienced material. The personnel of the cabinet has seemed to be acceptable to the great mass of the American people, without much regard to party-lines.



LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Sherman brings to his important position, forty-two years of public service; and it is pleasant to witness the apparent pleasure of foreign nations in view of his appointment to the primacy of the administrative functions. He occupies before the world much the same position that Lord Salisbury does as Premier of England. The prompt and courteous release of the American prisoners at Cuba, is an indication that foreign nations will be inclined to pay respect to the astute, dignified and venerable head of the American Cabinet.

The phrenological development of Mr. Sherman, based as it is on a wiry motive-mental constitution, and the long term of culture which he has had in public affairs, shows a marked development of the upper section or reasoning region of his intellect. Accuracy, scope, definiteness, knowledge of character, integrity, stability and self-reliance, are his prominent characteristics.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, according to one's point of observation, most of the members of the Cabinet are of English ancestry. As the early settlers of this country were largely from the British Isles, this is not strange. Later emigration has given us an important and desirable influx of talent, skill and integrity from German lands. The Sherman emigrants settled in Connecticut. John Sherman's father emigrated to Ohio, where John, the Secretary of State, was born, May 10, 1823. He was elected to Congress in 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1861-1877. Was Secretary of the Treasury under President Hayes from 1877 to 1881, re-elected to the United States Senate in 1881, 1887, 1893, and resigned his seat in the Senate to accept his present position as Secretary of State during the McKinley administration.

At seventy-four years of age, by virtue of his temperament and his temperance, he is prompt, clear-headed, active and alert, and gives promise of unquestionable mental clearness and power for the term of office that is before him.

LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The selection of Lyman J. Gage to this very important position, rendered

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all the more so by the fact that the late election turned largely on questions of finance, seems to please everybody who believes in financial soundness and business integrity.

The head and face of Mr. Gage command respect. There is dignity, amplitude, clearness, practical and logical talent, and ample breadth in the region of the temples and the middle side-head. The faculties of Calculation and of Order seem to be large, which a financier requires. He has large Constructiveness, which enables him to deal wisely with complex subjects and mixed conditions. He has Acquisitiveness, which gives him a relish for the study of finance and the talent to understand profit and loss in fiscal matters.

Mr. Sherman is quoted by both sides of the party-line as wise and long-headed in finance. His history as Secretary of the Treasury for four years, during the resumption of specie payment, gives him a standing in that field equal to anything we have had since Alexander Hamilton. The head and face of Mr. Gage indicate solidity, strength and integrity, which will make him masterful. His mental and physical make-up indicates that he is endowed with solid abilities, harmoniously balanced, which are both clear and strong. He will be master of himself, of his business, and of public sentiment. His career hitherto endorses the calmness, strength and capability of his talent and character.

He was born in the State of New York, June 28, 1836. His parents were of English stock, and were also born in New York State. He was educated at the Rome, N. Y. Academy, and soon obtained a working position in the Oneida Central Bank. In 1855 he went to Chicago for work, which he obtained in a lumber-yard and planing-mill, handling lumber, driving teams and keeping books. Later he obtained a place as bookkeeper in the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company at five hundred dollars a year. In less than twelve months he was made paying teller. In 1860, he became assistant cashier, and in 1861, cashier. In 1868 he became cashier of the First National Bank, and in 1891, president. He is regarded as the highest authority in this country on complex financial questions. He was chosen president of the World's Fair.



GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR

Mr. Gage is dignified, courteous, affable and accessible to all, and in his habits he is method itself.

GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

This gentleman has rather a delicate organization, and impresses the observer as being influential in the sympathetical and moral side of his character. The



JOSEPH MCKENNA, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

side-view pictures of him show that his social development is strongly marked, and he will therefore have a strong personal influence with people. His Self-esteem and Approbativeness are large. He has a full share of Cautiousness. He has strong moral sentiments; Benevolence, Veneration and Conscientiousness being amply developed. He

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is perhaps more intuitive than theoretical. He reads character easily. He adapts himself to the personality of others, and he will be decidedly influential, although not in a masterful way. He will produce a desire on the part of those who come in contact with him to



JAS A. GARY, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

be in harmony with him. He will not stand and stolidly expect them to accept whatever he may lay upon them in the way of duty; and, although he has the portfolio of war, he will not, as the administrator of the laws of war, be regarded as brutal or cruel.

General Alger is of English stock and of Massachusetts parentage. He was



JOHN D. LONG, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

born in Ohio, February 27, 1836, admitted to the Ohio bar, March, 1859; practised law in Cleveland, O., and engaged in the lumber business in Michigan. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Michigan Cavalry, and was made captain of the Second Cavalry, September, 1861. He was taken prisoner in Mississippi, July 1, 1862, and escaped the same day, and the same year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. On July 8, 1863, he was wounded, resigned in 1864, and was honorably discharged. He took part in sixty-six battles and skirmishes. He was brevetted major-general, June 11, 1865. The same year he went to Detroit, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business, and was Governor of Michigan in 1884.

JOSEPH McKENNA, OF CALIFORNIA, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In this organization we read activity, intensity, discrimination, definiteness, criticism and refinement. He can hold himself in quiet reserve and apparently listen patiently to statements with which he does not sympathize or agree, until the speaker has finished his presentation of the subject. We infer that as a lawyer and as a judge, he would manifest courteous deference to opinions in contravention to his own, and that he would treat an antagonist at the bar, or suitors in court with a peculiar sense of justice. He never acts as if he were trying to get some unfair advantage or spring a surprise upon an opponent; and if he had an astounding and crushing argument to utter, he would do it as an expert surgeon uses his scalpel, that has a keen edge and a brilliant polish, and that is dextrously, but not manglingly used. Talent is sometimes evinced much in the same manner of the meat cleaver of the butcher, which does the work masterfully, but not tyrannically. Refinement is one of his distinguishing characteristics.

He was born in the city of Philadelphia, 1843, and went to California with his parents in 1855. He was chosen district-attorney of Salano County, Cal. in 1866 and served two terms. He was for two sessions a member of the California Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1885, and remained a member of the House until his appointment by President Harrison as Circuit Judge for California in 1892.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of an administration in its differ-

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ent branches, and also in a measure of courts. We predict that he will carry his honors gracefully. He will fulfill his duties in an orderly and delicate manner, and he will not appear as if it gave him pleasure to give positive orders to men of character and dignity; and yet his orders will be respected to their full extent.

JAMES A. GARY, OF MARYLAND, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Solidity, strength, calmness and power seem amply expressed in this manly face, with its open, honest eyes, rather heavy features, which are, however, harmonious and well-set. His head seems to be broad above and about the ears, giving him power to make his way in the world and became master of whatever is legitimately within his control. His perceptive intellect gives him a mastery of facts. Common-sense seems to pervade his whole countenance. He is logical, solid in his understanding, analytical and critical in his intellect, and a good judge of human nature. He appears to have a strong development of Benevolence, Veneration and Conscientiousness. He is amenable to moral law. What is right, just and fair he will recognize and enforce. His companionship and his friendly associations will be predicated on affinity; but when it comes to weighing out justice, then sixteen ounces mean a pound, thirty-six inches a yard, and a hundred cents a dollar. His sense of duty is unwavering, and his sturdy common-sense and practical talents will enable him to find his pathway in justice and fairness to all. He is a natural mechanic and a natural financier; and he will be likely to administer the multiplex and diversified field of duty to which he has been appointed, with intelligence and with integrity.

Mr. Gary was born in Connecticut, October 22, 1833. His father, James S. Gary, removed to the State of Maryland and became a manufacturer and a leading business man in that State. James A. Gary attended the Allegheny Academy at Meadville, Pa., and in 1861 became a member of the firm of James S. Gary & Son. In 1870 he succeeded his father as the head of the firm, and he has achieved marked success. Baltimore is his home, and he is connected honorably with many important affairs.



CORNELIUS N. BLISS, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

JAMES D. LONG, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We find here a handsome face, not the only one in the group, and evidently a picture of his mother, from the mouth to the eyebrows. He has a large head and a healthy organization. He is instinctive and scholarly. He has a retentive memory, and accuracy of utterance, and he has a grand logical development. The upper part of his forehead is not only long from the opening of the ears to the front, but it is also high and broad. He has one of the best temperaments for mental work, amply sustained as it is by abundant vitality, every fibre of his whole constitu-



JAS. WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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tion is alert, healthy, vigorous and ready for effort and action. He must be an eloquent speaker. He has a wonderful development of the faculty of Human Nature, which enables him to analyze complexities of character, and thus he is able to adapt himself easily to many kinds of people whom he meets. He will shake hands with two at once. He has a kind of social magnetism, which makes him a central figure wherever he acts. He has large Ideality, large Mirthfulness, and a fine development of imitation and sympathy. He has the tendency to be mellow and agreeable.

He was born in the State of Maine, October 27, 1828. He entered Harvard before he was fifteen years of age, he was less than nineteen when he graduated, and yet he stood fourth in a large class during the whole course, and he stood second in his senior year. He composed the Class ode to be sung at the Commencement in 1857. He is something of a prolific writer, and a native of his State is making a collection of his poems, and carries about with him a number of clippings written by the new Secretary of the Navy, of which the following verses are a sample:

TO HELEN.

Helen is aged two;
Look at the tender blue
Her eyes have tempted from the heavenliest patches in the skies.
Look at her rose-tint face,
The ineffable fine grace,
That in its smiles and dimples everywhere upon it lies.

Had lady's hand e'er such
An inborn grace of touch?
Could nestling hand more gently woo, forgiving or forgiven?
Did ever mouth put up,
Or bud, so fresh a cup?
Or little feet make doorway seem so like the gate of heaven?

Mr. Long attended the Harvard law-school, he read law in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He lived two years as a lawyer in Maine, then returned to Boston, and in 1869 settled in Hingham, Mass., which is still his home. In 1874 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, in 1875 he was made temporary chairman and was elected speaker in 1876. He was re-elected unanimously in 1877, and by all but six votes in 1878. In 1879 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts over his able rival, General B. F. Butler. He was renominated for governor unanimously, and twice re-elected. His district nominated him for Congress by acclamation, he was elected and twice re-elected, serving six years. He retired to the practice of his profession, and has been one of the busiest of lawyers for ten years.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The head and face of Mr. Bliss indicate health, practical talent, remarkable analytical judgment and wonderful knowledge of human character. Like nearly all the members of the present Cabinet, we judge that he resembles his mother. When a man strongly resembles his mother he gets more instinctive and intuitive appreciation of truth, and a more ready and prompt action of the mind than he otherwise would have. He also gets a better endowment of vitality than he could get from the father, and therefore the men who resemble the mother outrank in public esteem and in capability those who resemble the father. It is only justice to say right here, that the women who are leaders in society and in business and literary affairs, and who have organizing and controlling ability, are so by virtue of their inheritance from the father. By resembling the father they combine with feminine delicacy, tact and susceptibility the strong qualities of courage, pride, logic, stability and executive ability which they get from the father's side. So, the best people in either sex are those who inherit crosswise.

Mr. Bliss was offered a Cabinet position many years ago, and had to be persuaded by the pressure of respected public sentiment to induce him to accept it now. He is always related to some im-

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portant affairs which require his attention. He is esteemed worthy of positions of responsibility, and the public seeks him, not merely in connection with political life, but in the field of business, and in social clubs he is a leading factor. If he had devoted himself to scholarship, science and professional fields of effort, he would have stood prominent, and generally regnant in any department of thought, knowledge or executive ability.

One glance at that forehead, top-head and the breadth of that side-head will strongly impress people, even if they are not expert in the study of character. Then notice that clear, penetrating eye! It seems to look right through everything it sees. That strong nose means economy, financial wisdom, sound sense and a keen appreciation of truth. His mouth is mellow and yet resolute, and his massive chin indicates abundant vitality and a strong and steady action of the heart. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet have a good endowment of the chin, especially Mr. Long, Mr. Gage and Mr. Gary. Besides the exhibition of health and vital power shown here, the whole make-up impresses the observer with the idea that this is a masterful man in the best sense of the word. Mr. Bliss was born in Fall River, Mass., in 1833, and was an infant when his father died. In 1848 he went to Boston, and was employed as a clerk, but in a short time his ability caused him to be taken into the firm. In 1866 he formed a commercial partnership. The firm opened a branch in New York, and Mr. Bliss came here to take charge of it. Since then his home has been in New York.

His large business interests have caused him to decline nominations for public office several times. He declined a nomination for Governor in 1885, and has been mentioned as worthy of the nomination in more recent years, but he was not willing to accept it. As a citizen of New York he has been active in movements for municipal reform. He declined to be a candidate for Mayor, but he entered heartily into the work for the election of a Mayor. He is a member of the Union League Club, and of five or six others; and wherever work is to be done for the public good he is expected to be present and to do an able man's part. He at first declined an invitation to accept a Cabinet position, but was at last persuaded by many influential and patriotic citizens to take charge of a Cabinet department, and his acceptance was a token of wide and unstinted rejoicing.

JAMES WILSON, OF IOWA, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

James Wilson has a strong, well-poised mental development. His face looks earnest, honest and refined. His forehead is so developed in the intellectual realm as to indicate, not only a knowledge of particulars, but a memory that will hold them and be able to use them definitely. The upper part of his forehead being massive, he will show breadth of thinking as well as accuracy of observation. His large Constructiveness will give him talent for dealing with combinations of fact, philosophy and business affairs. He would make a fine mechanic, a good architect, a civil engineer, a builder or a manufacturer. He has a large development of the faculty of Acquisitiveness. He will appreciate values and understand the elements of profit and loss in affairs. He appears to have large Cautiousness, and is known for prudence. He has a full development of the side-head generally, showing the power to achieve as well as the talent to conceive and organize and the power to construct. He has also a fine moral development, he is an accurate talker and a natural teacher.

Mr. Wilson had the good fortune to be born in Ayreshire, Scotland, amid the scenery rendered familiar and memorable by Robert Burns. He came to America in 1851, at the age of sixteen. He received an academic education, and nearly all his life he has been a practical as well as a scientific farmer. From 1857 to 1873 he was a member of the Iowa legislature, and for four years he

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was speaker of the House. He was elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, where he became acquainted with Mr. McKinley, who appreciated his worth, and has now sought his assistance.

This new office found Mr. Wilson filling a professorship in the Ames Agricultural College in Iowa; and, therefore, he has, by inheritance, culture, taste and experience, acquired the talents necessary for his present public services.

A PHRENOLOGICAL DETECTIVE.

By Edwin Webb.

(Continued from page 186.)

"'The next moment there was an outcry, a tramp of hurrying feet, and an excited throng rushed into the street. "Murder!" was the cry. I felt a hand upon my shoulder, and, turning, faced an officer with the discarded, blood-stained knife in his hand. Then I was brought here. To God and Mabel I am innocent, but in the mind of the world I am a condemned murderer.' His voice was firm, but there was an inexpressible sadness in the tone.

"'I feel that you are innocent,' said I, 'but your Hope is too small; you must cultivate it.'

"I had a friend who was a detective, and my next move was to see him. My man was skeptical. 'It is the strongest case of circumstantial evidence that I ever saw,' he said; 'there is not a link missing,' but he went with me to the dead man's offices.

"I had a theory that some man belonging to that suite of rooms had committed the crime, as Drew, in my mind, was innocent, and no other person had left the place during the time in which the murder must have been committed. As we passed down the long aisle, on each side of which were desks and an army of men busily at work, I scrutinized every man carefully, but I saw no murderer. We went on to the office, saw it as it had been at the time the deed was perpetrated, the windows still open to the breeze and the noise of the street.

"As we retraced our steps we passed the open door of a small office near the entrance, and I caught a glimpse of a short, stockily built man sitting listlessly in a chair.

"'Come along,' said the detective, as I tarried for a further view; 'that is Brokaw, King's nephew and junior partner;' but I was too much interested to hasten.

"'Extraordinarily broad above the ears, powerful lower jaw, cruel, sensuous lips, large Destructiveness, large Acquisitiveness, Conscientiousness small, moral faculties all weak—a man who could commit murder without a scruple.' These were my rapid deductions from the man's profile as I saw it through the open door.

"'Jim,' said I to the detective, 'supposing, now, that this man, Brokaw, committed the crime; what motive would you ascribe?'

"'Oh, well,' said Jim, impatiently, 'nothing, unless that he happens to be the chief beneficiary under King's will.'

"'Good,' I cried; 'now come with me.' I led the way back to the dead man's office. My science had found a suspect; the detective instinct in me was now being born. 'Jim,' said I, 'don't you see that a man by crouching could pass those clerks yonder, and then, turning between the partitions, enter Brokaw's office unseen? Don't you also see that the bloody knife might very easily have been thrown from that open window to the street where it was found?'

"'By George,' he cried, 'that is so.'

"'Now, Jim,' said I, 'I will impersonate a newspaper reporter, and we will see this man!' We returned to Brokaw's room, rapped on the door, and entered. 'I come, Mr. Brokaw,' said I, 'as a representative of the Criterion to interview you about the murder.'

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"'Murder be hanged!' shouted Brokaw, angrily. 'Go interview the murderer himself; he is at the jail, and can give you all the details.'

"I don't know what inspired the words, but I answered: 'Mr. Brokaw, I am under the impression that *you* are the only man who knows *all* the details.'

"The man turned as pale as death. All the coward in his animal nature came to the surface, and he sat staring at us, speechless. When the words came, he flew into a horrible rage. 'What do you mean,' he yelled. 'Do you accuse me of murder, you dog?'

"Then Jim spoke up. 'Mr. Brokaw,' he said, 'you accuse yourself; you are under arrest.'

"Brokaw was on his feet in an instant. Drawing a revolver, he fired at Jim, and it was the narrowest escape the boy ever had, as the bullet passed through his shirt on the side of his heart. I rushed forward and seized Brokaw's arm. He made a violent wrench, swinging the muzzle of his revolver around against his throat. There was a second report, and Brokaw fell to the floor, dead. Whether it was suicide or whether my interference caused his death I shall never know, but I presume it was the latter.

"When Brokaw's safe was opened, a great bunch of the stolen papers was found, also a later will, changing the one that named him beneficiary; and, by the way, among these same papers was a receipt which reopened Drew's case and saved his home.

"Of course Drew was liberated, and when he and his future bride came to me the following day, with hearts full of gratitude, and I felt the glorious peace that comes to one who has acted well, I caught my first glimpse of a future given over to the salvation of accused innocence, and that moment I became, and have ever since remained, a phrenological detective. My God-given science I did not abandon, but carried it with me into a new field of usefulness.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS—No. 11.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

PAUL VERLAINE.

The brilliant but unfortunate poet, Verlaine, so much beloved by the French masses, among whom he spent most of his life, was selected by Herr Nordau as an apt illustration of the "degeneracy" associated with intellectual genius. Nordau's book appeared before the death of the French poet, yet the severity of the characterization was not relaxed, although opportunity might seem to have been thus afforded to those who were disposed to make personal observation of the poet's physical and psychical composition.

The following extract from "Degeneration" is a translation of a part of the reference to Verlaine:

"In this man we find in astonishing completeness all the physical and mental marks of degeneration, and no author known to me answers so exactly, trait for trait, to the description of the degenerate given by the alienists—his personal appearance, the history of his life, his intellect, his void of ideas and modes of expression. M. Jules Huret gives the following account of Verlaine's physical appearance: 'His face like that of a wicked angel grown old, with a thin, untrimmed head and abrupt (?) nose; his bushy, bristling eyebrows, resembling bearded wheat, hiding deepest green eyes; his wholly bald and huge long skull, misshapen by enigmatic bumps—all these give to his physiognomy a contradictory appearance of a stubborn asceticism and cyclopean appetites.' As appears in these ludicrously labored and, in part, entirely senseless expressions, even the most scientific observer has been struck with what Huret calls his 'enigmatic bumps.' If we look at the portrait of the poet by Eugene Carriere, of which

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a photograph serves as frontispiece in the 'Select Poems' of Verlaine, and still more at that by M. Aman-Jean exhibited in the Champs de Mars Salon in 1892, we instantly remark the great asymmetry of the head, which Lombroso has pointed out among degenerates, and the Mongolian physiognomy indicated by the projecting cheek-bones, obliquely placed eyes and thin beard, which the same investigator looks upon as signs of degeneration."



PAUL VERLAINE.

We are indebted to Messrs. Stone & Kimball, 139 Fifth Avenue, for the loan of this portrait.

In view of the pronounced stand taken by Nordau with reference to the physical characteristics of degenerates it is interesting to have before us the portrait of a man who "answers so exactly, trait for trait, to the description of the degenerate given by the clinicists," that we study it and descern those differences that are assumed to subsist between him and well balanced or undegenerate men.

We will confess that our first inspec-

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tion of this portrait, apparently made from a photograph by half-tone process, was disappointing on this line, for Nordau had prepared us to see something peculiar, awry, and repellant, whereas the picture in our judgment represents a not unattractive person, and one whose organization for quality and development is certainly above average. There are delicacy and sensitiveness in a high degree, as would become the poet who could catch the sentiment of a class suffering and struggling amid the problems of existence that press upon the toiling millions of a crowded metropolis. The head, so high in the upper forehead and so broad in the side region, indicates great and ready sympathies, and that quick responding excitability that would utter its feeling on the impulse awakened by any salient event. Then note the elevation at the crown and the imposing width at the upper sincipital. One can easily conjecture the earnestness of Verlaine's convictions and the spirit and pride that ruled their utterance. How great the sensitiveness of the man must have been! Not the one to pose conspicuously for notice and admiration, although he was pleased and encouraged by the recognition of whatever merit his work possessed, but rather to prefer to live and labor in a field withdrawn from the highway and among the people whose condition he pitied. The face physiognomy is that of the idealist, the artist, not of your shrewd, calculating, cool man of affairs. The expression is calm, steady, yet full of intensity; a reflective face, yet replete with determination and power. It reminds us of artists we have seen of whom no suspicion of degeneracy ever entered the mind of the critic. It reminds us of writers who were never thought to be awry in mental expression. That a man should have his peculiarities of style, expression, manner, and habit is but the natural expectation of society; and peculiarity may differ extremely, comparing one with another.

The reference to the "Mongolian physiognomy" strikes us amusingly, because it turns so much upon the twist of an eyebrow or the contour of the super-orbitar ridge. The appearance of obliquity in the portrait of Verlaine is due most to the environment of the eyes. They are in a horizontal line, as anyone may test by laying a rule or square piece of cardboard edgewise across their centers. If the flaring eyebrows were wanting we should consider the arch of the eye sockets nearly symmetrical in its line, but the rapid shading off of the eyebrows from the center outward imparts the apparent upward trend. Should one study eyebrows in a throng of people, he will find many examples of this type. As a rule, a projecting forehead, strongly curved at the super-orbitar centres, has an appearance of obliquity at the external angles, especially if the eyebrows are thin at their outer extremities. Many artists show this apparent obliquity. You see it in the portraits of Rubens, Van Dyke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Frederick Leighton, etc. We might refer to some men and women of reputation that occur to mind, whose portraits have something "Mongolian" in them. For instance, Wilkie Collins, Stowell Brown, Miss Nightingale, Conan Doyle. The latter is much stronger in this respect than Verlaine. In the April number of this magazine a good portrait of Mr. Conan Doyle shows the characteristic, as the reader will see by a reference to it. But who thinks of this characteristic of physiognomy as of any prejudicial importance in its application to such men?

Another point worthy of notice in this connection is that included in the reference to Verlaine's "enigmatic bumps." What a confession from writers of such scientific presumption! Gentlemen who so confidently impeach this one and that of degeneracy, because of a peculiarity of the ear, a twist of the nose, scarcity of beard, bushy eyebrows, prominent cheek-bones, etc., etc.! "Enigmatic bumps!" Certainly we regret that the photographer who gave us the portrait from which our cut was taken, did not catch those wonderful mounds and excrescences, with the sun's assistance.

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GENERAL GRANT'S MEMORIAL.

By Nelson Sizer.

On the 27th of April, 1897, the 75th anniversary of his birth, the last great public act in the history of General Grant was performed.

His character is the property of the nations. A product of the United States, he filled out the measure of a manly career, and the nation bestowed upon him the last great public function of reverence and respect.

The most substantial, costly, and elaborate mausoleum in America was dedicated as the resting-place, not of the most brilliant, but perhaps of the most useful man since the revolution. Nor is his fame confined to his native country. When he had finished his great work and visited all the important nations of the globe, he met everywhere the reverent recognition of his talent and worth.

As a soldier, history has to be scanned to find his equal. Of a modest, unassuming disposition, he did not even suspect himself as being capable of such gigantic work as time and duty called upon him to perform. It is reported of him that in reply to a question as to what he aspired to do and to become when he contemplated entering the army in the late war, he said that "he hoped to be able to command the regiment successfully which he was raising."



GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB.

With kind permission of Jas. Hart, Photographer, New York.

When the great war was ended and the final function of heroic patriotism

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was to be enacted at Appomatox, he was dressed in the plainest possible manner. He received the sword of his distinguished, though vanquished, opponent and gracefully handed it back to him. He permitted the officers who through Richmond, the late capital of the Southern Confederacy, or even visit it. His magnanimity in refraining from everything that could mortify the gallant soldiers who had opposed him for years showed in brighter colors the



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

surrendered to retain their side arms, and all the Southern soldiers were allowed to retain their horses, "as they would need them to till the soil when they got home." No word or act of his left a rankling sting in any Southern heart.

When the surrender was completed, he did not, with lofty plumes, gallop manly heroism and the patriotism of the brave but modest soldier.

When he made his tour around the world and met the eminent statesmen and soldiers of Europe, they looked the American soldier-citizen in the face and understood that they were in the presence of greatness, graced by modesty. Bismarck, the master-spirit of Conti-

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nental Europe, when he stood in the presence of General Grant, was satisfied that he had met his equal; and in the Orient, that ablest of statesmen, Li Hung Chang, said that he had met two great men, Prince Bismarck and General Grant.

The last crowning ovation of honor and respect, which patriots from all parts of our common country, without distinction of section or party, assembled to make, was an honor, alike to those who rendered it, as well as to the memory and character of its illustrious subject.

In the largest city of the Western World, and in the most conspicuous position in that city, stands this magnificent, yet simple, memorial in honor of a great man, the first five hundred dollars for the erection of which were subscribed by the greatest oriental character living, Li Hung Chang, and future generations will point to the structure and keep the "immortal name," and the deeds it represents fresh, until time shall reduce the granite to common dust.

ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen.

BY D. G. ELLIOTT.

The portrait of the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science indicates, phrenologically, that he is a man of rare culture and exceptional gifts, and hence is well qualified for such a position. His head is exceptionally high and broad in its anterior lobe, which indicates strength to propel, suggest, and create new ideas, and to dissect thoughts of various kinds. His mind is a pioneer one, and in advance of others. His head indicates great activity of mind, which shows itself in an unusual fulness in all parts of the brain. He sees subjects from all sides, and cannot be cornered in any particular, for, even if he is examining a new subject, he is so logical that he likes to take everything into account.



SIR JOSEPH LISTER.

Sir Joseph has an unique organization; he has a well-balanced temperament and an evenly formed head. His intellect is of a very superior order, and he possesses a great amount of brain power, intellectual vigor, and strength of understanding. He is a deep and logical thinker, and has a great thirst for knowledge and information, and power to originate thought. His intellectual faculties are well rounded out, giving him a correct judgment of things and capacity to acquire knowledge, to take the advantage of circumstances, and to arrange and systematize his ideas. One of his strongest characteristics is his tenacity of mind and his power to accomplish what he undertakes. He is judiciously cautious, prudent, and discreet, and would show forethought in

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the way he provided for consequences. He has strong propelling powers, giving him force, energy, and executiveness in achieving his purposes, and he would not easily be overcome by difficulties, but would resist all encroachments. His principal characteristics are his power to analyze, criticise, and discriminate; depth of thought and logical ability, firmness and decision of character, versatility of talent, and the ability to turn off work with dispatch; strong sympathy and power to enter into the need of others; youthfulness and pliability of mind and sense of humor. He would be concise, but interesting as a speaker.

He is a true dignitary of Science, and especially of Medicine, and the subject of his Inaugural Address last September was "Science and the Healing Art."

He was made a Baronet in 1883, and last autumn succeeded Lord Kelvin as President of the Royal Society. He has the distinction of being the first man who has been raised to the English peerage for contribution to the cause of medical science.

Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Mrs. Hughes is one of the most remarkable women of the nineteenth century. She embodies what a few pessimistic people believe is impossible, namely, that a woman can be thoroughly educated, attend to public work, and yet possess a home that is in every sense of the word a place of domestic happiness and inspiration. Public work has not spoiled her sympathetic nature, hence she possesses an individual charm which is universally admired and respected. She is known to both sides of the great Atlantic Ocean, and has friends in all parts of the world. Having seen Mrs. Hughes many times, I can speak with that degree of authority which recognizes the point and impulse of her life and character. That many people would have been spoilt with an equal amount of success and appreciation that Mrs. Hughes has received, is not to be doubted. But there is as much difference between Mrs. Hughes, with that class of women, as there is between shoddy and real silk. Her head indicates several strong characteristics. The first we notice is her deep sympathy, coming, as it does, through her very large development of Benevolence. The second is her inspirational mind, which manifests itself through her large organ of Spirituality, which



MRS. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

gives her faith and trust in the unseen, hidden and mysterious things of life. The third is her intuitive gift, which shines out through her large Human Nature, and in the portrait is seen at the top of the forehead. This gives to her character a wonderful intuitional power, and an exceptionally clear vision of the character and motives of others. While some persons are plunging in despair about what to do and whom to trust, she possesses the blue sky and clear sunshine in her mental vision which enable her to be free from worry of such a nature. Another char-

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acteristic manifests itself through her strong domestic faculties. She utilizes all the forces possible to make home attractive, and knows how to endear her own children, as well as myriads of others, to her motherly heart. Her Conjugality or parental love, Inhabitiveness and Friendship, are all strongly marked, hence she would have shown a similar breadth of sympathy for the young and old in all her labors, whether they had been for the West End Mission or not. She has been placed, however, in a position of great responsibility, and the beautiful simplicity of her nature, her wonderful strength of mind, courage, enterprise, and determined spirit, have enabled her to accomplish the work of a hundred women. Another of her characteristic traits is her practical common Sense. Her perceptive faculties balance well with her reflectives. Hence she has no visionary air castles or artificial schemes and plans of work. All her ideas are utilitarian in character, and are capable of manifesting themselves in a way that enables her to carry through what she once attempts. The faculty of Order is also large, which gives her method, system, and capacity to work things out from a practical basis. Her Language joined to her Order, Casuality and Ideality, expresses itself in well chosen words, which indicate a mind well under control. She is energetic and forceful in character, and capable of working far beyond the limit of her strength. Her Destructiveness is so mellowed by her Modesty and Benevolence that she thinks less of conventionality and of what people will say about her work than the majority of women generally do. In short, Mrs. Hughes will be known for inspirational sympathy; intuitive, practical, far-sightedness; unselfish and sincere regard for the happiness, as well as the temporary and spiritual condition of others, and for her keen sense of humor, which often has a more logical bearing in settling matters than has the deepest philosophy.

She is one of the hardest working women in London, and has inspired scores of noble-hearted women to work for Christ.

Sir Isaac Holden, Bart.

BY JOHN WM. TAYLOR.

On behalf of the readers of the Phrenological Journal I called by appointment at Oakworth House, Yorkshire, and was very cordially received by Sir Isaac in his magnificent library.

I explained that I was interested in his great age and the great activity of his mental faculties.

Sir Isaac Holden expressed himself perfectly willing to give any information that might be of benefit to the public or myself.

Among other things, I was delighted to find Sir Isaac full of mental vigor, at the same time possessing a good share of physical activity also. I found by nature he possesses a mental-motive temperament, or, to be strictly accurate, nearly an equal amount of both temperaments, with a tendency toward biliousness.

He is tough and wiry in constitution (but not particularly strong); this, combined with large force, courage, and Firmness, gives great capacity for severe and prolonged mental exertion, combined with much physical activity.

He possesses a striking personality, being impressive, thorough-going, and determined in character and purpose. Dignity is strong enough to give self-reliance and independence of action, without making him haughty or proud.

Such a man, when convinced that a certain object is attainable, will spare neither time, money, nor strength to accomplish his purpose.

His very large Observation, combined with the fulness at his temples, gives special capacity for making discoveries, also a keen thirst for knowledge, and great ability to acquire it.

He will be fond of gathering facts and minutiæ as to their details; thus few things escape his notice.

His very large development of Form gives a wonderful memory of outlines,

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forms, faces, etc.; this, combined with large Ideality and Constructiveness, gives great capacity to formulate and complete an idea in the mind; so much so that he will be able to see an object in his mind before it has a material form.

This combination of mental powers gives special talent for making inventions, and for improving those things already in existence.

He must have been very quick in observing defects in machinery, and just as ready to seek a remedy or improve upon the same. Further, struggling with a difficulty would give a certain amount of pleasure, rather than pain, to such a nature.

Had Sir Isaac Holden turned his attention to designing and manufacturing, in all probability he would have achieved success in that direction. Order being very large, combined with large calculation, gives mathematical capacity of the highest order; in short, we have before us a truly scientific type of intellect. He works by rule; further, he must have been noted for great method and exactness in most things. Causality being large gives great capacity to reason from cause to effect; this, aided by very large Comparison, endues him with remarkable power of rapid criticism and great quickness in discerning new truths and scientific principles. With these, and other combinations already mentioned, he could have succeeded first-rate, as a physiologist, naturalist, or astronomer.

Unless a man is master of a subject in the presence of Sir Isaac Holden he is very liable to be caught in a strong net of criticism. His large Acquisitiveness has given an inclination to acquire knowledge, to undertake great things, to work very hard, and economize in many ways, and he has succeeded in accumulating wealth and influence. He must have been remarkable in his search for knowledge, as a young man, and even in middle life he must have been an ardent student. Conscientiousness being well developed, gives him a keen sense of justice. If, therefore, he is convinced that a certain cause is a just one, whether in business matters, politics, or religion, he would aid or give practical support; on the other hand, were he convinced that the cause is an unjust one, then he would be equally determined in his opposition



SIR ISAAC HOLDEN.

against it, whether its advocates were his friends or his foes.

His Benevolence being large, it has prevented him from retaining for his own use all that he has amassed; he must have given away many thousands of pounds to various philanthropic objects, etc. It may be truly said of him that he has won distinction by real merit.

Sir Isaac Holden will (all being well) be ninety years of age on May 7, 1897.

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BURNS AND SCOTT COMPARED.

PAPER RECENTLY READ BEFORE THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

By L. F. Piercy.

In spite of the old saying, "Comparisons are odious," we incline to the belief that comparison—when rightly exercised, and as a means to an end—is a most useful and valuable faculty.

Without its aid we could form no just estimate of authors or their works, nor assign them their true place in literature. Lacking this organ (in conjunction with others) we should be unable to discern any more poetry in Milton's "Paradise Lost" than in Dr. Watts's Hymns.

Is it possible to say anything new, or even fresh, about the two authors under discussion? It certainly seems utterly impossible to do so at first sight.

And yet, though biographies, essays and sketches of these noted men have grown and multiplied until their name is legion, most writers, so far as we are aware, have treated of them from the purely literary standpoint, or merely indulged in gossip about their personality and surroundings, without once alluding to that which was at the root of all their thoughts and actions, viz., their phrenological development and the way in which it is manifested in their writings and mode of life generally.

The following quotation from Carlyle's essay on Burns certainly savors of the phrenological axiom that no organ of the mind acts alone. He says:

Poetry, except in such cases as that of Keats (where the whole consists in a weak-eyed, maudlin sensibility, and a certain vague random tunefulness of nature) is no separate faculty, no organ which can be superadded to the rest and disjoined from them; but rather the result of their general harmony and completion."

Again, Prof. Stewart says:

"All the faculties of Burns's mind were, as far as I could judge, equally vigorous. From his conversation I should have pronounced him fitted to excel in whatever walk of life he had chosen to exert his abilities."

This judgment agrees with the delineation of the poets' character given by our late lamented President, Prof. Fowler. He shows how the head must have been developed in every part. Those who read his life and works will inevitably come to this conclusion, too; but, as Mr. Fowler points out, had there been a slightly larger development of the moral brain, he would have had a better balance of mind, and his passions and impulses would have been more under control. Benevolence, being the largest faculty in the moral group, had a controlling influence over all the rest. We have abundant proof of this in his poetry. The intense pathos, sympathy and love towards every living thing which runs through all his works like a golden thread, is as touching as it is beautiful. Laughter and tears commingle in his inimitable songs, like alternating sunshine and rain on an April day. Thus are humor and pathos ever blended in truly poetic souls!

Can anything be more tenderly pathetic than his "Address to a Woodlark"?

O stay, sweet warbling woodlark, stay!
Nor quit for me the trembling spray;
A hapless lover courts thy lay,
Thy soothing, fond complaining.
Again, again that tender part,
That I may catch thy melting art;
For surely that wad touch her heart,
Wha kills me wi' disdaining!

Say, was thy little mate unkind,
And heard thee as the careless wind?
Oh! nocht but love and sorrow joined,
Sic notes o' woe could wauken.
Thou tells o' never-ending care,
O' speechless grief and dark despair.
For pity's sake, sweet bird, nae mair,
Or my poor heart is broken.

Even the mountain daisy turned up by the plough calls forth a lament, and

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the wounded hare moves him to indignation and pity.

The stately simplicity of the "Cotter's Saturday Night" is unrivalled in literature.

Of humorous pieces there is no lack. "Tam O' Shanter" and "The Address to a Field Mouse" may be given as examples.

more venerable, but that of wisely guiding his own life was not given." Thus it was that "the grand unrhymed romance of his earthly existence" came to an untimely end at the early age of thirty-seven.

We reluctantly leave this part of our subject to consider the—to us at least—less interesting character of Sir Walter



ROBERT BURNS.

In a word, Burns took the common things of life and idealized them, lifting them above the commonplace, and clothing everything he touched with new beauty and grace. His truthfulness, sincerity, hatred of hypocrisy and love to all things, animate and inanimate, seem to us to be the cause of his great and lasting popularity. As Carlyle says, "To the ill-starred Burns was given the power of making man's life

Scott. In order to understand him, we must glance at his life, for we gain but a poor insight into his aims and ambitions from his work. And herein lies the great difference between the two men. The one (Scott) saw with the outward eye and described what he saw. The other (Burns) saw with the soul—was a seer in the truest sense of the word.

(To be continued.)

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THE AMERICAN HOME CULTURE SOCIETY.

PLAN FOR ORGANIZATION.

Nathaniel Sands, a pioneer in the agitation for the elevation of the home by means of educated parentage, wrote: "The sacred duties devolving upon parents cannot be properly discharged without special education, any more than medical or other professional knowledge, or a high order of scientific attainments, can be acquired without earnest and persevering study. . . . A time has been reached when knowledge should be organized into power, and modern science and philosophy rendered more potential in the elevation of mankind to much higher plains, moral, intellectual, and physical. . . . Parents should be taught that they are the trustees of their children's lives and highest welfare; that upon them depends whether or not their children shall be endowed with well balanced minds, intellectual strength, good constitutions, well formed, healthy bodies, amiable dispositions, and pure, conscientious natures. . . . To guide civilization into nobler channels, more enlarged conceptions of life, its duties and responsibilities, is a work chiefly resting upon properly educated mothers. . . . The philosopher, the scientist and the teacher, the theologian, the missionary and the reformer, the statesman, the author and the editor have been expanding their efforts in a manner peculiar to each. There has been not only no concurrent action, no harmonious plan, but rather an antagonism." Withal, the effort has been too exclusively in the line of reformation, and comparatively no attention of any consequence to *correct formation*.

In view of the foregoing facts it is evident that if anything of a permanent value is to be accomplished it must be by means of systematic, organized, and far-reaching effort. Organization will accomplish wonderful results where individual effort will fail. It is true that during the last twelve months unusual interest has been awakened on behalf of the culture of the Home; organizations have been started, but in every case the interest has been restricted to certain departments of the Home, and the plans of organization have provided for merely general interest. The recent Congress of Mothers at Washington has stimulated a great deal of interest among the mothers of the country. So far so good. But we are informed that the Congress has no specific plans for the future, no plans for definite organization, and it has simply thrown out the suggestion that whosoever will may come together and form a club. There is to be no widespread system, no unity for strength, no aggregation of interests, no joining together in effort and study. What little arrangements have been made provide simply for slip-shod methods of organization, irregular agitation, and spasmodic enthusiasm.

System and unity are essential to the success of all movements meant to be national, universal. There must be head and parts. There can be no universality without locality, where education of individual mothers is concerned. All successful movements, such as the W. C. T. U., the Y. M. C. A., the Y. P. S. C. E., C. L. S. C., etc., have started as merely local affairs and have spread, by influences going out and other localities taking pattern, and the good of the whole has been assured by consolidation of parts into a unit. Every movement of importance has a central organization and branches near or afar. All are systematized, united, national, and local, and so it must be with the Home Culture movement if it is to be of lasting and widespread usefulness.

With the hope that it may be useful so far as it is suggestive, the following plan is proposed for an organization to elevate the Home by a broad and comprehensive education of parents upon all subjects pertaining to it, such as marriage, parentage, child-culture,

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chemistry and bacteriology, domestic science and art, household art and economy, home amusements, home nursing and hygiene, and public hygiene, etc.

An organization such as is suggested might be known as "The American Home Culture Society." A society composed of earnest, practical, intelligent, and thoroughly interested persons, firmly established and giving assurance of increasing usefulness. The aim should then be to acquire, through subscription, funds sufficient for the rental, purchase, or erection of a suitable building, to be used as a headquarters or institute of home culture. There would naturally be established within such an institute various departments and features, which might, with advantage, be as follows:

An Educational Department, where instruction might be given on the subjects above mentioned. The main purpose of this department should be the preparation of lecturers to go forth and awaken the public interest and conscience, and who could act as supplies for the local circles (of which we will speak further), and to qualify and employ organizers and teachers to instruct private classes in connection with the local circles.

A Parliament, patterned after the ordinary debating or literary societies. Here lectures and addresses could be delivered and opportunity had for the discussion of home problems and the delivery of papers on home topics.

A Library for the collection and preservation of literature on the Home and Family.

A Department of Literature and Publications.—One work of the institute should be to catalogue, distribute, and offer for sale such text and other books, pamphlets, etc., as may be especially suitable for its purposes. Special literature advocating the principles of the movement should be issued from time to time and circulated throughout the country.

A Printed Bulletin should be published, emanating from the Institute or central organization. The local circles could thus be kept in sympathy and in touch with the Institute. Besides performing this office, the Bulletin would be used as the special organ of the movement. It should publish results of discussions and researches at the institute, data of progress, articles on home topics, references in column to such articles in the various current magazines of the day and to standard authors, book reviews, etc.

Local Circles (or branches of the central organization).—In order to spread the influence and usefulness of the movement and to put into practical operation the results of the instruction, investigation, and discussions at the insitute, there seems to be no more practical plan than to encourage and aid the formation of local home culture circles or guilds in each district of the country, or in the various churches, whichever may be found most practical, thus reaching the parents direct.

The foregoing is but a rough sketch of what is suggested. Organization will develop and perfect the plan, and it needs but a few earnest and faithful organizers, who believe in the necessity for such a movement, to launch it forth and eventually make it one of the most important institutions of the day.

Brooklyn, N. Y. J. A. TROPÉ.

Will our readers kindly send us their views on the above practical suggestions?—Ed. P. M.

SCIENCE NOTES.

BRAINS SLEEP IN SECTIONS.

Sir James Crichton Browne, the expert on brain diseases, holds that insomnia is not attended with such disastrous consequences as it is commonly supposed. It is not as dangerous as the solicitude of the sufferer. He suggests that the brains of literary men, who are the most frequent victims, acquire the trick of the heart,

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which takes a doze of a fraction of a second after each beat, and so manages to get six hours' rest in 24. Some brains, in cases of insomnia, sleep in sections, different brain centres going off duty in turn.

THE BRAIN OF AN ANT.

Well may Mr. Darwin speak of the brain of an ant as one of the most wonderful particles of matter in the world. We are apt to think that it is impossible for so minute a piece of matter to possess the necessary complexity required for the discharge of such elaborate functions. The microscope will no doubt show some details in the ant's brain, but these fall hopelessly short of revealing the refinement which the ant's brain must really have. The microscope is not adequate to show us the texture of matter. It has been one of the great discoveries of modern times to enable us to form some numerical estimate of the exquisite delicacy of the fabric which we know as inert matter. Water, or air, or iron, may be divided and subdivided, but the process cannot be carried on indefinitely. There is a well-defined limit. We are able (adds the Astronomer Royal of Ireland) to make some approximation to the number of molecules in a given mass of matter. Sir W. Thomson has estimated that the number of atoms in a cubic inch of air is to be expressed by the number three followed by no fewer than twenty ciphers. The brain of the ant doubtless contains more atoms than an equal volume of air; and even if we suppose them to be the same and if we take the size of an ant's brain to be a little sloke one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, we are able to form some estimate of the number of atoms it must contain. The number is to be expressed by writing down six and following it by eleven ciphers. We can imagine these atoms grouped in so many various ways that even the complexity of the ant's brain may be intelligible when we have so many units to deal with. An illustration will perhaps make the argument clearer. Take a million and a half of little black marks, put them in a certain order, and we have a wondrous result—Darwin's "Descent of Man." This book merely consists of about a million and a half letters, placed one after the other in a certain order. Whatever be the complexity of the ant's brain, it is still hard to believe that it could not be fully described in 400,000 volumes, each as large as Darwin's work. Yet the number of molecules in the ant's brain is at least 400,000 times as great as the number of letters in the memorable volume in question.—"Longman's Magazine."

THE USE AND ARUSE OF THE BRAIN.

In a lecture delivered before the Industrial Educational Association the eminent Dr. William A. Hammond said:

"It is well for us to know that the emotions cause more unhappiness and crime than any other function of the brain. Human beings are governed by their emotions, and it is well that they should be, though it is emotions that wear away the brain. It is the emotions, such as anxiety, fear, sorrow, and love. I consider that eight hours are sufficient for a man to use his brain, because if he exceed that time he becomes nervous and fretful, and an exhausted brain is an irritable brain. You may not feel the evil effects of the stress of brain-work at the time, but you will sooner or later, when it will be too late. The men that work at night with their brains are the ones that expose themselves to danger and death, which will surely come unless the great strain on the mind is lightened.

"Any man who neglects the first warning of a brain or nervous system that is becoming exhausted, overtaxed, or about to break down is not only a fool but a criminal. These signs are not many, but they tell the story of coming dangers only too plainly. Headache, sleeplessness, irritability of temper, neuralgic pains about the head and heart, unrestful sleep, nervous dyspepsia, dull eyes, heaviness of the head and stupid feeling after meals, unreasonable anger, worry about trifles, tingling and numbness in the limbs, cold feet and hands, flushed face and burning ears, palpitation of the heart, and irregular, weak, and unsteady pulse. When you note these symptoms beware; the brain and nerves are about to break down, and it may mean insanity, perhaps death."

PRESSURE AT THE EARTH'S CENTRE.

The philosophers who have figured on the condition of things at the earth's centre give opinions which vary widely. Some think that the earth's interior is composed of white-hot molten matter. Others are of the opinion that the pressure is so great that all substances have been condensed beyond our powers of conception. Dr. Young goes so far as to say that a block of steel ten feet square would be pressed into a block only two feet square if taken 4,000 miles below the earth's surface.

Its no use moving, if you don't know what your move is; you'd better by far keep still.—Charles Dickens.

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THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

THE SCIENTIFIC MEASUREMENT OF CHILDREN.

By Captain Harrison Evans, Professor of Gymnastics.

If it is desirable that the physical development of children should be studied, and that when it is not satisfactory certain changes must be made to render it so, we must have means of testing and measuring their growth, and I believe with yard, tape and scales we can very accurately do this. Very few persons know what height a child should be in relation to its age and weight, nor do they know where to look for the information. A great deal may be learned regarding a child's health by attention to these points, and still more by keeping a record through several years to see that a child is growing proportionately, not standing still or growing too fast; and I am inclined to think that such a record will enable us to judge to what extent lessons are desirable and how the hours of study should be arranged. Parents' guessing as to whether a child is getting thin is often vague and unreliable. I have heard of a mother saying her child was getting so thin when it was found that two pounds more flesh had been gained; nor is judging of height by the shortening of the frock a much better guide. The measurements I recommend, and have used, are the height, without shoes; weight, without clothes; length of arms, stretched out to their fullest extent with back against the wall; the length from the hips to the ground; the circumference of the hips at the widest part; the length of the spine; circumference of the legs; circumference of the shoulders, arms, and hands. The length of the face from root of nose to point of chin; the length of the nose, length of the ear, and the width between the eyes. The cranial measurements I recommend are the circumference of the head just above the ears and over the boniest portion of the frontal bone; the circumference three inches above these points, passing over Causality and Continuity; the measurements of the four areas of the head—the frontal, the coronal, the occipital, from the opening of the ear forward, upward, and backward. These include the intellectual faculties, moral sentiments, and selfish propensities; thus the dolichocephalic, the brachycephalic, and the mesocephalic divisions will be duly examined. I would measure the frontal bone in three ways: (1) across the forehead from the coronal suture on one side to the same suture on the other side; (2) from the zygomatic arch to the great ankeive fontanelles; (3) from the nasal bone to the coronal suture along the medium line. I would recommend the measurement of each of the principal bones, the parietal, the occipital, and temporal, in the same way, so as to ascertain the width, height, and breadth of each. The next physiological point for examination should be the temperamental conditions; under these come the mental, motive, and vital temperaments. The mental temperament includes three sets of organs, the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the special organs of sense and the nerves. Under the motive or muscular temperament come three other sets of organs, the bones, muscles, and ligaments. Under the vital or nutritive temperament come the three classes of organs, lymphatics, blood-vessels, and glands.

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This system of measurements of cranio-topography, if insisted on and persevered with, will enable us to obtain a scientific and psychological basis of the mentally weak or sound.

One of the greatest advantages connected with these measurements of head and body is, that when rightly understood and applied, they enable the parent to educate the mind of the child, and so bring about the best possible result. We have all the elements of the adult in the child which depend for their development upon suitable environment and favorable conditions of growth and expansion; therefore, as with the apple tree full of beautiful blossoms it often depends upon the amount of sunshine how many mature and ripen into fruit, so with the good and bad characteristics in children.

Test of eyesight, sense of smell, sense of sound, and shake of the hand. Let us now examine the height.

A baby at birth measures about nineteen or twenty inches, girls being about half an inch shorter than boys. At three a child is supposed to have reached half its height, and at ten three-quarters. The most rapid growth takes place during the first year of existence, when it exceeds seven inches. The average height of an adult male in the United Kingdom is five feet seven and a half inches, and a female five feet two and a half inches.

Boys continue to be taller than girls up to the age of nearly twelve, but at that age girls pass them in height and take the lead until they are in turn passed by boys at a little over, or about, fourteen, and from that time the boy is the taller. The average increase per annum is about two inches, though this varies; some children increase at the rate of one-half inch only, others at three inches.

Mere guessing does not tell us whether the rate is slow or fast; actual measurement is necessary.

Take, for example, the age of a boy and girl who are six years old:

6 years—	44.00 inches.	42.88 inches.
16 years—	64.31 inches.	61.75 inches.

We can do very little to alter height. If a child is growing fast, nothing can be done to stop it; and if growth takes place slowly, we have little power to increase it. It would certainly be interesting to study this carefully. Weight is one of the most important measurements of children. The weight of the clothes should first be carefully ascertained, or, better still, weigh the child without them. Two boys under ten were weighed, and the weight of one boy's clothes was found to be six pounds and the other seven pounds, and the younger boy's clothes were the heavier of the two.

The average weight for boys over that age is nine pounds. It is better to compare a child with others of the same height than with those of the same age, as weight depends more on height than on age. Take the height of boys aged nine years—forty-one inches; weight, fifty-one pounds; at thirteen years of age—fifty-six inches; weight, seventy-one pounds. The amount of gain in weight varies from four to six pounds in a year.

When the weight is below par, special care should be taken in the matter of food, exercise, and sleep.

Chest girth.—This is measured horizontally around the chest and under the arms while the child counts ten. The way I would suggest is to measure directly after a deep breath and compare it with the flat chest. Take the height with chest measurement:

40 inches.	23.75 inches.
56 inches.	27.25 inches.

Between the ages of ten and fourteen there is a difference of two inches.

Daily practising in deep breathing should be insisted upon.

Span of arms.—As a rule the child's span equals his height; sometimes there is a difference of from three and a half inches shorter to two and a half inches longer.

Length of leg, from hip to sole of foot.—It will be from one to two inches less than half the height of the body.

Measurements of waist and hips.—A boy's hips should measure less than his

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chest, a girl's more. Blindness, according to statistics, is proved to be on the increase among children through neglect in infancy. Children should be obliged to obtain a certificate before going to school, to prove that the condition of their eyes is not such as to endanger the eyes of their school fellows, in the same way as they have to show a certificate of vaccination.

All measurements and tests should be taken two or three times a year.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXERCISES.



FIG. 7.

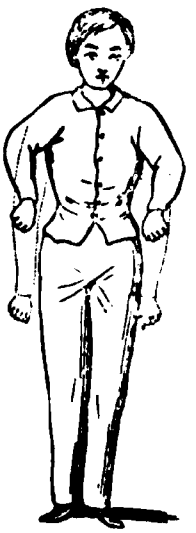


FIG. 8.

THE FLEXOR AND EXTENSOR.

(*Bending and Stretching.*)

This exercise can, as the illustration shows, be done without dumb-bells. If vigorously executed, it should prove of great benefit. A vigorous bending and stretching of the arms from the elbow upward is the first movement. It is performed with closed hands and a stiff tension of the arm muscles. In the descending movement, when the hands have reached the shoulders and the elbows are bent, the latter should be slightly raised and the hands brought down with force to the sides. This movement requires the assistance, more or less, of nearly all the arm muscles. It serves as a part of the system of universal motion, and gives free action to the elbow joint as a remedy against a defective state of the arm muscles, and helps to promote respiration. The arms should not be bent when stretched over the head, but allowed their full length, and stretched to their fullest extent,

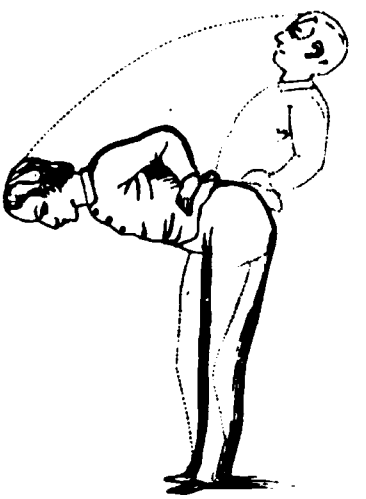


FIG. 9.

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and should be so placed that they nearly touch the head.

FORWARD AND BACKWARD BENDING EXERCISE.

In this exercise it is necessary to stiffen the lower limbs and keep the muscles of the legs rigid. The back is bent forward as far as possible and then to the rear. This movement must be very gently performed until the muscles get well used to their work. The forward motion is produced by the muscles of the fore-part of the abdomen, and the backward one, by the extensor muscles of the back. By this means a very healthful influence is exercised on the organization of the abdomen when sluggish or suffering from constipation, and a beneficial strengthening effect is produced on the lower muscles of the back.

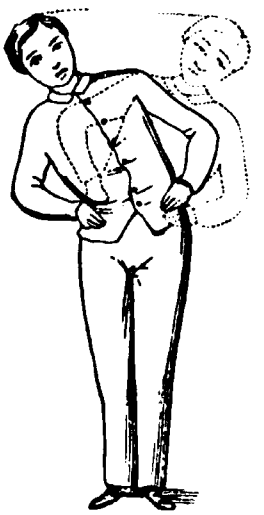


FIG. 10.

A SIDEWARD MOVEMENT OF THE BODY.

All these movements should be taken not more than six (6) times in succession at first, but after considerable practice, say daily for a month, they can be increased about 12, 15 and 20 times in succession.

In this exercise the trunk maintains its upright position, and bends to either side at equal distance. The legs, as in the previous exercise, being immovable, and the back straightened. The lower back-muscles and those of the hips are thereby principally used. By this movement, action, and stretching of the fore-coat of the stomach on the opposite side, takes place, causing the intestines to be moved from one side to the other, or gently kneaded, thus promoting the action of the organs of the trunk, and serves as a preventive against a disabled state of the muscles employed. The shoulders and neck are not moved at all, but are kept as rigid as the lower extremities. Hence, the movement of this exercise is combined to the central, or trunk, muscles.

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

BY MRS. H. WHITNEY, OF NEW JERSEY.

There are as important things behind the throne as any that stand before it. Elegance, style, wealth, jewels, dress and undress, are considered of the first moment, but the real power that makes the machinery work smoothly is too often lost sight of. A throne exists in every "Woman's Kingdom," whether the Queen be of Royal blood or not, and it is just as necessary for her to attend to the power that lies behind her throne as to consider what her spring gowns are to be.

Let us examine them.

KITCHENS.

The subject of kitchens is of immense interest. They should be as perfect in their way as the best drawing-room, and it is not an ideal suggestion that says, the tables should be snowy white and the range clean and brightly polished. The furniture should be plain and strong. Two tables are essential, one a low one covered with zinc, raised on castors so that it can be easily moved about and kept under the other one—the larger one—when not wanted, and be used for paring vegetables, fruit, etc.

THE RANGE.

The range is the most important thing in the kitchen, and much depends upon the proper condition of the flues and the use of the draught, the building of a fire, the use of coal, *how* the work of the day begins. The grate should never be quite full, and the coal not come above the lining of the range.

THE KITCHEN UTENSILS.

These should be washed as carefully as the dining-room articles. Butchers' wooden skewers are better to scrape or clean the pots with than a knife or spoon.

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Hot water should never be allowed to cool in the kettle, as it will rust it. Tin is the most easily rusted, granite next, and then iron.

It is better to wipe out with paper the utensils that fish has been cooked in before being washed.

SINKS.

These should be flushed out twice a day with hot soda water.

Proportions: three quarts of boiling water to a quarter pint of washing soda.

Much of the health of the family depends on the proper care of the kitchen utensils and the sweet condition of the sink and drain pipe.

TO SELECT POULTRY.

To select fresh, the eyes are bright and full and the feet and legs limber. To judge the age of a chicken or fowl, press the finger on the breast-bone at the point toward the tail; if the bone is soft and pliable the chicken is young. Poultry that is dark and slimy is stale and unfit for the table. Turkey legs should be black and smooth, and the breast-bone soft and pliable. The breast of a goose should be plump and white, the feet yellow and flexible. Capons are the greatest delicacies known in the poultry line.

MENU FOR A MAY DINNER.

CLEAR SOUP.—Cook together in a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonsful of flour. Add two cupfuls of chicken broth and simmer five minutes. Put in two cupfuls of thin sweet cream, heat to boiling point and serve.

FISH.—HALIBUT STEAK, À LA DOUGHNUT.—Cut in small pieces, and dip in egg and then in flour, put in boiling fat. Serve a nice brown.

CHICKEN.—Cut in pieces, boil until tender (save the broth for the soup), then fry a light brown and serve with thickened gravy.

ROAST BEEF.—Take seven pounds of good roasting beef, salt it and dash a very little pepper over it, put in pan, cook steadily, avoid too hot an oven or too cool a one. Time according to heat of oven.

POTATOES, TURNIPS, LETTUCE-SALAD.—For the salad, cut in halves some small round lettuces, place on a dish; take some bread fruit and arrange in the centre of each piece of lettuce.

SWEET CORN PUDDING.—Take one pint of scraped sweet corn, half a pint of milk, one egg, pinch of salt, teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter, a large teaspoonful of baking powder. Flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in an earthen dish until stiff.

RICE PUDDING.—Take one quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of rice, four tablespoonfuls of sugar. One scant spoonful of salt. Stir well before baking to dissolve sugar, but do not stir after it is put in the oven. Cover top with a little nutmeg. Bake slowly three hours or more. It should be creamy and be universally liked.

BANANA CREAM.—This is a simple dessert. Peel the fruit and rub it through a coarse sieve, add as much cream as you have fruit and a pinch of salt. To one pint of this mixture put two ounces of powdered sugar. Beat this with a whip until it is light and frothy. Pile the mixture in glasses and sprinkle blanched and powdered almonds over the top. In the centre of each place a candied cherry.

DESSERT.—Bananas. Oranges. White grapes. Strawberries.

COFFEE.

"The Power behind the Throne," at Washington, on March 4th, Inauguration Day, consisted of thirty cooks and over three hundred assistants and waiters.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer (England).

LESSON XI.—METHODS OF HANDLING AND CARRYING THE SICK AND INJURED.

As explained in a previous lesson, the term "ambulance" was originally confined to the picking up and carrying the wounded from the field of battle; now, in its application to civil as well as military life, it has a much more extended signification and object. The name "ambulancer" now applies to all such men and women as have had a training for the work, and have qualified themselves to render "first aid" in all cases of accident and emergency.

The proper handling and carrying the sick and wounded, is a most important part of the ambulancer's work. By improper handling, a simple matter is often changed to a most serious one; as, for instance, a "simple" fracture

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into a "compound" or "complicated" one. In conveying patients from the place where the accident or emergency occurs, various methods can be adopted. First, by lifting and carrying in the arms of one, two, or more persons, and, second, by stretchers or other improvised supports. In many cases, where the distance is short and where there is no serious fracture or injury requiring the patient to be placed in a horizontal position, the first of these is the simplest and most convenient. Two persons, by the locking of hands in a certain manner, may make "two-handed," "three-handed," or "four-handed" seats on which to carry their patients. The "two-handed" seat is made by the bearers facing each other on each side of the patient; they next lock the two hands opposite to each other under the patient's thighs and raise him into a sitting position, with the free hands resting on each other's shoulder as a back support. In this, as in all lifting and carrying by the grasping of hands, the "lion's grip" is the safest and the easiest. The "lion's grip" is made by the right hand of one bearer grasping the wrist of the left hand of the other, and vice versa. In the "three-handed," two hands of one bearer and one of the other are gripped together for the seat, and the one free arm is used as a back support. In the "four-handed," where the patient can place his arms round the bearers' necks for support, the seat is made by the right hand of each bearer grasping the left wrist of the other, knuckles upward, and then by each left hand of the bearers grasping its own right wrist. This forms a kind of square or plaited seat, very firm and secure; it is sometimes called the "queen's chair."

The prepared stretcher, recognized by the St. John Ambulance Association, is known as the "Furley stretcher." It consists of two stout poles about eight feet in length, with the ends rounded and shaped for the hands to grasp; stretched between these is a strong canvas hammock about 20 inches wide and 6 feet long, with one end raised to support the head; under each end of the hammock are hinged stays, fixed securely between the poles. The hinges in the middle of these stays allow the sides to come together, and the hammock to be closed when not in use. The stretcher is supported by four short legs (about 6 inches long), carrying small wheels or castors, to allow of being pushed along the ground or floor when necessary. Sometimes the handle portion projecting beyond the hammock at each end is made telescopic, in order to shorten the stretcher under certain conditions. Adjustable shoulder straps are also provided for the bearers. When these properly constructed stretchers are not available, stretchers may be *improvised* by using any horizontal support of sufficient length and width on which to carry the patient safely and steadily, such as, for instance, a door, a shutter, or planks, forms or chairs bound together, two poles with sack-bags, a blanket, a piece of carpet, or two buttoned-up coats stretched between them. In all cases a rope or strap should be secured round the stretcher and the body of the patient, to prevent him rolling off. In carrying it, care must be take not to jump or roll the stretcher about. The principal weight should rest on the arms of the bearers, with elbows and knees slightly bent to allow for the upward and downward movement of his body not affecting the stretcher. Swinging is largely prevented by the bearers walking in "broken step"; that is, when one is moving the right foot forward the other is moving the left.

"Stretcher drill" forms a most important part of the male ambulancer's training. First, he must practice the best methods of lifting the patient onto and off the stretcher, and to help in accomplishing this object four sets of exercises have been instituted by the St. John ambulance authorities. These exercises are arranged to accommodate the varying numbers of bearers available, and the various conditions under which they have to work. A temporary

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stretcher must be tested before placing a patient on it. Stretchers should not be carried on the bearers' shoulders. In going up-stairs or up a hill, or, in the case of a broken leg, in going down a hill, the head should go first; but in all other cases the feet must be carried foremost.

Stretcher exercise number one is arranged for three bearers, when there is plenty of space for them to work in. In all "first aid" cases—that is, in the case of accidents, etc.—to avoid confusion, one person should take command and claim such help as he needs from the bystanders. His first care should be to place the patient in the safest condition possible by splinting, bandaging, or any other attention he requires. In the meantime, also, information should have been dispatched to a doctor and the friends of the patient, and arrangements made for the appliances necessary for his removal and safe custody. The commander then selects two others from the audience to act as bearers, and numbers them one and two, giving the first number to the taller and stronger man; he then requests them to place the stretcher in a line with the patient's body, with the foot of the stretcher near the head of the patient; he next instructs number one to "fall in" on the patient's right side, and number two on his left side, face to face; the commander, who calls himself number three, falls in on the injured side in a line with the patient's knees, his duty being principally to see to the safety of the patient and help where needed. At the word "ready" the bearers sink down on the knee nearest the feet of the patient, gently push their arms under his shoulders and hips, and grasp hands; at the word "lift," they rise together to their feet, keeping the patient in a horizontal position; at the word "march," they take short side paces on each side the stretcher, till the head of the patient is over the pillow; the command "halt" is then given, and, following this, the order "lower;" the patient is placed gently on the stretcher, and the bearers then stand up. "Fall in" is the order next given, number one going to the head, number two to the foot of the stretcher, both facing the direction in which they are to carry it; number three placing himself on the injured side, and buckling the strap to secure the patient on the stretcher; at the word "ready" the bearers stoop down and grasp the handles, having previously adjusted the shoulder straps, and at the word "lift" they both rise steadily together; the next order is "march; number one, step off with the left foot, number two with the right." This order is to insure the "broken step," so necessary to steady carrying. On reaching the place where the stretcher has to be unloaded, the orders, "halt," "lower," and "unload stretcher" are given. In lifting the patient and carrying him to the place of destination (couch or bed), care must be taken to do it with as little shaking and movement as possible.

(To be Continued.)

CONSCIOUS OR UNCONSCIOUS.

Of all the contentions among psychologists, that in which teachers in their school work have least interest is perhaps the question as to whether or not there is unconscious mental action. The one side contend that psychical and conscious are identical, that there is no ground to suppose that there is psychical activity unless we are sooner or later conscious of it. The other makes a good case on the ground that we often reveal psychical action which was at the time unconscious. One of the stock illustrations is this: I am talking with Mr. A., and am absorbed in the conversation. Mr. B. passes, his form enters the eye, and there is the requisite chemical action and the occipital lobe of the cerebrum receives its proper influence. I was not, however, conscious of it, but a minute or two later, when Mr. A. leaves me, there flashes in my thought the fact that Mr. B. did pass, and I turn and hail him. All this may be very interesting for the psychological specialist, but concerns us little. The facts are unquestioned. When the thought does come to us, we are conscious of it. Whether there would have been psychical action if Mr. A. had continued to monopolize my attention is more interesting than important. We avail ourselves only of conscious psychical activity.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Nelson Sizer.



FIG. 382.—250 CHILDREN, 7 DOGS, AND A CAT.
Loaned by B. M. Stoddard, Agt. Chris. Pub. Ass'n., Dayton, O.

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Fig. 382.—These are pets of households and hearts. The faces and heads reveal to us wonderful possibilities. There is not a homely face in the lot, and some of the faces are very beautiful. Some are very intelligent, and many are more delicate and refined than is desirable. Childhood ought to be ruddy, plump and massive. American children, however, sometimes look like artists and poets at three years of age, and even earlier.

The central head is that of Ruth Stoddard, of Dayton, O., of the mature age of two years and two months. What she does not know she is looking and listening for. Books, pictures, sentiments, hopes and enthusiasms invite her interest, and she will hear the invitation the first time. She will be musical, mechanical, artistical and spiritual. Honesty is one of her cardinal inspirations. Her parents should not foster in her intellectuality or mental enthusiasm, but they should rather cultivate the physical so that it will be able to sustain her mentality, which will blossom broadly and hang over the wall.

The central head, along the top line, has a good face. This child will be a great driver, knows nearly all that can be known and is hunting for the rest. The little fellow with his mouth open, second door to the middle head, sees the fun of life; he will remember everything and will be a great worker. That tall head and face next to Ruth Stoddard will be a factor of power wherever he moves, but it will be mental power. He will be characterized by dignity, integrity, determination and leadership.

A few of the heads in the group are too broad at the top. They have too much sentimentality; but, on the whole, the faces represent health, happiness and power.

The dogs are more unlike than the children are, but they seem to be very much at home with the children just the same.

Let each reader hunt for half a dozen perfect faces. Is the face one removed from the right-hand lower corner the handsomest one in the lot? What about the seventh face from the lower left-hand corner, with the little hooked curl on the forehead? If these heads were located with numbers it would be interesting to comment on them. There is one little laughing beauty, with light hair, second remove from the sober, high-headed child who leans against Ruth Stoddard. She is the happiest in the lot, unless it is the laughing boy at the top. Her mirthfulness is excited enthusiasm, while the boy is laughing for the fun of it. He is healthy and joyous.



FIG. 383.—LOUISE LOWER, AGED TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

Fig. 383.—Louise Lower.—This is an interesting little girl. She has an endowment of life-power, health and the elements of happiness that ought to make her "a thing of beauty" and, therefore, "a joy forever."

She has not much vinegar or lemon juice in her composition. She will seek the peaceable side of affairs. It is seldom that we see better proportions of face and head. The face is fortunately plump and rather broad. It will increase in length as the final teeth come in.

She will be a good scholar, a clear thinker and a good critic, but she will allow her criticism to lean toward the

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side of gentleness and virtue. She will not hunt for a chance to vex and worry people. Her organ of Human Nature qualifies her to understand the character of people. Her Benevolence leads her to be generous and sympathetical. Her Hope points to the future with bright prospects, and her firmness enables her to stand in her lot and place bravely and firmly. Her Conscientiousness leads her to do right because it is right, and she loves the truth because true. She will have Self-esteem enough to take her proper place, and Approbativeness enough to enjoy the approval and the appreciation of others. Her Cautiousness is larger than her Secretiveness, and hence she is more careful and saving than she is reticent and deceptive. I would give her a little larger development of Acquisitiveness, if I could do so.

The ear which comes in sight under her tresses is low down, and hence she has a broad, deep base of brain, and a firm hold on life. She will be a scholar and a thinker rather than a mechanic or business woman.



FIG. 384.—FRED. E. BŒHM.

Fig. 384.—Fred. E. Bœhm.—This boy is two years old. His head measures nineteen inches in circumference, and thirteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, and it is five and a half inches wide through Destructiveness. His eyes are blue, and the hair is light brown.

There are many men who stand five feet, eight inches high, and weigh a hundred and forty pounds, whose heads do not measure more than his does from side to side. He has a large development of Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness and Destructiveness. He will take care of his own affairs and be master of his



FIG. 385.—PAUL H. JONES, OF ROANOKE, VA., AGED FIVE AND A HALF MONTHS.

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own interests. The middle of his forehead looks plump, as if he had a good memory of events and places, and his intellect indicates the tendency to think sharply and clearly. His Cautiousness is large, he is prudent, watchful and careful. His Firmness gives him the tendency to be steadfast and determined. His Conscientiousness is well developed. He will be honest, upright and just. He will be saving, clear-headed, and a money-maker. He will love his friends and especially his pets.

Fig. 385.—Paul H. Jones.—This boy is likely to make a large man with a large head and a generous face. He is not keen and snappy, and he is not as sharp in temper as Fig. 384. He will make a fine scholar and orator. He would make a good mechanic. He will be witty, imaginative, executive, thorough and prudent. He will take good care of his property, of his reputation and of his friends. He would take an extended education, if he had the opportunity of getting it, and he would do well in the pulpit or at the bar.

HOW BLIND CHILDREN SEE.

By Charlotte W. Howe.

No. 4.—Means of Writing.

When the pupil is fully launched upon his regular school-work, he finds himself confronted with the perplexities of reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

One of the first things to learn is reading. The system of raised letters used has already been briefly described.

The pupil of average intelligence soon learns to read as readily with his fingers as a seeing youth, of equal age and ability, learns to read with his eyes.

We early noted some ways in which the delicacy of touch was being developed, and here again we find an active means of such development, for, in order to read, the pupil must be able to distinguish very slight differences and distinguish them rapidly and accurately.

Before he can take up writing he must be perfectly familiar with the signs and characters to be used, for, when done on the slate in the old method, it is quite a complicated process.

Until the invention of the kleidograph by Mr. William B. Wait, all the writing was done in this way; and, as but one point can be made at a time, it is a comparatively slow means of writing, although pupils become quite skilled in the work.

The slate consists primarily of a piece of metal having parallel grooves extending horizontally across it; over this the paper is placed, and above the paper a narrow metal guide, having several rows of square openings or cells. A metal stylus is used to make the points, which are pressed in the corners of the cells and down into the grooves.

The cells keep the letters of regular size, which the grooves keep them in a horizontal straight line.

The writing is done from right to left, and the letters must be reversed so that when the paper is taken up and turned they will be in proper order for reading.

The kleidograph is a long step in advance, and in it the blind have a machine with which they can write in their own points as the sighted person does upon the typewriter, only in the typewriter the striking of one key makes a letter, while with the kleidograph it generally requires the striking of two or more simultaneously. The keys are arranged in three rows, one above the other, and each key makes one point when pressed.

The keys in the upper row are numbered like the upper row of points in the letters 1, 3, 5, 7; the keys in the second row are numbered like the lower row of points in the letters 2, 4, 6, 8; and the third row of keys, called compound keys, is so arranged that each will bring down the key directly above in each of the upper rows, in this way enabling one to make two points by the pressure of one finger. So it happens that the blind are not behind

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their time in this busy world; but, while others have the typewriter, they have the kleidograph, upon which they can write with equal ease and facility; and for this privilege they are greatly indebted to its inventor.

But this is not all. They are daily to come in contact with seeing people and will often wish to write to those who know nothing of their print.

To obviate this difficulty the pupils early begin to learn the use of the typewriter, which is an aid in all their later work and which enables them to try the regents' examinations of the State of New York, and to pass creditably the same as pupils of other schools.

These are not typewriters with raised letters on the keys, or that have been especially adapted to the use of the blind, as many believe, but they are the same Remington typewriters used by seeing people, and the keys are learned relatively, using one row as a base row and learning the position of each letter in that row, and the relative position of all the other letters until the pupil has a mental picture of the keyboard.

As practice increases the fingering becomes easy and more or less automatic. Thus we see they are able to write in characters not only intelligible to themselves but to sighted people as well.

CANDY AND CIGARS.

A father promised his boys if they would *save their pennies* and put them in their banks he would double what they had in a month's time. One day as the father was buying a cigar, his son, who was with him, looked longingly at the candy and then at his papa, and said,

"If we ought to save *our* pennies, and not buy candy, you ought to save *your* money and *not buy cigars.*"

The father thought the boy had the best of the argument, and that boy's papa does not smoke cigars any more. Surely, if it is a good thing to save and to avoid useless expenditure, the saving should not be all done by the boys, the girls, or the women. The men should have their share in saving, and so their share of the blessing. Many a man has smoked up a house, a farm, a home; has smoked himself into poverty and smoked his family out-of-doors, and he still smokes and smokes and smokes, until, when smoke has made him stupid, he needs drink to excite him, and so, between stimulants which excite and narcotics which depress, he drops dead some day, and the doctor calls it "heart failure," or some such respectable name which is used to cover the disgrace of men who have *smoked themselves to death.*"

THE MIND CURE.

There was a boy I knew of,
Whose clothes were made too small,
His jacket always pinched him,
And it did not fit at all.
The sleeves were short and narrow,
And the collar was too tight,
And the buttons didn't suit him,
And the pocket wasn't right.

And so, this foolish fellow,
Because his clothes were small,
Was very cross and sulky,
And he would not grow at all.
For he said, "My jacket pinches,
As everybody knows,
And a boy, in my opinion,
Can't be bigger than his clothes."

There was a little fellow
Who was sick, and pale, and thin;
He had a tiny body,
But a mighty will within;
His head was always aching,
And his back was always weak,
And he had a voice so feeble
You could hardly hear him speak.

"What!" said this little hero,
"I will not have it so;
Because my body pinches,
Shall my spirit never grow?
I will not mind the backache,
And I will not mind my head,
If I can't be big in body,
I'll be big in soul instead."

And so, with cheerful courage,
He chased his pains away,
And all the people saw him
Growing braver day by day,
Till for his tiny body
They did not care a fig,
But everybody loved him,
Because his soul was big.

—Harriott Wight Sherratt.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

EDITORS, PROF. NELSON SIZER, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1897.

OUR SOCIAL TROUBLES.

Dissatisfaction, unrest, complaining everywhere — yes. The times — the doings, politics, trade, etc., etc., are pervaded with these conditions, and are referred to by the dissatisfied, as involving the causes of their unhappiness. The times may be, indeed are, full of great issues; perhaps there never was an era before in the march of the centuries when so many important problems pressed upon public attention. Civilization appears to advance only at the cost of human anxiety. The "classes" and the "masses" are perplexed by results forced upon them by the very developments of an advancing civilization, for a part only, and that but a small part of the community, can live up to the line of progress. The remainder must strive and struggle to be there, and so contribute to disturbing influences that vex and threaten our social integrity.

We are asked occasionally to give the reason for so much dissatisfaction, and to venture a plan for its solution. We should hesitate to enter the arena of discussion where so many economists and doctrinaires are engaged, and whose propositions, however well meant, and however carefully wrought, do not meet with but scanty attention.

In general terms, reference may be made to the differences in organization, mental and temperamental, as a prime causal factor of the troubles society complains of. If certain classes of people, the so-called lower strata of men and women, who must work for their daily bread, and against whom the discriminations of social privilege and opportunity seem to be chronic, were the only dissatisfied and unsettled the matter would be of easy solution, but as one impartially surveys the whole scene of a municipality he finds no class or level of life calm, serene, and continent. In all there is some phase of discontent, some want more or less eagerly entertained; some craving, be it of ambition

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or necessity or caprice that shadows the life, that robs the mind of that degree of harmony and peace that should be its possession. Clem, with his million in the steel walls of the safety-deposit, is fretted by the thought that other men are getting better incomes from their paper bonds than he. Phaedo in his little back room, stitching on the cheap shoe of a poor neighbor, bewails his sorry lot, throwing envious glances streetward as he hears or thinks that he hears the low roll of somebody's brougham, with its high-stepping thoroughbreds. So the poor man looks at the rich man and thinks that were he in Dives's place how contented he would be. While Dives looks over at the poor man, scraping the dirty streets, and thinks how little care yon man of the hoe must have, and how sweet should be his sleep after the day's toil, while he, despite his warehouse and his factory, his fine mansion and many servants, must plan and scheme night and day to keep the machinery of the factory and of the mansion going. Here is a man who is dissatisfied that he cannot afford to eat certain kinds of food; there is another who is discontented because he cannot drink certain liquors that he would like to make free with. Here is a woman who cannot afford to dress according to her fancy, and there is another of the sex who craves travel and amusement, but hasn't the money or opportunity to realize her likings. It matters not after all what one has, he sees other things that he would like to have and becomes discontented on that account. The more he adds to his store of acquisitions the more he wants. So that a quasi reason for dissatisfaction is found in the possession of riches, power, and privilege about as much as in the non-possession of those things. Primarily, the basis of dissatisfaction lies in the individuals that make up the community. Secondarily, the cause is found in the relations of society, in the inharmony of classes, in the misfits of place and duty occupied by men and women, in the lack of adaptation, cooperation and sympathy that is evident in most methods of conducting the enterprises of business life. In both of these categories there is a marked want of attention to the economics of human nature. What man is, and what he can do, receive very little study, despite the paramount importance of such interests.

The physician, who would attempt to prescribe medicine or treatment for an invalid before making a careful examination and ascertaining the nature of the illness and its causes, would deserve our condemnation, for medicine and treatment under such circumstances would be pure guess and charlatanism. But very analogous are the methods as a class that are prescribed for social illnesses that vex and discourage people. A remedy, to be philosophical in principle, should take into account the nature of the case, and that may be determined only by studying the fundamental causes. The troubles of society are due to individual differences of mental constitution; these are causal of wide variation in considering the things of common life, in coloring, thought, motive, and purpose. In so mixed a population as that of the United States it would be as impossible to fix a standard of action, as it would be to establish a plane of moral and intellectual thought and expect all classes and individuals to accept it and live by it.

What, then, is to be done? Must we

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let the condition go by default, with all its instability and its dangers? No; not at all. What then, again? We would have the causes of agitation investigated by men and women who know human nature; from the scientific sides of physiology, phrenology, and economics, and upon their conclusions we would formulate certain principles to guide the law-maker, the officials, the teacher, the parent, the man and woman of social influence in their relations with the world. The civil service, the government, the social policy of a community, once pervaded with these principles, we should expect such conservative, discriminating and humane measures, the practical outcome of which would allay agitation among the classes and take off the sharp and irritating edge of the dissatisfaction and unrest that trouble the masses. D.

BRAIN GROWTH.

It may in general be admitted that the average weight of the brain undergoes a progressive increase to a period somewhere between the twentieth and fortieth year. According to all the tables before us which refer to the same, the greatest average weight for the male brain is that for the middle decennial period, or from thirty to forty years; and this, as M. Broca observes, agrees perfectly with what we know of the continued development of intelligence during the whole of this period. For women the full average size of the brain is perhaps attained within the preceding decade of twenty to thirty years; but the difference between the two sexes in this respect is not great. From forty to fifty years there is a slight diminution in weight, and a greater one between fifty and sixty. After sixty years the rate of decrease is still greater; the process of absorption becomes more and more rapid, and thus in the eighth decade of existence the average weight of the brain is less by more than three ounces (eighty to ninety grammes) than it was in the fourth decade. In the aged, on the average, the weight of the brain decreases *pari passu* with the intelligence. There are many exceptions to this general law, and some, particularly of the more cultivated and learned class, preserve to extreme age all the fulness and vigor of their faculties. The brain of such men, as the late Professor Gratiolet observes, remains in a state of perpetual youth, and loses little or none of the weight which belonged to it in the prime of life.

LAID TO REST.

After going to press last month the sad intelligence came to us that a sweet spirit had been carried to its eternal rest; and the Fowler Institute had been bereft of one of its enthusiastic Associates in the person of Mrs. Coleman.

She was a heroic example of one who, having strong convictions, dared to live them out to the full in her every day life. Hers was a life of constant activity; never had she a moment to waste. Her nervous energy and spirit were greater than her supply of vital strength.

Her span of life was short, but she accomplished more than many who attain a greater age. She was a great enthusiast over Phrenology, and everywhere she went she succeeded in making converts to its usefulness. The subject of

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vegetarianism was a great hobby of hers and she tested it along many of its lines.

Sincerity and nobleness of purpose were truly her watch words.

Mrs. E. L. Massingberd, who died in London a few weeks ago, was one of the pioneers of the woman's movement in England. She was also President of the Pioneer Club in Bruton Street. She was a woman of a great deal of ability, and had the courage of her opinions. One of them was that a business woman should dress according to her business; that is, if she had to be around in the muddy, or even the dusty, streets, she should wear skirts that did not wipe up the sidewalks, and she should not be a thing of frills and flounces. The Pioneer Club, of which she was the president and founder, is very popular with the women of London.

The Temperance Cause has lost an earnest worker and a liberal supporter.

Her character sketch has appeared in the pages of the Phrenological Magazine, to which she subscribed, and a copy always rested on the library table of the Club, as she was an earnest believer in the science. J.

OUR APPROACHING CLASS.

This year of grace, the thirty-second since its incorporation, the American Institute of Phrenology will again open its doors to students. This is the oldest and best-equipped school of Phrenology in the world, and its teachers have had the largest experience in the work. Men in foreign lands, well up in the study, desire to obtain our diploma, and are willing to submit to the most searching and extended examination of their theoretical knowledge on the subject, and to pay twice as much money for the diploma as our charges for tuition, including the diploma, amount to, because they cannot afford the time and the travel necessary to become students.

The Institute was incorporated to give necessary instruction and training to phrenological students and not to sell diplomas; and hence the possession of a diploma of the Institute means study and an opportunity for the best instruction to be had.

Some know much of the philosophy of Phrenology, but they need practical work in examinations, under the most experienced teachers, with the aid of the largest collection of phrenological material to be found.

On the first Tuesday in September of each year our annual class opens. Students should plan to be on hand at the opening, for every day lost during the first month of the session leaves a vacancy like the loss of a front tooth.

Those who desire to obtain costumes, suppose that the keen eyes, the nimble fingers and the fashionable taste of young expertness will serve them best. Most people, however, think that the *old* doctor, or the old navigator, who has seen fifty or sixty years of service, knows a good deal that he did not know when he was younger; and we have the pleasure of offering to such people the ripened experience of Mr. Nelson Sizer, the oldest practical Phrenologist in the world, who has been teaching classes for fifty years, and who has a marvellous memory of all the work he has done, and who freely contributes much that will help beginners from the rich and varied storehouse which time and experience have filled.

It gives us pleasure to state that Dr. Drayton, now almost venerable for his years of service as an Institute teacher, will bring the resources of his cultured mind into requisition for the benefit of the Class.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler, daughter of the late Prof. L. N. Fowler, Lady President of the Fowler Institute, London, and Vice-President of the American Institute of Phrenology, will continue her valuable and much appreciated work as a teacher. The readers of the JOURNAL, however, will hardly need an introduction to its "editors," who unitedly have contributed more than 112 years to phrenological work and are ready to share with the students all that time, study and experience have garnered.

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Other necessary departments of instruction will continue to be managed by competent instructors.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"Official Programme of the Inaugural Ceremonies of Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, and Hon. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, as President and Vice-President of the United States, at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1897." Edited and compiled by Robert S. Fletcher and Fred. W. Evans. Brett Lith. Company, Washington, D. C. A comprehensive account of the recent industries of Mr. McKinley. Much illustrated with views appertaining to the inauguration and otherwise. One notes that the publishers have gone a good way from Washington for material to make the publication. Price, 25 cents.

"Was Moses Mistaken? or, Creation and Evolution," by H. L. Hastings, is a bright dissension of the critics who have pointed out numerous "mistakes" alleged to have been made by Moses in writing of the origin of the universe and of the development of things animate and inanimate upon the earth. He proposes some hard nuts for the skeptics to crack, and is by no means ultra in his reasonings. Published in Boston.

"Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1894-95." Vol. I., containing Part I., pp. 1152. Government Printing Office, Washington.

This volume, by its elaborate array of statistics alone, indicates the great importance of the work that is undertaken by the Government Commissioner. Since Dr. Harris assumed the responsibilities of office he has shown in a very marked way how much there was of function in the department of education. His aim evidently is to place at the disposal of economists and all interested in American education as full statistics as possible related to the systems and methods in use in the States of the Union, the various grades, from primary to post-graduate, being subject to review both in public and private institutions. Not only are our own schools carefully looked into but whatever offers of interest in the educational affairs of foreign countries is submitted to the reader in such digested form as may be convenient. The Commissioner's introduction is specially valuable because it is a conspectus of the world's educational progress. The status of woman in foreign education covers a large space in the volume, and the general trend of opinion is shown to be in favor of woman's higher education.

The closing chapter (XXII.) is a Directory of School Officers, Superintendents, and Principals of the country at large.

"How to Manage Busy Work (or School Occupations). Being suggestions for Desk Work in Language, Number, Earth, People, Things, Self, etc, etc." By Amos M. Kellogg, editor of "The School Journal," and "The Teachers' Institute," etc. Price, 25 cents. C. L. Kellogg & Co., New York.

A practical little manual for the use of the teacher who has a room full of little pupils and who would keep them employed at something that is educative. The exercises include directions and illustrations for the teaching of number values, language, the use of the hands and eyes in drawing, modeling, block-building, chart-making, picture study, etc., etc. Such a text-book evidences modern advancement in teaching methods, and the skill shown by the author in its arrangement evidences a ripe experience in child study which few writers on education may claim.

"Practical Uses of Suggestive Therapeutics." By William Lee Howard, M.D. Reprint from Journal of The American Medical Association.

"Medicine as a Profession." By Louis F. Bishop, A.M., M.D., New York. Reprint.

"Primary and Secondary Pharyngeal Tuberculosis from a Chemical Standpoint." By Walter F. Chappell, M.D. Reprint.

"Chances Found in Unusual Localities." By E. H. Griffin, M.D., New York. Reprint.

"Anti-diphtheritic and Serums. Their Nature, Method of Production, and Application for the Relief of Disease." By C. C. Fife, M.D., New York.

"Zocker" (Shingles). By W. S. Gottheil, M.D., Dermatologist, etc., New York. Reprint.

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"Proctocodmoscopy and its Possibilities. By a New Method." By Thomas Charles Martin, M.D. Reprint.

The above monographs are, each in its line, of service to the medical man. | Dr. Howard's essay is a clear and compact review of the subject mentioned. Dr. Griffin's paper is an urgent plea on evidences of the most positive stamp for legal protection of the innocent against the growing army of immoral harpies that prey upon society.

Of the serum treatment Dr. Fife speaks enthusiastically, but we are not ready to accord it a place of honor in our therapeutics. Dr. Martin describes an ingenious procedure for the treatment of the lower intestinal diseases.

"Phrenology in the Home; or, the Ethics of Family Life," by Jessie A. Fowler. Being No. 34 of the Human Nature Library, published quarterly by Fowler & Wells Co.

The practical applications of phrenology are numerous and varied; but in no field is there more opportunity to apply a knowledge of the subject than in the home, the chief cornerstone of the nation.

This little brochure by Miss Fowler will be appreciated by many.

It will appeal to the masses. Information that will make life smoother, cause fewer frowns and create more happiness should be widely diffused. And the subject of mental science, if studied by many more, would make the domestic circle a charmed one if each would but remember the different peculiarities and developments of the various members of the family and apply the knowledge accordingly.

In this little work some excellent suggestions are offered. She is earnest in her plea that every child has a right to be well born, and she endeavors to show the marvellous effect of heredity and environment on the character.

The one chapter in the pamphlet that is worth more than its price is on the "Scientific Measurement of Children." The suggestions are practical, and are given in a lucid manner. The method of procedure is also contained in the essay, and is sufficiently clear to be understood by any parent. We wish more of this scientific measuring were done. It is very important that a gardener watches the progress and growth of his rare plants with more interest than many parents do the development, mental and physical, of their little ones, the rarest of plants.

The contribution of Miss Fowler on "Phrenology in the Home" will be welcomed by many. There was room for it, people asked for it, and we speak for it a wide sale.

The Fowler & Wells Co. will be pleased to arrange for lectures before literary and scientific societies, Y. M. C. A's. by Professor Nelson Sizer, the veteran phrenologist, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler, the daughter of the late Professor L. N. Fowler.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Uncontrollable Blushing.—D.—This annoying condition is due to the organization of the person, primarily, and to habit secondarily. We should advise consultation with a good phrenologist, especially one who has some knowledge of the medical relations of the nervous system. We think that such a case may be improved by the use of the proper means, these being suggested by the organic mental development, and by such facts as a careful examination of the physical state may obtain.

A Charming Singing Voice.—J.—The primary requisite for vocal capacity is a good larynx and a throat of ample dimensions, and free from any obstructive formations. While culture may impart many features of attractiveness to the singing of one favorably constituted anatomically for such an art, temperament and character have much to do with imparting those shades of expression that delight and draw us. A sympathetic nature, power to adapt oneself to the spirit of the occasion, ability to interpret the composer's motive—these render singing effective. Art may compel admiration, but a genial, kindly nature, a warm humanity that vibrates in the melodious expression will call out more than admiration, will claim the auditor's hearty, affectionate encomiums.

The Oblique Eye.—F. C. B.—The oblique eye when not an indication of racial type, and found in the walks of Western civilization, may be due to the relation of the soft tissues surrounding the eye, and not to an obliquity of the eye socket as in the Chinese and Malay. If this apparent obliquity be natural to the person we should expect to find a nature somewhat unsteady, with excitemental tendencies in which suspicion and mistrust are quite influential. We should look for a want of systematic action

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in the affairs of such an individual, although the cranial organism should be considered as to the influence of spinal faculties.

Buddha.—G. P.—There was such a person in old Hindoo history. He lived about 500 years B. C; was the son of a king, but when thirty years old gave up his royal honors to study philosophy and religion. He finally announced himself as the discoverer of a new creed and practice, cutting loose from the old Brahmanism. He went about teaching his principles and won a great many followers. China and Japan are to-day the principal seats of Buddhism. The modern theosophists appear to accept much of Buddhism.

L. B.—Inwood.—L. I.—Your question relative to the inheritance of the person in question is to be understood by studying pre-natal condition. Your case is a proof that parents could have children considerably superior to themselves if they cared to take as much thought in their production as many do in the breeding of pigeons, dogs, horses, etc., or in the cultivation of orchids and roses. In the case you mention, the mother had (as all mothers ought to have during gestation) before her mind's eye a beautiful conception of a lovely child. This she implanted on the plastic features of her unborn child, and hence there appeared that increase of beauty, delicacy and refinement that you find in the child, which is not noticeable in the parents.

To the question, "Is the will governed by the propensities, or, are the propensities by the will, and to what extent?" is a question which we asked our members and friends to answer, to which reply has been given by "L. C." as follows:

The will—by that is meant the dominating force of the organ of Firmness—influences all the faculties; at least, we take it to be so, and much depends upon the circumstances and environment, as well as the development of the propensities, whether they dominate over the sentiment of firmness.

Everything depends upon which is the more active and ruling power of the mind at the moment when the will and the propensities are called into action. Firmness, as well as Conscientiousness and Causality, work with the other faculties, and can scarcely be separated entities in their action.

Our second question, which we left open for answers, was—"By what sign do you tell if a person's ancestors were long lived?" to which we have received from "A. R." the following:

The length of the lower lobe of the ear, the length of the nose and chin, and indications of wiriness, toughness, and a combination of the motive mental temperament, with good thoracic and abdominal powers, are indications of longevity. Of course, the organ of Vitativeness is another instance of longevity.

B. B. J., Grafton, N. Dak.—You ask concerning the peculiarities of a person who has about twice as much brain forward from the opening of the ear as back of it, in respect to sociability. You further state that the subject is as genial, friendly, and talkative as ever would be expected of a so-called social fellow. Then, again, he is the reverse; becomes reserved, quiet, disinclined to talk, and seemingly wishes to be alone. That he is sometimes humorous even witty, but his frequent attacks of unsociableness are wearisome to himself as well as to others. The question you ask on the above subject—as to whether such unsocial feelings can be overcome by persons of a small back head—we would reply that such a thing is possible. Unsocial people have been converted into social beings by the cultivation and the drawing out of the qualities that go to make up this social and domestic group of faculties. You cannot build a house, however beautiful your architectural designs may be, without some materials to work with, and so with regard to character building—you must apply activity to the faculties from which you wish to get some expression. He has evidently ample intellectual sociability, and even sympathetic regards for others, but he has not the warm, genial, continued force of mind that is generally manifested by the domestic propensities. If he is a married man, his wife should endeavor to suitably call out these powers.

Professor Sizer: The delineation you gave my brother, November 9th, duly received. He is very thankful to you for the very valuable advice. He intends to study medicine. At various times he has been studying out some mode of a flying machine. You hit him alright in every detail. I will some day send you my own picture.

My brother thinks I have given him the greatest present possible for man to give.—A.A.P., M.D., Fraser, Ia.

Dr. Burton Ward, according to the "Medical Age," declares that there "is one infallible symptom indicating whether one is sane or not. Let a person speak ever so rationally and act ever so sedately, if his or her thumbs remain inactive there is no doubt of insanity. Lunatics seldom make use of their thumbs when writing, drawing, or saluting"

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WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

He who comes up to his own idea of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his own mind.—Hazlitt.

LECTURES.

On March 10th Miss Jessie A. Fowler delivered a lecture on "Self-esteem, Its Importance in Life." She dealt with the subject from the time when Gall first made his discoveries of the faculty, which in the commencement was called the Organ of Pride. It seems that a beggar first arrested Dr. Gall's attention to this element of the mind, he being too proud to work. She mentioned the Iroquois and Carib Indians as examples of great pride, and they exhibit a large development of the faculty in the crown of the head. One man thought himself to be a proprietor of large estates and wrote checks for millions of pounds on the public treasury. He also had the organ largely developed. She spoke of the full definition of the faculty, and when touching upon national types and examples, she said the American independence that fought for liberty in the Revolutionary War was not extinguished yet, for Americans were known the world over for their independent spirit, while John Bull had the upper part of the faculty well developed, and showed it in the form of pride, dignity, self respect, and self reliance. She showed many casts, indicating the strong and weak developments of this faculty. That those who have the faculty only averagely developed, generally step behind, and shiver and quake at the least responsibility. She considered it a very important faculty to rightly cultivate, for there is much use in the world for the spirit of holy confidence, which is a different spirit to Combativeness. She told of how Pat, in Belfast, Ireland, had it large, and on one occasion Prof. Huxley arrived in Belfast in the evening to attend the meeting of the British Association, and intended to go direct from the platform to the station, so he jumped on to a jaunting car, and told Pat to drive as fast as he could. Pat took the idea, and started off as fast as he could go. Presently Huxley called out, "Pat, do you know where to go to?" "No, your Honor! But I am going as fast as I can." Men who are endowed with this faculty are like fire-arms which are always loaded—ready for supreme action. It was abused in the case of Napoleon, who was a great genius, though no hero. His pride stood in his way. Alexander complained that there would be no kingdoms left for him to conquer when he heard that his father had won some great battle, or taken some town. The abuse of this faculty, the same as the abuse of each of the other faculties, is a disease, and becomes objectionable to everyone. Hence it needs to be under control. She spoke of the necessity of rightly cultivating its exercise in children, and of giving them a proper amount of responsibility.

On March 17th, Mr. Nelson Sizer gave an exceedingly interesting lecture on "Requirements for industrial success," and explained what faculties were necessary for all the various industries. He mentioned some remarkable cases of how, by diligent care and attention, small faculties had been cultivated, increased and mastered, and success in business had been the result.

On March 31st, Miss Fowler lectured on the various races and nationalities, showing how each differ from the other in physiognomical and phrenological ways.

On April 7th, Dr. Holbrook gave a highly intellectual treat to his audience on "Man, His Constitution, Longevity and His Place in the Scale of Being." He commenced by saying that we are all anthropologists to a certain extent. The phrenologist is interested in the study of the mind and character of man, and the mother in her child; and the young man courting his sweetheart, in the elements of her character, and the young woman, in the attributes of her friend. So that, whatever side we studied anthropology, each seemed important to the student. Man's constitution, he said, differed in three ways. First we had the strong, bony, muscular, tough and vigorous person. Secondly, one of medium constitution, who was not so vigorous or strong, but who might with care, live as long, because he would not be liable to go to so many extremes. Third, there was the weak constitution, with only an average degree of strength and vitality. He said we found the same elements in plant life, and in trees, such as the oak, which was known for its strength; and the linden, that was delicate and weak. In the animal kingdom we find the donkey has four times as much resisting power as the horse. The eagle and the polar bear are also examples of great

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strength and toughness. He then spoke of our pioneer races, and enlarged on what makes a constitution strong, giving the chemical laws, etc. He gave a most concise and valuable amount of evidence on what vital force consisted, and explained what was considered the elements of protoplasm in all seeds, plants, the egg and the grey matter of the brain. He quoted the ideas of Lamark and Wisemann on inheritance, and further the biological and spiritualistic views taken by other writers. Up to 1893, little was known about protoplasm, and in fact, little enough up to our present year. He spoke of the molecular structure, and the differentiation of cell life in different persons, and how the white corpuscles in the consumptives compared with those in the healthy individuals. To attain a long life, one must have a plenty of living matter in the constitution. The ancient idea of the length of life was a hundred years. One writer, he said, considered that the length of life should be five times the length of the growth of the bones. He quoted the Darwinian and Spencerian theory of life, but said they carried their theories to a certain extent, beyond which they could not go. Dr. Evans's theory held that we could make the constitution healthier by the use of certain acids and fluids. Many valuable statistics were given regarding the normal age of man, from the seventeenth century up to the present. He lastly spoke of the animal kingdom, and how the social instincts in them supplied, to a great extent, the lack of the moral instincts which man alone was fully possessed of. In man we have an example of one who has control over his impulses, and to a certain extent, controls his life. Is man only an animal? he asked. Darwin and Spencer, he replied, have no answer to give, but in psychological research we find evidences which anthropologists have not even dared to entertain. The spiritual nature of man makes him, therefore, more than an animal. He predicted that before the present century closed we should see phenomena greater than we had ever yet witnessed.

At the close Miss Fowler, in thanking Dr. Holbrook for his able lecture, pointed out the present researches of some New York medicals on the corpuscles of consumptives and others, and said that she considered the subject that evening had been most completely handled.

THE ART OF BREATHING AND VOCAL CULTURE AS RELATED TO HEALTH.

On Wednesday, March 24, in the lecture room of Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East Twenty-first Street, Rev. Mr. Sandlands, of Northampton, England, gave an interesting talk on the art of breathing and vocal culture as related to health.

He spoke first of the power of the will in determining our physical condition, and proved how people had many times actually "thought" themselves into sickness or health. He mentioned the sympathy existing between the different organs of the body, which worked for good and ill; for, when one function was overworked, other functions would do twice their usual amount of work; and, on the other hand, when one part of the body was ill, other parts would ache in sympathy, and if the trouble was not eradicated, the whole system would become diseased. It was essential, he said, to keep the stomach in a good condition, for when there was any trouble there, it quickly spread to the throat, and thence to the lungs and nose. Methods of treating disease were touched upon, he giving the first place to proper breathing, and valuing cure by medicine last of all. Electricity, he thought, was given greater importance in treating disease than properly belonged to it.

Methods of exercise were explained, and he showed how exercise was beneficial only when the muscles were energized, and thought used with every motion, for as the will was sent along the arm, every fibre responded, increasing strength and vitality.

The art of breathing was explained, showing how we must inhale, retain the breath, and then exhale, so as to use the full power of the lungs, instead of only a part, as is the case in ordinary breathing.

Proper breathing cures colds, cleanses the blood, and sends it galloping through the body, bringing roses to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, and health to the whole system.

PHRENO-SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

There was a good attendance at the entertainment given in the Market hall on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Vancouver Phrenological Society. The chairman, Mayor Templeton, was in his usual happy vein. He mentioned the purpose of the concert and referred to the educational object of the society. After J. A. Tomlinson's able delineation of the temperaments came R. Spice in the Death of Nelson. Miss Peters played in her usual able manner. The blindfold examination by G. W. Payne was an excellent test of Phrenology, which the audience duly appreciated. Our society is increasing in membership, and we have moved to a larger hall in the Free Library Building, Hastings, and a

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very prosperous year is anticipated, under the presidency of Mr. J. Dibden.

F. A. Fariss reports a very successful visit at Simcoe, Mo., where he has examined a large number of the best citizens, and will extend his visit to Neodesha, Kansas.

Mr. A. E. Marple writes from Calcutta, "The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is better than ever."

We were glad to hear from Prof. De Vore. He has given unremitting study to the subject of medicine for the last three years, and we trust that his long time knowledge of and interest in the subject of phrenology will cause him to keep in continual correspondence with us.

EXTRACT FROM "VIRDEN REPORTER," MARCH 19, 1897.

Prof. Wm. Kent delivered his lectures to good audiences at Opera House Monday and Tuesday evenings, and made his talks quite interesting. The first lecture was on Phrenology proper, and the second one was on Temperament, with Abraham Lincoln as a type of the motive temperament. Subjects were examined both evenings and their characters delineated. The first night he was in one case blindfolded, and with Dox Madary as a subject, delineated his character, not knowing who he had in hand. Will has given the subject of Phrenology much study and seems to understand his business.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Make the most of life you may;
Life is short, and weare away.
Anonymous.

The usual monthly meeting of the Fowler Institute was held on March 17th. The chair was taken by R. Sly, Esq., Vice-President, J.P., F.R.G.S. and there was a good attendance of members and friends.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Miss Dexter, F.F.P.I., who was to have read a paper, her place was supplied by Mr. D. I. Elliott, F.F.P.I., who in a clear and concise manner gave some of his thoughts on "Character Reading."

The paper was attentively listened to, and an interesting discussion was raised. Among those who took part were Miss Higgs, Messrs. Burgess, Clarkson, Overall, and Pearce, etc.

After the discussion a stranger from the audience was examined, who at the close testified in a few words to the correctness of the delineation.

By the unanimous vote of the meeting, the secretary was instructed to convey a message of condolence to Mr. G. B. Coleman, in his bereavement; and also a resolution of sympathy with the Fowler family, with respect to Mrs. Piercy's illness, expressing the hope of speedy restoration to her usual health. Two new members were enrolled. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

The Institute will be closed on Tuesday, June 22d, that being a national holiday.

May 20th has been decided for the Annual and May Meeting of the Fowler Institute, when the ordinary business will be transacted and a special attractive programme in the afternoon conference and the evening will be provided. We hope to have a large gathering at both meetings. Fuller particulars will be sent round to members and friends. We trust this day will be reserved among the many May celebrations, as one of the most important to attend.

The February monthly meeting of the Fowler Institute was held on the 10th. There was a good attendance. Mr. W. J. Cook took the chair and Mr. Blackford gave an interesting lecture on "Practical Phrenology." He commenced by raising the question "Is Phrenology a Science?" "Is Phrenology a true Science?" and went on to show that there is no exact science. Spurgheim tells us that "there is a philosophy of Phrenology" which sentiment the lecturer heartily endorsed. He then spoke of the Phrenological Art. The practice of the Art of Phrenology involved a correct estimate of the quality of the organization, an accurate knowledge of the position of the organs, and judgment of the methods of manifestation. The changes in the formation of heads were also noticed. Great interest in the lecture was manifested by the audience. After two delineations of character being given, a note of thanks to the lecturer and chairman brought the meeting to a close.

We have received interesting letters from Miss Maxwell, F.F.P.I., Miss Dexter, F.F.P.I., Mr. R. M. Wellock, A.F.P.I. and from Mr. D. I. Elliott, F.F.P.I., our phrenological representative at the Institute, who is a practical consulting phrenologist, lecturer on mental science, and instructor at the Institute. We hear encouraging reports of increased membership, and of well attended meetings, bespeaking a healthy interest in the subject of phrenology and the Institute.

Mr. Elliott mentions the received gift of three copies of Marcus Arelius to the library, from a friend and member of the London

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Institution. It is often said that one want creates another, and we gratefully acknowledge the thought that prompted the gift. We believe there are many who, if they thought for a moment before throwing away odd books they have finished with, would willingly donate them to a library where many eyes would read and many minds digest their contents.

Mr. Whellock writes to the editor of the JOURNAL as follows: As an enthusiastic reader of the JOURNAL, and student of phrenology, I was very pleased to see that the American Institute of Phrenology contemplate issuing a B. PHR. degree. Allow me here to say that the union of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE AND JOURNAL seems to me a distinct gain to both American and English readers, and that every month I look forward with great interest to its perusal. Wishing the JOURNAL and Institute every success in their great and responsible work.

Miss Dexter says: "By invitation of Miss Maxwell, I have had the pleasure of reading a paper before a young men's club in Brixton; had a very nice, appreciative, and eager audience, gave four examinations afterward, and answered several questions.

A well-known doctor was in the chair, and, without knowing it, I examined one of his sons, and according to the testimony, made some very telling remarks about him.

I often run into the Institute on Saturday morning, and everything seems to be flourishing. Though I have not been able to be at the last two meetings, I hear they have been very good.

ENGLISH FIELD NOTES.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, February 2d, in the Arbitration Room, 63 Chancery Lane. There was a very good attendance, and in the absence of Professor Hubert the chair was taken by Mr. George Cox, the treasurer, who in a genial and kindly manner conducted the business. The chief items were short papers by Messrs. Warren and Wildley. The former gentleman took "Phrenology, its Value," for his subject, and in a well written essay he discoursed on many points of interest in relation to the practical good of phrenology in all the situations of life. Messrs. Crouch, Samuel, and Donovan, in a few remarks congratulated and criticised Mr. Warren's work, and he briefly replied. The second paper was on the "Phrenological Training of Children." In this Mr. Wildley urged that all teaching should be on a phrenological basis, and that as soon as possible every consideration should be given to the peculiarities and characteristics which were observable in the child. After some remarks by a few members, a couple of character readings were given, to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

On March 10th Mr. A. Hubert, delivered a lecture in the Mechanics' Large Hall, Nottingham, on "Human Nature." It was illustrated by some hundred or so portraits of public, local, and other celebrities. In the lecture the functions, use and abuse of the mental faculties were treated upon.

Mr. Ray has been giving a course of lectures at Pickering, the last of which was of an interesting and somewhat novel description, being on "The People of Pickering; Their Faults and Their Virtues."

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Scarborough, are at present giving a series of popular lectures on phrenology and health at the Borough Hall, Stockton, and at Wakefield, with great success.

Mr. Timson has been lecturing at Swadlincote, Derbyshire, at the Market Hall, and has had very successful meetings.

Madame Winterburn, A. F. I., still continues her phrenological work in Leeds, and writes to say that phrenology is gaining ground. Her daughters have been travelling on the Continent and appeared, by special request, to perform before the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania.

TESTIMONY.

To the Editor of "The Cheadle Herald."

Dear Sir: Will you allow me, through the columns of the leading local weekly, to publicly thank Mr. A. H. Coates for his most interesting articles on "Phrenology." Since the commencement I have heard quite a number of people say how extremely interested they have been, the clear and lucid manner in which the subject has been dealt with greatly adding to their pleasure. Certainly there have been one or two who have imagined otherwise, but their effusions have been so weak and puny that we are in no way affected by them. It is true they have called to mind the fable of "The ass and the lion's skin." Passable as long as they are quiet, but the moment they begin to make a noise, the show is given away, and we are obliged to think that a phrenological examination would reveal nothing beyond an "aching void." 'Tis sad, but true. However, I am sure that Mr. Coates's arti-

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cles will not soon be forgotten, and that we shall read with pleasure any contribution from his pen.

I am, yours truly,
READER.

Cheadle, February 25th.

LECTURE AT CLAPHAM.

On Monday the well known phrenologist, Mr. W. J. Cook, delivered his popular lecture on "Love, Courtship and Marriage," at Gilead Hall, which is situated at York Terrace, one minute's walk from Clapham Road Railway station. Mr. W. Jackson, who presided, referred to the value of the lectures given every Monday night in that hall. Mr. Cook, in his lecture, pointed out that a goodly proportion of so-called "love" was mere youthful fancy, and also demonstrated, by a selection of diagrams, the suitability of certain persons for each other; also showed those who were ill adapted for congenial intercourse. An interesting discussion followed, that created a great deal of amusement, and at the close Mr. Cook gave a practical delineation of the character of a gentleman in the audience, who expressed himself as well satisfied with its accuracy. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. On Monday next the subject will be "Sowing and Reaping," the Rev. F. L. Hills, of Brixton, to occupy the chair.—Clapham Observer.

PHRENOLOGY AT CHELMSFORD.

During the week we have had more phrenology at the Assembly Rooms, Cranecourt, and Saturday closes Mr. Harper's stay in Chelmsford. From here he goes to Halstead and Braintree, to be followed by Colchester and Ipswich. There have been some good attendances during the week, especially on Monday, when "Matrimony" was the subject dealt with, the ladies being in strong evidence. "Bumps" have been examined galore. Any wishing to consult the Professor must do so before Sunday, as he leaves the town on Monday morning.—Harwich News.

Professor Herr Cohen gave a lecture (the first of a series) on "Heads and Their Characteristics," in the Imperial Temperance Hall, Cheltenham, on Tuesday evening. The opening part was devoted to comparing palmistry with Phrenology. He denounced palmistry with great vigor. Phrenology, he said, was not fortune telling, but the forecast of what a person might do if he brought into his life the faculties with which he had been endowed, and which he (the lecturer) would point out. He then drew charcoal sketches illustrating the heads of different people who had come under his observation. The concluding portion of the lecture was taken up with examining "patients," who at the close were invited to experience the effect of an electric current from some of the Professor's numerous batteries.—Gloucestershire Echo.

Miss E. Higgs sends us the following report:

"THE MENTALLY FEEBLE CHILD AND HOW TO TRAIN HIM."

The above was the subject of a lecture given by Dr. Fletcher Beach, before the members of the London Branch of the British Child Study Association, of which Miss Fowler is an interested member. Dr. Beach has had considerable experience in dealing with the abnormal type of child, having been connected for some years with the Darenth Asylum.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Character Sketches from Photographs.—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5*s. English*) *for twelve months' subscription to the Phrenological Journal. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 194.—H. Y.—Brooklyn.—The photograph of your little son indicates that he has a fine constitution, but he will need special care and attention to keep up balance between body and mind. He will be full of questions, and will want to know about everything that is going on around him. Cultivate his perceptive faculties and make him examine things for himself. Let him put off going to school two years longer than most children and teach him at home. Give him physical culture training. He will make a first-rate lawyer, doctor, or teacher.

No. 195.—M. G. H.—Ohio.—You have a working organization, but you like to take things easy, and let them slide along with-

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out making a great fuss. You do yourself an injustice sometimes by giving advantages to others which belong to yourself. You lack self-esteem, and must look out for No. 1 more than you do, or marry a wife who will do it for you. You have good perceptive powers, are practical, observing, genial, and quite intuitive. You are generous to a fault.

No. 196.—S. S. S.—Pa.—You are a born teacher, for you have the interest at heart which enables you to entertain, instruct, and govern the young. You could not be happy without some intellectual work to do. You are conscientious, very sympathetic, intuitive, and analytical. You reason from cause to effect, and know almost everything that is going to take place before it comes to pass. You are wiry, and will be able to go through considerable exhaustive work before you will admit that you are tired.

No. 197.—May—N. Y.—You possess a very anxious mind. You carry the burdens of others. You are a "mother in Israel," even if you have had no children of your own. You must let trouble roll off your shoulders like water off a duck's back. You are intensely intellectual, and are deeply interested in literature; are very practical in your arguments, and sincere in your friendships, but must have an equal return of what you give, to be satisfied. You should take the lead in some institution, business-house, or in intellectual labor.

No. 198.—C. S. B.—Neb.—Will do much better in a business for some one else than for himself. Has not enough side-head for great commercial enterprises. If he felt called to the ministry or the bar he would succeed in either profession. He has the narrowest head of your family, but it is proportionately high and full on the top. He has a fine disposition, and will show it to a good advantage if rightly trained. He should have some outdoor work to do whilst he is growing, or else he will outstep his strength.

No. 199.—H. R. B.—Hobart.—We thank you for the photo which you have forwarded to us of the Mayor. We notice it is a good portrait, and represents a fine character. We shall very likely make use of it, as your country has a great interest for us, and we trust you will do what you can to spread Phrenological tidings throughout Tasmania.

No. 200.—A. V. E.—N. J.—You have a keen, intelligent mind, one that is always looking into something new, advanced and progressive. You are liberal in your opinions, and broad in your sympathies. You have not enough crown to your head, and must cultivate more capacity to take responsibilities as they are placed upon you. You are intensely scientific, observing, and practical, and as an engineer, surveyor, teacher, or draftsman you would succeed admirably. You may have too restless a nature to sit long at your desk, especially to draw, but you are certainly artistic, as well as literary, and could become an expert.

No. 201.—R. M. W.—Neb.—This lad has the making of a fine man in him. His head is large in proportion to his weight and years, and if it is properly trained it should serve him in the work of life in a practical manner. He has a highly philanthropical type of head; will want to do good in the world and benefit his fellows. Has the true missionary spirit. He could succeed in a business if he had the intellectual part to do. He could make a fine correspondent, and had better study the languages, especially French and German.

No. 202.—G. P. D.—Pa.—You have a strong character. One that takes intense views of subjects. Are philosophical, thoughtful; inclined to reason things out for yourself. In matters of science, philosophy, and religion you will hold individual views. You appear to have several Irish characteristics, and were you to write or speak you could become quite brilliant and will show oratorical power. You will never be satisfied with what you have done if you live to be one hundred years old. Phrenology should be of great service to you.

No. 203.—J. K.—Durham, England.—This youth is ambitious, independent, determined and conscientious. He has an inquiring mind and a vivid imagination. He has strong feelings of reverence and respect, is sympathetic, and apt to do better for others than for himself. He is very frank and candid; he needs more tact and worldly wisdom; he should learn to breathe deeply and freely through the nostrils. He is adapted for fine mechanical work.

No. 184.—G. W. G.—You possess an active motive temperament, which inclines you to pursue the work that will take you out of doors rather than engage in a sedentary occupation. Your perceptive faculties are well developed; you are keenly alive to what is taking place around you; you are scientific and accurate in your knowledge of men and things, and would make a good detective, an excellent navigator, surveyor, policeman or officer in the army.

No. 191.—You should succeed remarkably well in public speaking and in the

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professional work of the law. Your memory of special events is excellent. You are exceedingly critical, analytical, and capable of comparing evidence with marked success. Your intuition, too, is good, and were you examining any one you would find it easy work to understand their characteristics without any previous knowledge of their characters. If you have an opportunity to study law, by all means grasp it.

No. 188.—C. L., Neb.—The lady possesses a very intense and sensitive mind. She is none too strong for this life's work. She must tone herself up as much as possible. Her mentality saps her strength. The gentleman by her side is very thoughtful, keenly intelligent, intuitive, sympathetic, practical, and an idealist. He is constitutionally stronger than he is organically so, and should take on more vitality if possible.

No. 187.—R. L. H.—We consider the photograph of this gentleman does not do him justice. His head is high and long rather than broad; hence his aspirations are above the average, and he will have to be known to be appreciated. He must cultivate more language so as to make as much of his capabilities as possible. He is quite artistic and ingenious, and should combine these qualities in a business, but leave the finance to some one else.

No. 186.—R. O., Ia.—You are a man of strong opinions; you know what you are about; you are positive in carrying out your work, and not detained by minor interferences. You live in the fore part of your head most of the time; must be quite an expert, very intuitive, exceedingly discriminating, and far-seeing in whatever you undertake to do. You appear to be a man of sound judgment.

No. 1899.—W. N. F., Mich.—The lady's photograph indicates great character and force of mind. She ought to do special work in life, for she is adapted to influence the masses, and will not be content with an ordinary sphere. She could lecture well, entertain company at the White House, be the visiting matron of an institution, could travel with her husband if he were a commissioner, and help him in his public and literary work.

No. 190.—A. T. S., N. Y.—This young lady has a large head for her age. She is capable of much improvement as she grows older. She will want to do her own thinking. It would be well for her to get regular work to do, even if she does not need to earn her own living. Her mind requires occupation. She must avoid allowing her hope to depress or discourage her. She has superior talents which can be turned to good account.

No. 192.—A. F. R., N. Y.—You have the indications of long life. You should enjoy superior health in the journey of life, and hence can engage in that kind of occupation where active service and continual effort are required. You have inherited a good deal of your mentality from your father; are inclined to look things squarely and fairly in the face, and will be very practical and scientific in your work.

No. 170—G. C. J., Va.—You possess a very versatile mind. The greatest difficulty you find is in concentrating your attention to one thing for any great length of time. You are adapted to work that requires versatility of talent, and your intellectual ability favor variety of occupation. You are stimulated by moral principle and philanthropic aims.

T. G. Pembroke.—England.—This gentleman has a favorable development of the Mental Temperament, and has great susceptibility of mind, and exquisiteness of feeling. He is more of a thinker than anything else; he wants to completely grasp a subject, to sift it well out, and know all about it. He shows good judgment and powers of criticism; he has a strong desire to perfect everything, and is dissatisfied with inferior work; he is ambitious, slow in coming to a decision, and should encourage a bold, resistant, self-defending spirit.

T. W. S. Llanymynech.—Wales.—Is quite thorough in all he does, and he can be relied upon to fulfil whatever is required of him. He is ambitious, and shows independence of mind. His photo indicates great constructive ability; he is full of plans, and is well able to systematize and arrange everything he has to do. He is strong in sympathy, and intuitive in judgment. He has considerable firmness and power of mind to apply himself to his work, and will show much taste and refinement in whatever he undertakes.

ALCOHOL DRINKING AND IDIOCY IN CHILDREN.

The relation of alcoholism to inherited defects of mind with predisposition to idiocy and insanity is becoming better understood with our modern methods of studying causes. In France they have been slow to percieve the patho-mental effects of liquor drinking, but now certain of the leading experts are giving valuable testimony. M. Bourneville, chief editor of "Progres Medical," reported at a meeting of hygienists that physicians in the Department of Idiotic and Epileptic Infants' Hos-

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pital of Bicetre, are careful to detect, if possible, the existence of alcoholism in the mother and father, or in the other ancestors of the infants admitted Inquiry is made as to the probable epoch of conception; i. e., if it be possible that the conception occurred at a time when either parent was drunk; or if the mother drank much strong liquor during her pregnancy; or if the parents or guardian have been accustomed to administer wine or other alcoholic liquors to the children more often and in larger quantities than was absolutely necessary.

The following statistics are based upon the examination of one thousand children admitted to our service: Alcoholism was found in the father in 471 cases; in the mother in 84; in both parents in 65; no alcoholism in the ancestry of 209; no information possible in 171. Such data prove the important influence of alcoholism in the production of children that are idiotic, or epileptic, or degenerate. And hence is seen the imperious necessity of adopting energetic measures for preventing the increase of alcoholism. D.

PERSONAL.

A TIMELY OVATION.

Clubwomen to-day are discussing with great pleasure the admirable address delivered recently at the quarterly convocation of the University of Chicago in the Auditorium of that city, by the Countess of Aberdeen.

The lady herself has long been a very prominent personality in educational, philanthropic, and other great movements.

In her philanthropies she is best known by her wonderful work in Ireland. Here she established sewing classes and industrial schools, revived Irish embroideries, Irish lace, and decorated Irish poplin, and Irish art linen, and here, in a few years, she put all of these industries on a prosperous business basis, which gave employment to thousands more, especially in what had been some of the poorest district of the Emerald Isle.

Her work at the Chicago World's Fair will be remembered by all who attended that magnificent function.

Her address in Chicago was on the university and its effect in the home. She treated it with great thoughtfulness, and brought out many curious little points of interest. While Chicago might be proud of its new university and of co-education, it was, nevertheless, no particular novelty in the history of learning.

The university of movement was going on all over the world, and co-education was bringing about a new order of things in Switzerland and Australia, in Scandinavia, New Zealand and Great Britain and Canada.

It is hard to overestimate the good done to the race by the university. These institutions of learning have always been the foci of progress, moral and spiritual, as well as intellectual. In the middle ages they sent out the hundreds and thousands of preachers and physicians, of teachers and lawyers, who did so much to raise Europe from the sea of ignorance, in which it seemed to be sinking. It is doing the same work to-day upon a larger scale. The university of the present time stands immeasurably above that of the past, and where there was one or two in former years there are ten times that number.

The home has reaped benefits from the university, but only a small part of what is yet to come. At the present time the university holds up ideals and appeals to the nobler nature of the student. After graduation the student finds that sordid and practical aims are those preferred in daily life. What is needed is to make the university a little more practical and to idealize home and daily life.

There is no really impracticability between the two tendencies. The modern university has been of the highest benefit, and in at last according woman her liberty and true position.

Thanks to her intellectual training, she is now able to understand the principles underlying and governing society and the state. She now sees a system, a significance and plan, where before she merely saw individual scrambling, aimlessly and without purpose.

Neither man nor woman was born to live alone, and the new education is fitting each to better understand the other. All that is needed to-day is the extension of the university into the home and of the home into the university.

This is the first time a woman has ever acted as the orator for a great university convocation, and it is also the first in which an American university has selected a foreigner as that orator.

The double compliment was appreciated by the large audience, which applauded and even cheered the Countess of Aberdeen from her appearance upon the stage to the close of her scholarly speech.

M. Verne, author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," is nearly seventy. He was born in the City of Nantes and edu-

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cated at Paris for the bar. He has been a playwright, though his dramatic productions are but little known. "Facing the Flag," is his last book for boys. He was about the first of modern novelists to write the story of impossible adventure, which is now so important a literary factor.

Genius does not always pay or earn more than a common living. Recently a Shubert memorial celebration was held in Vienna to honor a man who was born with wonderful musical talent. He, however, lived and died in want, unknown and unappreciated by the people about him, never receiving the encouragement of success, except with his songs, which became popular, but which never lifted him out of poverty or gave him a place in the artistic world. It was not until 1872, forty years after his death, that his genius began to be appreciated. Then a statue of him was erected in Vienna. His songs are incomparable. They have a melody, and in many of them a spiritual exaltation which elevates them above the mannerism of any school.

A University Scholarship Fund is being raised as a memorial to the late Miss Isabella M. S. Tod of Belfast. She was (as many of our readers will remember) that indefatigable worker in various fields of philanthropy, and gave her life for the educational and social advancement of women.

Any contributions sent to the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, the editors will have great pleasure in forwarding to the Honorary Treasurer, Miss Evart Schomberg, Strandtown, Belfast, Ireland.

WIT AND WISDOM.

EVEN EXCHANGE.

"Thank you," said the lady to the man who gave her his seat in the street car.

"You surprise me," replied the man.

"How do you mean?"

"By that 'thank you.'"

She smiled.

"I couldn't have surprised you more than you surprised me by offering me your seat."—Detroit Free Press.

Little Marguerite heard callers talking of a neighbor who had died of apoplexy. That night she was ill from overindulgence in apples. The next day her playmates offered her some, but she shook her head and said, "No, sir-ee, no apples for me, I don't want to die of appleplexy."

THE KIND HE PREFERRED.

"Tommy, you have had all the turkey that is good for you."

"I want some more, mamma."

"Let me give you some angel food, dear."

"All right. Give me another wing."—Chicago Tribune.

An Edinburgh minister preached on Sunday in a country church. At noon the elder heard one old woman say to another, "Hoo liket ye the sermon to-day?"

"Vera weel; but I didna ken till noo thot Sodom and Gomarrah wasna mon and wife."

The elder told the parson, who was so tickled that he told the story at his next dinner party. A simpering young woman commented: "Oh, well, I suppose they ought to have been, if they were not."—Judge.

HIS FUNNY LITTLE WAY.

Clara—"He has such a funny little way of kissing me on the back of the neck."

Maude—"Well, you know he can't see your face from there."—Taggart's Times.

THE LAUGH CURE.

There is a woman in Milpitas the victim of several crushing sorrows, who has a novel cure for despondency, indigestion, insomnia, and kindred ills. It is unpatented. She determined one day to throw off the gloom which was making life a burden in and about her and establish a rule that she should laugh three times a day whether occasion presented or not. She trained herself to laugh heartily at the least provocation, and, without one, would retire to her room and make merry by herself. Now she is in excellent health and buoyant spirits, and her home has become a sunny and delightful abode. Husband, children, neighbours and friends were gradually infected with mirth every day, and now all of them are healthy, happy and wise.—San Francisco Argonaut.

TAUGHT THE TEACHER.

In the biography of Dr. Hawtrey, a famous English schoolmaster, there is a description of his unkempt appearance, with a comment, which has been greatly quoted. It is said that he was scolding for being late at morning lesson some boy, who replied that he had no time to dress. "But I can dress in time," said the doctor. "Yes," replied the boy, "but I wash."

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The "St. Louis and Canadian Photographer" contains a portrait and character sketch of one of America's oldest photographers, W. R. Carpenter of Kansas City. He began by learning the daguerreotype process, and has continued his investigations up to the present day style. J. C. Strauss, and his new studio, are subjects of another article; the latter, by the way, is the largest and handsomest gallery in the world. St Louis.

"Godey's Magazine" for April contains an excellent article on "Woman's Work in Prison Reform." Among others is mentioned Mrs. Johnson of the Sherburne Woman's Prison, Massachusetts. She is a woman of strong character, clear perception, good judgment and pleasant cheery personality, whom to know is to love. Another article is on "Undressed Kids" fully illustrated, in most remarkable positions, by C. M. Mera. "The Bicycle of the Year '97. Facts, Fads and Fancies of Recent Date in the Wheeling World." This article is fully illustrated, and will prove of great practical service to all wheelers, whose number is legion. "The Development of the Reed-Organ," by Rupert Hughes, is another fully illustrated article, and "Beautiful Women," by Caldwell Sherman, adds a particularly interesting quantity of illustrated matter. New York.

Lippincott's Magazine" for April contains "Oyster Planting and Oyster Farming," by Calvin D. Wilson, and explains how the American system has grown up without direct encouragement from the government, and how this modern industry has flourished. "Goethe in Practical Politics," by F. P. Stearns, is an article which deals with credit on a man of great genius. New York.

"Werner's Magazine" contains an article on the study of art as related to mental and social development, by G. L. Raymond. It is a much needed article. "Hints on Singing" by Christine Nilsson, is an article of practical help to singers. "How Roscoe Conkling Became an Orator," by E. Jay Edward, and "The Physical Element in Education," by A. L. Richards of Yale University, are both articles worth perusal. As most people nowadays know how—or think they do—to make a speech, some valuable matter has been condensed into a small space by Milton M. Bitter, in "How to Construct a Speech," and Americans have often taken the palm for their wonderful oratory. New York.

"Good Housekeeping" is full of short pithy articles on practical, useful and everyday matters. No one should be at a loss for hints on cooking, if they have such a magazine before them. It quotes John Thompson's article on "The Training of Children" from this Journal, and we hope it will do a great amount of good in family circles, which we have not been able to reach. Springfield.

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"Pacific Medical Journal"—monthly. Dr. W. F. Southard, now editor, maintains the old standard of usefulness and respectability. San Francisco.

"American Art Journal"—weekly. Music and the music trade are represented by this veteran publication. The critiques and reviews are usually brief but candid and to the point, some of our better music men and women giving their thoughts to its columns. Office, New York.

"Menk's Report"—semi-monthly—A prominent organ of the medical drug trade, independent, and professedly with the judicious and reasonable physician in the antagonism now growing between druggists in general and physicians. A good article on the subject lately—February 15th—is deserving of a general reading equally by those who try to do a doctor's work as well as a druggist's. New York.

"Gaillard's Medical Journal" for March has a good paper on the diastasic reduction of starch in digestion, and a very sensible presentation of facts about weak stomachs and imperfectly acting alimentary organs in the discussion of the paper. Other creditable items appear in the contents. This is one of our older medicos. New York.

"Education" The title itself is a pass word for all intellectual thinkers of 1897, particularly, as child culture has become an art and science. Hence the article on the state of child study and its suggestions to the practical teacher is an article that we all want and should read, digest and carry out. "The Boyhood of Philip Melanchthon" is enlarged upon by Warfield. We are reminded of his 400th anniversary, which took place on February 16, 1897. His life was an inspiration, and he lives to-day as certainly as he did when Luther, Calvin and Knox were stirring up the churches. New York.

"Woman's World" is a particularly captivating Easter number, and contains many choice articles, which deal with woman's work and life. New York.

"The Pacific Health Journal" should be in everyone's home, as the articles on the care of the young should not be missed by any mother, aunt or teacher. Oakland.

"The Home Queen" contains an illustrated article on "The Life of Lucretia Mott." The music is by Rosewig, set to Longfellow's poem "The Snow Flake." "Talks on Hygiene" and "Hints on Fashion" should prove interesting to our fair readers. Philadelphia.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" gives us some interesting details on the "Family of the Daughter of Jenny Lind," which almost make us hear again the latter's sweet voice. The article on "The Woman Who Most Influences Me," is this month by Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., and the woman in question is his sister, who has undertaken wonderful work in Jersey City. New York.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

"I have read with great interest the Annual for 1897. It contains many items of great value to all who are in love with the principles of mental science and social reform.—J. W. Taylor, F.F.I.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (London: L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus) has a greatly improved appearance, owing to the increased number and excellent quality of its illustrations. Those who are interested in phrenology should by no means miss seeing this leading periodical on that subject. It is always well done.—Whitehaven News.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (Fowler & Wells Co.).—This magazine, which is the chief organ in England and America of the phrenological cult, may be said to be a model of what a technical and class mag-

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azine should be. Its contents deal solely with the special matters to which it is devoted, even the articles upon great lawyers and other special subjects all having a bearing on the science of phrenology. Anyone who takes an interest in that subject will find this magazine most useful, while to general readers some of the articles will be found both interesting and helpful.—Walsall Observer.

Those interested in the subject of phrenology, and who believe in character reading from heads, faces, and temperaments, will be glad to hear of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, an American publication, the English edition of which is issued by Messrs. Fowler & Co., Imperial Arcade, London. The price of the serial is sixpence monthly.—Perthshire Courier.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has an interesting chapter on "Englishmen of Note," the first of a series. The series opens with "Our Foremost English Barristers," and includes sketches of Sir Richard Webster, Sir Robert Finlay, Sir Edward Clarke, and Sir Frank Lockwood. In another part of the magazine are notes on George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Of the former it is said that he was characterized for his large conscientiousness, firmness, and veneration. He would have shown these qualities in whatever calling he had been placed. The elements of integrity, rectitude, fidelity, positiveness, and energy were paramount with him. Abraham Lincoln's chief characteristics were a mine of sympathy and tenderness, and in this particular he was different from Washington. The latter was more majestic, reverential, and dignified, whilst Lincoln was tender to a fault—humorous and witty and possessed of large eventuality, comparison, and individuality, and could remember and tell stories in a matchless way. Among the many science and health articles is one on "The service of water to the human body," which everyone with the least regard for a healthful cleanliness ought to read and act upon. Taken in free quantities, water acts as a purifier of the system, flushing, as it were, the animated system of sewage, dissolving out poisonous materials and waste products of the body, which otherwise might be accumulated. Every page of this magazine has its peculiar interest and modicum of instruction.—Grimsby News.

The Phrenological Annual and Register of Phrenological Practitioners (L. N. Fowler, Ludgate Circus) contains a fund of information to students of the system. It is

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the tenth issue, and gives character sketches and photos of several of its "leading lights," together with a series of articles bearing upon the adaptability of phrenology to the placing of men in position most suited to their mental and physical capacities. The number, which is a capital production, closes with a register of practitioners and lecturers on this and the other side of the Atlantic.—Bucks Herald.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

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L. A. Marble.

Allow me here to say that the union of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE and JOURNAL seems to me a distinct gain to both American and English readers, and that every month I look forward with unabated interest to the perusal. Wishing the JOURNAL and Institute every success in their great and responsible work.

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"Human Nature," by Jessie A. Fowler, is excellent. I like her comparison of the combination. She shows many of her father's characteristics as a writer.—H. W. Stratford.

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Of Phrenological Practitioners.

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Prof. NELSON SIZER and
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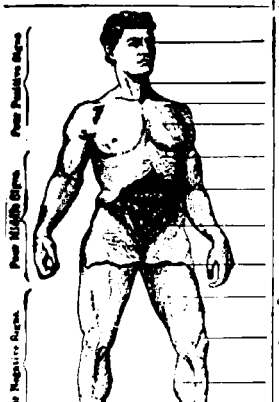
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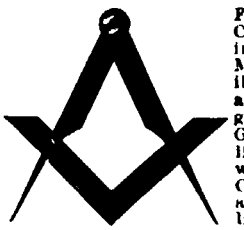
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HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITORS.

No woman in the history of England, from the time of William the Conqueror to the present century, has filled such a remarkable position as the present Queen of England. Not only has her reign been noted because of its length and the important events that have transpired, but the great feature to which we wish now to draw attention is the remarkable personality of the Queen herself, that has helped to mould, develop, organize, and carry out the numerous reforms and improvements which (considering she has a conservative type of mind) she has encouraged to grow up around her. Some may argue these have existed in spite of her; this is not so, for she has thrown her own personality into the work and interest of her country and its people, in a remarkably disinterested manner, and, unlike Queen Elizabeth, she has shown genuine love and sympathy in and for her subjects. She owes much to her remarkable mother, who fostered the practical and useful attributes of her character, and stimulated the love of the beautiful in the arts and sciences. Having great individuality of character to start with, she, as a girl, was early impressed with the responsibility for good that she was called to take, and all through her reign there has been visible that moral rectitude, that regard for equity and justice, which was so lamentably wanting in some of our earlier sovereigns.

Scientifically considered, she has justified the development of her moral brain, which is full and actively represented. Her Conscientiousness is very large, and she has shown its powerful influence over her character by not shirking duties which were distasteful to her, on account of her sovereign position and dignity, but has conscientiously carried out, even in the minutest details, every state demand on her time and attention.

Another characteristic of her moral brain is her distinct and practical development of sympathy. She is, in this respect, "first a woman, afterward a queen." Her innate sympathy makes her greatly what she is—a true woman, possessing less pride of manner than that shown by half of the English Aristocracy. This is not an acquired quality, but an inborn one, which has shone so brightly throughout her reign

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and has gladdened the hearts of so many Highland cottagers.

She has a hopeful, buoyant state of mind, but not a speculative one.

Her Majesty's head is broad anteriorly and laterally, as well as full occipitally. She is energetic, forcible, executive, and full of pluck and resolution. The life of a queen is not all sunshine, so long as the weaknesses of humanity show themselves in statesmen and subjects; but the Queen has surmounted obstacles that less resolute and plucky sovereigns would have succumbed under.

Her social brain appears to be large, judging from all the photos we have seen of the back part of the head.

Domestically speaking, the Queen has been of great value to her country. Through her strong social brain, she has blended the feminine qualities of her nature with the sterner attributes of her state councillors; this has resulted in a fairer judgment for her people than if only one sex and one nature had been called upon to decide momentous questions. If she had had a more masculine type of mind, without the domestic instincts and power to make warm social attachments, her reign would have been bereft of half its sweetness and power. The world being constituted as it is, her success has been largely due to the fact that she has brought a beneficent influence to bear upon all her official duties. She has not only mothered her own family, but, through the combined influence of the social, intellectual, moral and executive qualities, she has, if we may use the word in its broadest sense, "mothered" the English nation wisely and well for sixty years.

Her intellectual faculties show a decided leaning toward the practical side of literature, music, poetry, and art, rather than to the German philosophic type. She must delight in beauty as represented in nature, eloquence as given in fine speaking, melody as produced in the sweetest music, and poetry that represents the grace of prose, and biography that enables her to live over again the lives of heroes and heroines; of adventurers and travellers; of statesmen and persons of note in all countries. She is essentially a history lover. Her Intuition is actively developed, and when she cares to express an opinion, she does so from a mind that is capable of forming a correct idea of persons and things. Her sympathies are so strong that she may be forgiven if she sometimes allows them to influence her Intuition in friendly ways.

She appreciates wit and repartee highly, and in sport or muscular activity, she must in youthful days have been graceful as a dancer and efficient in games requiring skill and dexterity.

In short, she combines remarkable powers of mind, such as executiveness and industry, from her forceful faculties; sympathy and conscientious regard, from her moral attributes; parental affections and social influence, from her domestic propensities, and keen perceptives, logical discernments, from her intellectual sentiment.

We cannot close our tribute to the Queen of England without reference to an historical fact, known to leading characters in both governments, but perhaps not so distinctly known to the masses of the American people.

There was a clamorous desire on the part of the leading politicians of some foreign governments, including England, to acknowledge the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy during the late American war, whereby trade to their advantage could be largely fostered then, and perhaps, by the division of our country, be made perpetual as well as profitable.

The Queen and her Royal Consort opposed the British Government, then in power, and forbade the fratricidal deed. They recognized that these great and powerful English-speaking nations should not war on each other, or secure selfish ends by taking advantage of each other when struggling for existence in adversity; and we will not forget to mention the fact that the labor-

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ing people of England coincided in opinion and spirit with their noble Queen. They willingly endured slack work and poverty for years that Liberty might not be strangled and perish forever on the Western continent.



QUEEN VICTORIA.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In delineating the character of one upon whom every eye rests, it is somewhat difficult to gain public appreciation of the truth of the remarks that one makes from phrenological data; but, notwithstanding some skepticism that still exists, it is our duty, as well as pleasure, to indicate the characteristics of the foremost man in the English aristocracy, and to show what phrenology has to say with regard to his character, by the shape, proportion, outline, height, breadth, and length of his head, as well as the temperamental conditions of his organization.

His Royal Highness has come from a stock that is well favored with regard to vital stamina, and has inherited much from his gifted mother, in constitutional and physical vigor.

Hence, he shows a higher degree of the vital temperament, as compared with the motive, which inclines toward more arterial strength, warmth, ardor, intensity of mind, good digestive power, and capacity to enjoy health and life under all conditions.

He has not the decidedly muscular, strong, or nervous susceptibility which accompany the extremes of the motive and mental temperaments, but has a favorable balance of height and weight to support his mentality.

He is well supplied with the "foundation faculties" at the base of the brain. Hence, the intellectual qualities have a substantial basis for their work. He is a thoroughly social and practical man. He enjoys society highly, and is adapted to a position that requires constant work among the masses, and a mingling of interests of a social nature. Were he cold, reserved and dignified, he could not so readily adapt himself to the many varied positions that he has to fill, or the tasks which daily occupy his time. He is instead known for his geniality and pliability of mind.

The arch of the eye is full and prominent. Hence, nothing escapes his attention or notice that is worthy of his regard.

His practical abilities show themselves in his keen desire for knowledge, and his capacity to acquire information. He is observant and quick to see everything that is taking place around him.

His organ of Language, too, is well developed, as will be noticed by the fulness under the eye. He has excellent ability to converse and entertain others; and his verbal memory to recall names, incidents, places, and facts must be remarkable. This should give him a very pleasing characteristic when meeting with friends or people of note whom he has seen abroad, as personal recollection is always one of the ways to win esteem and favor on all sides.

His sense of order and capacity to organize is strongly represented. Hence, he has method in his work, and appreciates the system that is necessary in carrying out official duties. He is very seldom known to be late where the keeping of the appointment depends on himself and this must aid him considerably in the carrying out of multitudinous duties.

His brow is full and round, and as the head rises from the root of the nose to the highest point on the top-head, it will be noticed that the faculties are very prominent in this region. Therefore, he should show not only good observing powers, but ability to compare, analyze, and discriminate between one subject and another.

He has not so much inclination to philosophize as he has ability to discriminate, dissect, and put things in their right places, and form correct estimates of the value of matters and things. He will leave the abstract thinking for the philosopher, while he will content himself to see a thing in practical working order. He is very intuitive, is quick to take a hint, and sagacious in forming his opinions, and

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knows how to use his knowledge to good account.

On either side of Human Nature, the organ of Agreeableness is distinctly represented, which indicates capacity to adapt himself to various circumstances in a genial way; hence he will know how to put others at ease in his society. He will never appear to a disadvantage, if by a little courtesy, blandness, and affability he can put things right. This is a very necessary faculty for one to possess who is placed in a prominent position.

He is fairly developed in the crown of the head, but none too much so. He has not a "self-satisfied" character, nor is he a man of great dignity. His Approbativeness gives him ambition to excel, and, were he obliged to compete in the ordinary avocations of life, it would serve him in a practical way. He likes to see excellence exhibited in every-



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES.

thing, and nothing short of it would have satisfied him had he been engaged in some professional line of work. One of the strongest characteristics of his moral brain is his sympathy, through which he is easily influenced. Hence, he has made himself popular rather than stately; but, were his Veneration as fully developed as his Benevolence,

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he would have shown great punctiliousness, and deference of character, and would have become less popular and less approachable in a general sense.

The position which he is called to fill is surrounded by great difficulties, and therefore the character of any man who fills it is tried and tested to the utmost. On this account some understanding of what is expected from such a man should be studied before criticisms are offered, for many men if placed in a similar position to that of the Prince would doubtless have acted with less tact, and have found the work more trying than they expected. F.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The probable future Queen of England has a rare sweetness of character that endears her to the hearts of the English people.

She is not strong, physically, in the sense of being robust, but she is wiry, tough and enduring. These qualities enable a person to often live longer than those possessed by one who appears the picture of health. Her versatile mind adapts itself easily to change of work. She combines rare tact and reserve with sympathy for others.

She is not one to talk so much about what she is going to do, but she will prefer to complete her work first and then talk about the pleasure of it afterward.

She has an independent spirit, and when she undertakes anything she will carry it through by her own energies rather than leave it to others to accomplish.

She is particularly modest and retiring, and not one to seek publicity of her own account. Her son, "Prince Eddie," resembled his mother in this respect.

She is simple in her tastes, rather than showy or extravagant in style. She would rather pay a good price for a good, quiet article, than half the price for that which was more effective, yet less durable.

She sets an admirable example for exquisite taste, and, were more to follow her style, there would be less inartistic costumes.

She does not appreciate her own powers sufficiently, but idealizes others.

She is particularly attached to home and country, and is very patriotic.

She puts a special finishing touch upon everything she handles, and impresses her own individuality upon it.

She has large perceptive faculties, which incline her to manifest a distinct interest in what is taking place around her, and in examining work of a practical nature. She probably likes to examine things for herself.

Her head is not broad at the base from ear to ear, as the photograph indicates, and in some portraits the indication of height of head is much more noticeable than in the one before us. She will therefore be more influenced by her sympathetic nature than by her faculties that give severity. She possesses large Form, Size, and Weight, and, with large Ideality, will show a keen sense of the harmonious and the proportion of things; also weight in balancing, in riding, cycling, driving, skating, walking, etc.

She is a fine critic, and when anything has passed her judgment it is about perfect, for she likes the exquisite in form, color, and proportion.

She must be fond of music and the languages, and could excel in either. Her mind is a very sensitive one, and her capacity to suffer and enjoy is apparently of the highest order. Hence she will naturally have more ambition for others than she will show for herself.

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There is not a nobler, sweeter, or tenderer character, or one who calls out more admiration in England, than the Princess of Wales. F.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF YORK.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, indicates a favorable balance of power, both mentally and physically speaking. There are no great extremes which will have to be avoided. There is a better stamina and lease of life than his brother possessed. Hence, in all probability, he will one day sustain himself as King of England.

He inherits much of his father's and grandmother's physique and tendencies of mind. Hence he will become more and more popular as he grows older.

His organization favors a due amount of force and energy, but he has conservative power to hold and not dissipate that energy. He is not inclined to be rash, hasty or impulsive, and he will need to be encouraged rather than held back in undertaking new duties in life. In fact, his mind does not show so much ardor to rush forward into public work, and his modesty of nature will enable him to appreciate the true dignity of work, position, and superiority.

He has large sympathies, which will manifest themselves in various chari-

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table ways, not so much to gather praise to himself, but for genuine interest in the work of others. He possesses a good scientific cast of mind, and is capable of taking a deep interest in the practical affairs of a nation and in naval matters, he is not out of place or unsuited to his task.

His tone of mind is refined, and his temperament, as a whole, indicates a tical nature rather than of a poetic character.

As a soldier he would show considerable pluck and capacity to endure and go through more than ordinary hardships, but he is not one to encourage war simply for the distinction that it may bring, and he would rather give his attention to some other work. He enjoys travelling highly, and can



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF YORK.

quality of texture above the average. He will show versatility of talent, and could suit himself to do many things, and will show taste in that which is artistic and beautiful.

His side-head indicates considerable ingenuity and skill, and joined to his perceptive mind, he will show practical talent in mechanical or ingenious work. He should show appreciation for music, even if not highly versed in the art himself. He is not wanting in capacity to become a fine speaker, and what he had to say would be of a prac-

gain considerable from it, yet he appreciates the surroundings of home.

The general indications of his character are balance of organization and harmony between body and mind, which will probably be manifested in uniformity of character and conduct.

He is self-possessed, cool, and capable of sustaining himself in any position in which he may be placed. He is not so aggressive as the Emperor of Germany, and will favor progress and encourage peace, probably with more force than to conquer worlds. F.

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PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS—No. 12.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

CONVENTIONAL PHYSIOGNOMY.

Differences of facial expression are easy to perceive; anyone with average vision needs not to be directed to note the variations of contour in the geography of persons met on the street. It is not strange, therefore, that so much interest is taken in physiognomical observation, and so ready approval tendered to quasi-scientific readings of this or that type of feature and physical expression. People are much met with who are ready to deny the propositions of the phrenologists with regard to the value of cranial form, while they will accept on the instant views anent the shape of a nose, or the twist of an eyebrow, that have scarcely a rational leg to stand upon. There are going the rounds constantly speculations regarding the significance of certain featural expressions that cannot offer a single scientific principle in their favor. Who has not read and heard a hundred times unkind assertions with respect to cross-eyed people? Is it not common enough for them to be charged with a habit of dishonest representations? Yet why attribute to an unfortunate defect of the eye-muscles an odious, immoral quality? Simply because a man is compelled by a congenital shortening of the right or left muscle of one or both eyes to take an oblique view of things, he is charged with conduct of an oblique character. "Look out for that cross-eyed fellow" was the unkind advice once given us by a friend who learned that we were having a business negotiation with a man who carried on one side of his face a marked strabismic squint. We paid no attention to the advice, however well-intended, and found ourself as well served by the man as we could have expected to be by anyone. How rational to condemn a large class in our community on the score of a deformity! and how cruel! We can almost excuse a person for doing wrong because he finds himself the object of suspicion and distrust on account of a physical defect that came with his birth. How many poor fellows are driven to ways of vice and crime by society that finds occasion to treat them inhumanly because nature failed to endow them with a symmetrical constitution in some feature or organ.

But, speaking of cross-eyes, they are often amenable to surgical treatment, which quite corrects the trouble—what then becomes of the moral defect assumed to be associated with the optical? Can one's character be as readily modified? The cutting of a muscle may straighten a crooked eye; will a crooked character adjust itself coincidently with the direction of vision? We ask the criminologist to explain the muddle that is suggested by the above. Nowadays plastic surgery can accomplish remarkable things in the improvement of featural defects. Noses may be straightened, lenghtened, shortened, bulbous lips may be thinned, wing-like ears may be reduced to reasonable size and graceful form. Does the surgical treatment in such cases exert a disciplinary effect upon the moral habits and expression of the person who submits to the doctor's knife the offensive member of his face or head? If that be the case, what a field for practical philanthropy the doctor has in the community, not only for the moral amelioration of convicted rascals, but for the betterment of the young and old whose delinquencies have not reached that degree of gravity that demands the intereference of the police!

Yes, differences in facial expression are obvious. Take a certain face in front or in profile, and it has its distinctive lines as compared with any other face. We are able to detect specialties of type—the class, education, habit, and even vocation of the individual. The impression of heredity has its place in the cast of form, and over it lies the veil of culture and habit, but

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by no means covering from view the derivatives of race and family. Consider a series of profiles such as those in the illustrations. Nothing exaggerated there; they may have been drawn from a group of people in a concert hall. How different, how emphatic each is as a specimen of physiognomy to the casual observer.

Ah, these differences mean something, says he, and there may be an attempt to guess the nature of the several individualities represented. The uninstructed, unskilled observer will note the peculiarities of nose and mouth and chin, the attitude of the head, the showing of quality and culture, and on these build his conjectures of trait and faculty, and he may be somewhat shrewd in judgment. Of course, the gentleman in the upper left-hand corner looks like a rather solid, practical man of affairs, while the fellow at the right-hand corner is evidently of very coarse texture; just such a party as you see lounging on the docks, or near the entrance of a dram-shop. His nose indicates that plethora that comes from too much familiarity with the beer-mug, and his air of insolent self-assertion bespeaks the man who believes that citizen equality can be maintained by muscle. The gentleman between these two will be credited doubtless with certain elements of education, courtesy, and social position that give him respect. A professional man, very likely. A clean, nicely made up fellow!

Then, of course, the parties in the lower row may receive their share of consideration. He on the left has unmistakable indications of venerable age. Nose, eyes, beard, etc., express it, and we may accord him the conventional peculiarities of the old man. But the next man has a foreign look—a Frenchman or an Italian, doubtless. Nose, chin, mustache, and chin-brush certainly proclaim him of "Continental" origin, as they say in England of people who come from over the Channel. The expression is *sui generis*. We see it in our own cities. The gentlemen who figure in our large orchestras, singers, operatic impresarios, those who give exhibitions of particular lines of art, who teach the languages of Southern Europe, dancing, etc. There's a piquancy in the flavor, so to speak, of the man's attitude. He is bright and clever in certain lines, knows the world, and can approach you in a fashion that is attractive. If he assumes the character of the nobleman who has lost fortune, or been com-



CONVENTIONAL PHYSIOGNOMY.

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pelled by political changes to fly his country, you feel inclined to believe him. There is such an air of distinction about his carriage that the laugh of derision that would indicate your opinion of any other man's assumption of special notice or privilege is suppressed in his regard, and you give him full benefit of any doubt that may arise concerning the improbability of his being really what he appears to be.

The last man you would be likely to put in the great body of business men occupying subordinate places. You do not see in the face or manner evidences of the force, spirit, control that animate men who manage and direct their affairs. There is not strength enough in the nose; the mouth is weak; the head does not rise to a sufficient eminence at the crown, and the general expression has a cautious, uncertain, suspicious cast. It is the manner and form that men carry who have not "succeeded" in life. They have failed to build their Spanish castles, and at middle life pursue a dull routine of service and duty in the employment of other men, whom, perhaps, they regard as inferior in general talent to themselves. Of good intellectual qualities, as a rule, they have failed to get up near the top because of want of resolution and courage to act independently.

In this off-hand style the average observer may remark on certain types of people frequently met with, and be decidedly close in his characterizations, yet be lacking in ability to propound a single scientific principle as the basis of his predications. Some general notions of a more or less conventional nature are entertained by such observers, and their readings of physiognomical expression are in every case referred to them.

SCIENCE NOTES.

SPIDERS AND THEIR WAYS.

We find as marked differences in habits, tastes and characters among spiders as among human beings. Some kinds prefer always living in houses or cellars, not seeming to care for any fresh air or out-of-door exercise. Mr. Jesse tells of two spiders that lived for thirteen years in opposite corners of a drawer which was used for soap and candles. Others delight in making burrows in the earth, in dwelling under stones or behind the loose bark on trees, and others live under water. Many never leave their webs, but patiently wait, hoping some insect will become entangled in the snares they have set. Others dash about and seize upon every luckless insect that crosses their path. The most adventurous of all are those that sail out into the world on one of their own little threads. Darwin tells of encountering thousands of them many leagues from land when he was taking his famous voyage in the "Beagle." He says: "The little aeronaut, as soon as it arrived on board, was very active, running about, sometimes letting itself fall, then reascending the same thread. It could run with facility on the surface of the water."

In the bright autumn weather, if we observe closely, we may sometimes see some of our own small spiders ascend to the tops of trees, fences and other high objects, rise on their toes, turn the spinners upward, throw out a quantity of silk, and sail away. They can be seen plentifully any fine day in October or November, before the cold weather, on Boston Common. They grasp the silken thread with their feet and seem to be enjoying themselves as much as the birds and butterflies.—Margaret W. Leighton, in Appleton's "Popular Science Monthly" for January.

MORALITY AND THE BRAIN.

The Cornell Brain Association, which, as we gather, devotes itself to the study of the effects of education and superior morality on the human brain, appears to be anxious to secure a further supply of material for its interesting researches. An appeal was recently issued on its behalf to educated and moral persons to bequeath their brains to be anatomized by the association. In response to this appeal, eight brains have already been promised by their present owners, to be handed over when the *hospes comesque corporis* has left the house of life untenanted. It would be interesting to know, the "British Medical Journal" points out, how the standard of education and morality is fixed, and whether it is left to everyone who may have a fancy for this curious form of scientific canonization to determine that his brain is a fit and proper subject for the attention of the society.

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THE EDUCATIONAL SERIES, NO. 5.*

MISS MARGARET PICKERING PASCAL, A TWENTIETH CENTURY WOMAN.

The evolution of ideas in the educational world has been so rapid during the last twenty years that the old style of teaching children is not adapted to modern civilization, and when we come in touch with a woman who is fully aware of this fact, we realize that we are in the presence of one who, although not a mother herself, yet has tenderly befriended hundreds of our city children.



MISS PASCAL.

Miss Pascal, although an enthusiastic citizen of New York City, is yet an English lady by birth. Her friends have often expressed surprise at this fact, because of her great enthusiasm in the work of instilling true patriotism among her children. However, as Miss Pascal came to this country in her fifth year, she is practically an American in spirit and interest, though her travels abroad have enriched her experience, broadened her sympathies, and added a charm to her character.

PARENTS.

Miss Pascal's father was of French origin. He died when she was but three years old.

Her mother was of Puritan stock. She was one of the salt of the earth, and possessed in a little body one of the

* The other sketches of the series being, the late Miss Buss, of the North London Collegiate School for girls (Lond.), Miss Maynard, of Westfield College (Lond.), Miss Blackmore, of the Roan School for Girls (Lond.), Miss Conolly of the Aske School for Girls (Lond.). All of which have appeared in the Phrenological Magazine.

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largest and most sympathetic hearts that was ever found. After her husband's death she bravely and confidently undertook to bring her little family to this country to educate them, following the advice of her brother, Mr. Thomas Pickering, who was at that time a resident of this city.

She was known for her pluck, force, energy, perseverance, truthfulness, and honesty of purpose.

She loved that which was true and noble, and was devoted to her family.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The bent of Miss Pascal's mind is decidedly progressive. She has more than her share of executiveness, which she inherited both from father and mother. Her moral and intellectual faculties take the lead, and hence her pluck and indomitable perseverance have an intellectual tendency rather than a selfish or personal one. She is singularly self-forgetful in all her efforts, and has made her school her idol.

Her moral faculties indicate exceptional clearness of insight into moral principles and truths. She is a woman of her word, and cannot deviate in any particular from the beaten track of duty. She is like the light that comes from the east when the sky is blue and the sun is just bursting above the horizon. She has no hesitancy about what she does. When she has once determined on a certain line of work, difficulties are battled with and overcome through her active and forceful faculties in the basilar part of her brain; thus she is not effeminate, but she is reliable and steady in every line of work that she undertakes.

Combativeness, joined to Destructiveness and Conscientiousness, makes her courageous, enterprising, and aggressive, and not afraid of undertaking new lines of work. Hence the idea of instituting patriotic work among the schools was first promulgated by herself, although soon afterward Col. George T. Balch visited her school, and he found the ground ready for the seed which he so much wished to plant—namely, to arouse true patriotism among the masses.

Miss Pascal's sympathies are intensely active, hence she is one among a thousand for her self-sacrificing efforts in showing devotion to the young. She is capable of using all her sympathy, time, and energy in the work in which she is placed, for it is "humanistic," and anything that touches life is of interest to her.

She has breadth of head, which enables her to show ingenuity to originate new ideas and designs. She is not a mere copyist, but she is capable of venturing on original plans and schemes of work. Few are able to do more with as little material as she, for she is an economist, and she knows how to utilize mental capabilities, as well as money and influence. She is just the right kind of a person to set other people to work, for she is so enthusiastic herself that she inspires others with the same wish and desire to be useful and energetic.

Intellectually, she is fond of organizing, and could general an army better than go in the rank and file. This is owing to her large Causality, keen Intuition, strong Independence, and remarkable executive ability.

EARLY PROGRESS.

At an early age Miss Pascal showed a desire to teach. In fact, she wearied her brother companion by her constant importunities for him to "play school"; she, of course, being the teacher, while he remained the pupil. She used to delight in looking up with him obscure places on the map and working out difficult problems, which helped her to make marvellous advance in her studies. It was in 1864 that she first visited Professor Sizer for a phrenological examination, and he told her that she ought to teach school, as she had such excellent ability, and he recognized that she might in that way daguerrotype certain ideas that were forming in her mind.

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About that time a lady friend introduced Miss Pascal to Mr. Eli Trott, who was connected with the Children's Aid Society, and when he knew of her abilities, desired her to accept a position in that society. She consented to do so, and she commenced her work as teacher in one of its schools on Canal Street, in October, 1864; about two years later she was given the control of the Park School, occupying rooms in an old building at the corner of Seventieth Street and Broadway, where now stands the beautiful "Nevada."



PARK SCHOOL.

PARK SCHOOL.

The immediate neighborhood was at that time known by the name of "Shanty Town," as many of the residents were "squatters," who had built their shanty homes there and earned a livelihood from gardens which they cultivated around them, or were venders of fish, vegetables, and fruits which they obtained from the markets.

When Miss Pascal commenced work in that locality her school numbered thirty-five scholars, but she realized that it was a grand field for work, and she, accompanied by the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. John W. Skinner, made a thorough canvass of the district, with the satisfactory result of gathering, inside of three months, 172 children who had never attended school. These crowded the rooms then occupied so much that they removed to the frame building hastily erected for their use in Sixty-eighth Street, just west of Broadway, in January, 1868.

At that time, and for some years after, there was no public school between Fifty-first Street and Eighty-first Street, so that the parents of many children of the better class were glad to avail themselves of the privilege of also sending their children to her.

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Miss Pascal quickly discovered that there was an advantage to be derived from the mixing of these two elements, and she carefully turned it to account, with the result that the poor children learned self-respect by trying to appear as tidy as the better class, if they could not dress as well, and the latter showed a generous spirit to the less fortunate.

There were many boys and young men in the neighborhood who had no other evening recreation save what they found in the corner saloons. To save them from such temptation, Miss Pascal originated evening classes. The first meeting proved most exciting, for the boys had evidently made up their minds to have some "fun," but Miss Pascal proved herself equal to the emergency. She called out a rough boy who was evidently the ringleader of the mischief, and told him she wanted him to help her that evening to get the classes formed. The effect was magical. Instead of causing further trouble, he held them all in check. At the least attempt at disturbance he was heard to say, in a loud whisper, "Say, can't you fellers keep still?" They soon got to work, and became so interested that they became regular attendants of the classes.

Many of them were so eager to learn and made such progress that some of the patrons of the school took great pleasure in visiting it frequently, and bringing their children to see these rough boys at their lessons.

Numerous are the touching incidents that have since come to light in regard to the success of the work that this gifted teacher extended to her uncouth yet appreciative scholars. One will suffice to illustrate my meaning.

Mr. Skinner was accosted in a train one day by a nice-appearing young man, who said: "Perhaps you do not remember me, but I have often seen you at Park School, and I want to tell you that I shall never forget how much I owe to Park School and Miss Pascal. I am now married and have a family, and my home is New Haven, but I always try to see my old teacher when I visit the city."

Such influence over these boys could not but help to make them better citizens, and this was really the beginning of Miss Pascal's great patriotic work, which she pushed forward with great earnestness in 1888, after a winter's visit in England, made to secure a much needed rest, and during which time she realized more than ever what it means to be an American citizen.

She commenced the teaching of patriotic songs, recitations, and flag drills, to the smaller children. They became most enthusiastic, and when, a few months after, the late Colonel George T. Balch visited them, and asked Miss Pascal to help him to introduce patriotic instruction in the schools, she told him, "You have come to the right place; I shall be very glad to work with you," and during the remainder of his life they worked together for the glorious cause of patriotism.

During the eighties, the march of improvement had steadily gone on, in the upper west side of the city, so that the "shanties" had to give way to the stately homes then erected, and public schools were built for the accommodation of the increased population, so that Park School was no longer a necessity.

In the spring of '91 it was given up, and Miss Pascal was asked to organize a school in the beautiful building at 350 East Eighty-eighth Street, which the Misses Rhinelander presented at that time to the Children's Aid Society.

It was with feelings of deep regret that she left the old school-home, "whose shabby walls," she said, "were frescoed with many happy memories." However, as the modern and commodious building offered to her the opportunities of introducing manual training in the curriculum, of which she was a great advocate, she felt that she could do good work in this new field, and took hold with a determination to extend this privilege to as many young people as she could. She thereby gave them an opportunity to learn the trade for which they were best fitted, and

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thus helped them to help themselves, which she considered the best of all charities. One way in which phrenology is of great service in such a "model school," as it is called, is the practical use Miss Pascal is able to put it to in testing her young charges, thus saving considerable time in diagnosing character. She has been very successful in this, and has fitted some to become dressmakers, others as cooks and housekeepers, while some girls have taken up



RHINELANDER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
Erected in 1890 by the Misses Rhinelander.

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art studies, and many of the boys develop great aptitude in carpentry work.

A few evenings ago I had the opportunity of examining the work done by the boys in the carpenter shop, and the work of the girls in the designing-room, and certainly no result could have been more satisfactory or beneficial. The annual exhibit of work accomplished by these classes proves this, and the fact has been recognized by people of distinction who have visited the school at those times. She hopes that she may before long interest someone in her plans to that extent that they may provide scholarships for those of her pupils who show great ability and desire that benefit.



BOYS' MILITARY COMPANY.

MILITARY DRILL FOR BOYS.

Four years ago a military class of boys was instituted under charge of General Kenyon, of the Boys' Brigade. This has proved of benefit to the boys, both in discipline and physical culture, and the influence of their manners and deportment has even extended to the girls.

THE GIRLS CLUB.

Every week the girls have their club meeting, when they improve their time with the study both in literature and music.

They also have a weekly class in physical culture, in which they have made great progress and have done excellent work.

PATRIOTIC WORK.

Patriotic work, which was commenced in Park School, has been carried on with great enthusiasm in the present surroundings, and has been beneficial in many directions, as its rays of light have permeated far and near. Many have visited the school to inquire into the methods of instruction, as they have heard of its great success.

The results of the patriotic work have been endorsed by Mayor Strong, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Theodore Roosevelt, the late Howard Potter, the president and some of the members of the Board of Education, and many others, who have become enthusiastic over it; among these is Captain Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, Ind., who is extending the good work begun by Colonel Balch and Miss Pascal. He has said "that it was the inspiration he received while witnessing the patriotic work at the Rhinelander School which caused him to urge the raising of a flag on every schoolhouse in Indiana," in which effort he has been successful.

One of the means of instructing children in patriotic work at the Rhine-

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lander School is in making flags and giving the same to patriotic societies and people of prominence with whom they have been brought in touch. During March four of these silk flags were made by the girls and mounted upon staffs by the boys, made from a genuine "Lincoln rail," obtained for them by their friend, the Rev. John Lewis Clark. The workmanship of the girls was very exquisite, the stars being of solid embroidery, and the stitches which held the stripes together were so fine that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Chapter of the Patriotic League, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Patria Club. As a proof that the work of patriotism is not a mere farce, the little children are taught to salute the flag every morning, in the words suggested by Colonel Balch, namely:

"We give our heads and our hearts to God and our country! One country, one language, one flag!"

The girls of each year's graduation class make a handsome silk flag, which is used for the salutation during the following year, and in each November



SECOND GRADE CLASS.

once exclaimed of one of them: "Why, the stitches are so fine, we cannot see them." One of these flags was presented to President McKinley, one to ex-President Cleveland, one to Mayor Strong, and one to ex-Mayor Hewitt. The two latter were presented on the occasion of an exhibition of patriotic work before the Alpha Chapter of the Patriotic League, when Mayor Strong, in his address, remarked most enthusiastically that he had never seen patriotism so practically worked out by children as it was being done in the Rhinelander School, the principal of which is a member of the Board of Managers of the Alpha Chapter. Miss Pascal is also president of the Colonel Balch they vote—by ballot—to decide whether they shall salute the flag during the next year, or not. This, and the electing of officers every three months for their Band of Mercy, is helpful in the study of municipal government.

She has been greatly encouraged in her patriotic work by the Lafayette Post, Patria Club, Daughters of the Revolution, and many personal influential friends, who have presented the school with objects of historic interest, such as busts and pictures of notable people, flags, one of the famous liberty bells made from the overflow metal of the new liberty bell, etc., which were so greatly appreciated by the scholars that some of them in turn began to feel

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anxious to do something similar for their school home.

Two boys, the sons of a poor widow, upon the occasion of their graduation last year, presented the school with a plaster bust of Benjamin Franklin, while the scholars of the evening classes presented the school with an engraving of Washington's inaugural address. One excellent work, started several years ago by Miss Pascal, was the decoration of the school-room walls with suitable pictures—some of celebrated people—flags, etc. This idea has since been introduced, fortunately, into many of our grammar schools.

THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

Miss Pascal's work, however, is not limited to her school, for she is at present organizing classes in civic instruction for the Patria Club, Lafayette Post, and other patriotic societies.

President Hubbell, of the Board of Education, and other men of prominence have expressed their willingness to assist in spreading this grand work as much as possible.

A few weeks ago Miss Pascal and a delegation of the scholars accepted the privilege tendered them by Mayor Strong of visiting him at his office in the City Hall. They also called upon Colonel Waring, of the Street Cleaning Department, and afterward visited the Post Office. The object of these visits was to aid these children and their classmates in a further study of civics.

MORAL TRAINING.

Miss Pascal's idea in regard to school-life and moral influence is a subtle one. She has the human side of her work as much at heart as the intellectual side, and hence her idea of keeping the school-room scrupulously clean and of teaching the children to feel that they must appear as the teachers do—always neat and tidy—is a work in the right direction.

If the children are taught such habits at school, they are sure to reproduce them at home. The boys are encouraged to "shine" their boots, and feel more self-respect from doing so.

Street cleaning is also encouraged by the advice never to throw anything on the side pavements that would need to be removed. Thus the moral atmosphere of the children and the moral effect in the development of their characters is daily thought of.

Then, again, there is an eager emulation in doing something for others, and the children become little philanthropists through their "Band of Mercy," their latest honorary members of the same being Mayor Strong and ex-Mayor Hewitt, who are kindly interested in their work. One interesting fact of it, among the five-year-old babies, is the filling of scrap-books, which the little tots themselves take to the children's hospitals and present them to the invalids, while the older scholars collect cancelled stamps for a "shut-in." As a result of a report of the work done by this "Band of Mercy," which appeared recently in "The Daily Sun," a lady was so touched by their efforts that she has promised to send the little ones stamps every week.

The motto chosen for the school by Miss Pascal is, "Labor Omnia Vincit," and this becomes the sentiment of the whole school. It is also the wish of the principal to instil into the minds of the children the importance of working through the stimulus of their work, for the benefit to be derived therefrom, rather than for prizes, which she does not favor.

Where the heart is, there will the work succeed. Therefore, it is unnecessary to explain the reason why Miss Pascal's work has always succeeded. She has had many tempting offers where the surroundings would have been more congenial to her tastes, to superintend other schools, but she has always refused such, when made, feeling that she was called to the special work in which she has now been engaged for so many years. And it is this beautiful, unselfish, and devoted spirit that has animated all her efforts and that has made her beloved by both scholars and teachers under her.

JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

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BURNS AND SCOTT COMPARED.

PAPER RECENTLY READ BEFORE THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

By Louie F. Piercy.

(*Continued from page 219.*)

Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh in the year 1771. His father was a writer to the "Signet," his mother a daughter of Dr. Rutherford, professor of medicine in the Edinburgh University.

Before he reached his second year his right leg became paralyzed, and, as country air was deemed essential for his well-being, he was sent from Edinburgh under the care of a nurse to his paternal grandfather's house, Sandy Knowe, where most of his youth was spent.

His earliest recollections date from this place, and it was here that he first heard the Border stories and imbibed his love for the old Scottish ballads which afterward played so large a part in his poems and stories. He studied first at the High School and afterward at the Edinburgh University.

After spending some years in his father's office he decided to become a barrister, and the traces of the training he received are to be found in many of his works.

That he never cared for the law is shown clearly enough by his own statement. He says: "My profession and I, therefore, came to stand nearly upon the same footing which honest Slender consoled himself with having established with Mistress Anne Page. There was no great love between us at the beginning, and it has pleased Heaven to decrease it on further acquaintance."

His first poem—"The Lay of the Last Minstrel"—was published in 1805, and from that time forward one poem followed another in rapid succession, until in 1814, finding that his popularity as a poet began to wane, he struck out in a new direction by writing his first novel, "Waverley," which was as popular as his poems had formerly been, though at that time its authorship was not suspected. Then followed a list of tales and romances too numerous to mention. Their history, and the vast sums of money obtained for them, are well known to most people.

Then came the failure of his publishers, and his noble attempts to retrieve the ruin in which it involved him, and to pay off the creditors, an attempt which was so successful that he paid off £50,000 before he died, and the rest was realized by the sale of the copyrights of his works after his death. He loved work for its own sake as well as for the emoluments it brought.

When urged to do less, he said: "I foresee distinctly that if I were to be idle I should go mad. In comparison to this, death is no risk to shrink from."

After the publication of "Count Robert of Paris" (which proved to be a failure, as his friends had anticipated) he wrote in his diary: "I often wish I could lie down and sleep without waking," concluding thus: "But I will fight it out if I can."

What indomitable energy and courage!

He died on September 21, 1832, in the sixty-second year of his age, made old before his time by over-anxiety and severe mental labor.

Had he been content to win fame and honor as a writer instead of desiring to become a landed proprietor as well, it might have been better for him in every respect.

With regard to his phrenological development, he certainly had an extraordinary head, and one which has given rise to much controversy. It was remarkably high in Veneration, and as one phrenologist has pointed out, the apex of his head was also the apex of the whole character, the pivot on which everything else turned. That being so, this organ would have a marked influence on all that he wrote, as was indeed

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the case. How he revels in old customs, old ballads, old legends, old ruins, folk-lore—anything, in fact, that bears upon the past. The same authority tells us that his Human Nature was also large, giving him that intuition by means of which he has been able to paint so many lifelike representations of men and things as they were in days gone by, and which gives such a charm to his characters.



SIR WALTER SCOTT.

His was a large brain, though he did not require a large hat. What it lacked in circumference (the brain, not the hat) it made up in height. The whole moral region was well represented, or his immense Veneration might have run away with his judgment. He was the prince of story-tellers. What are his poems, but stories in verse?

Nevertheless, in reading his work, one is struck by the fact that there are very few passages one would care to quote. One may read whole pages of his poetry without finding a line to commit to memory. The deepest needs and emotions of the human heart find no utterance through the medium of his facile pen. How different from Burns! His poems, compared with the more lengthy effusions of Scott, are mere fragments. And yet, how they burn into one's very soul and remain fixed in the mind without apparent ef-

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fort. Scott seems to make up in length what he lacks in depth, whilst in Burns's every lien is terse, vigorous, soulful.

By no stretch of imagination can we ever dream of Sir Walter Scott passing his wife and children, as Burns did, when under the influence of the divine afflatus. Nor can we picture him composing such an ode as "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," when riding over a barren moor in a hurricane, though it is a matter of history that "Bruce's Address at Bannockburn" grew in just such a storm.

No, if Scott collected his materials during the Riddlesdale raids and elsewhere, he must commit them to paper in his study, surrounded by all the impediments of the author's calling.

The points of comparison seem to grow and multiply as we think of them.

Burns, born in a humble and obscure sphere of life, in which he continued to the day of his death, toiling hard for his daily bread, with no time or money to bestow on learning, and with few books to help out the rudimentary education he did receive.

Scott, from his birth, surrounded by comfort and luxury, receiving all the help that school and college could give him, besides enjoying the advantages of travel and cultured society.

The one a man of strong passions, joined to an enthusiastic and impulsive nature which led him into excesses of various kinds; open-handed, generous to a fault. The other, calm, collected, persevering, with a keen eye to the main chance. The one (though greatly beloved by those who knew him) was never fully appreciated until after his death; the other gained name, fame, applause and money on his first appearance as a poet.

The one full of love for mankind and hope for the future of the race; the other profoundly revering the past, and with a perfect passion for all that bore the stamp of antiquity. But why pursue these comparisons further?

Let us study them for ourselves, and learn how to imitate their virtues and shun their weaknesses.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer (England).

LESSON XI.—METHODS OF HANDLING AND CARRYING THE SICK AND INJURED.

(*Continued from page 229.*)

Exercise number two is arranged for four bearers (numbered one, two, three, four), when there is not sufficient space for carrying out exercise number one.

The principal difference in this exercise is that there is not room to place the stretcher in a line with the body; it is therefore placed alongside, with head of stretcher against head of patient. Number four takes the command, and, after all the preparations have been made, as in number one exercise; at the words "fall in" number one places himself at the patient's shoulder on the opposite side to the stretcher, number two near the middle of the body, number three near the patient's feet. At the word "ready" they all fall on the knee nearest the patient's feet, push their hands respectively underneath his shoulders, buttocks, and legs; at the words "ready"

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and "lift" they raise the patient and support him on the knees that are erect, whilst number four places the stretcher underneath the patient and then clasps hands with number two; at the command "lower," the patient is gently placed in position with his head on the pillow or raised end of the stretcher; at the next command, "stand to stretcher," number one goes to the head, number two to the foot, and numbers three and four remain on each side to steady and help with the stretcher, after having buckled the strap to secure the patient. The orders, "ready," "lift," "march," "halt," "lower," "unload stretcher," are then given and carried out as in number one drill.

Number three exercise is used when only three bearers are available, and the conditions with regard to space are the same as in number two. In this exercise the stretcher is placed alongside the patient—head to head, of course; all three bearers then place themselves on the other side of the patient and proceed as in number two, only that in laying him on the stretcher they have to lean forward, and their work is more difficult. Then follow the same commands and processes as before.

Exercise four is for use in mines, and narrow cuttings, where two men only can be engaged. After "first aid" has been given, the stretcher is placed in line with the body, head to feet, or foot of stretcher to head of patient, whichever is most convenient. At the word "ready" from number two, number one stands with his feet under the armpits of the patient, number two with left foot at the right side and kneeling on his right knee between the patient's knees; he then clasps his hands round his legs, whilst number one stoops down and locks his fingers under the patient's shoulders. When both are ready number one gives the order "lift and move forward," they both lift the body sufficiently to clear the stretcher, and then gradually move forward, number one with a foot on either side the stretcher and number two by bending over his left knee and gradually drawing up his right knee. When the patient is placed, the bearers then act in the ordinary manner.

Having found it impossible to provide, in time, suitable diagrams to illustrate splinting and bandaging, and as there would not be space in one lesson to deal with them along with the stretcher drill, splinting and bandaging will be treated on in the July JOURNAL as Lesson XII., and will be illustrated.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

OR BRICKS AND MORTAR.

BY CAPTAIN HARRISON EVANS.

Our present subject is the substantial elements of our constitutions, or the foundation work, which gives solidity and strength, and the binding elements which give beauty and grace. We ought not to consider it a dry subject, though it is the usual thing to say on taking up a bone, "it is only a dry bone." But during the entire progress of the earth's existence there has not been formed a more beautiful or wonderful object than the human frame. Of what are bricks composed? of clay, of course. Now what corresponds to bricks in our human composition? why the bones. Well, and of what are they composed? of a cartilaginous or gristly substance that is flexible and not easily broken. In time the bones receive deposits of lime, phosphorus, and other earthy substances which gradually harden, and at their maturity they are composed of certain proportions of animal and mineral matter. The bones or bricks of the chest contain twelve pairs of ribs; these are joined to the spine. To the breast bone or sternum are attached seven pairs, the next three pairs are attached by cartilage, and the two lowest, not being attached, are called floating ribs. The lower ribs therefore easily lend themselves to compressions which are not felt at first but which seriously interfere with full breathing, digestion, and circulation. The Indians who compress the soft bones of their children's heads into various

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shapes do actually less harm. The compression of the waist as it does not lengthen the trunk, must lessen the capacity of the chest and abdomen, pressing upon and displacing the important organs contained therein.

The other bones of the body are, eight bones of the head, fourteen bones of the face, fifty-four bones of the upper extremities, fifty-two bones of the lower extremities, two collar-bones, two shoulder blades, the twenty-four vertebræ, the coccyx, and sacrum, etc.

The bones are long, short, flat, or irregular, and are surrounded by a membrane, full of blood vessels, called the periosteum. All bones are covered with this membrane, and at the joints we find a strong ligament. It is the chalk, carbonate of lime and the phosphate of lime which make our bones so hard. The phosphate in our bones is similar to the phosphorous used by manufacturers of lucifer matches, in fact match makers go to the bones for it.

There is a difference between bricks and bones in one respect; bricks are solid and bones are not. They would not only be too heavy, but they are constituted to carry marrow, which is a kind of oily fat. Then they also have blood flowing through them, which prevents them from becoming dry. I generally make my pupils learn the muscles that move the different bones they use in exercising; they also learn the names of the bones. When the bones are properly oiled with synovia they move along as easily as possible. We have over two hundred bones or bricks in our wonderful house. Sometiemes they are all unstrung. I have heard people say that every bone in their body ached. Do you think they knew what they were saying? Babies' bones are soft and can bear a little tumbling about, but old peoples' bones are brittle and easily broken. As the bricks are arranged to give the house its shape, so the bones give our body its form; instead of inside furniture, such as chairs and tables, we have muscles, fat, nerves, blood-vessels, etc.

Of what is mortar composed? Of lime, sand, and water, and these have to be well tempered and mixed before ready to use. Now, what corresponds in our mechanism to mortar? The muscles and ligaments that are equally necessary to the movement of our bones, and these muscles are simply bundles of red flesh, composed of a series of small fibres growing together and becoming more compact toward the extremities, by which they are attached to the bone, and terminate in white tendons or cords. The muscles are par excellence the organs of motion. It is by means of them that the brain telegraphs its messages through the nerves in order to effect any desired movement, by causing a contraction of the fibres of which they are composed, and thus drawing the parts to which they are attached toward each other. They present a great variety of forms and are of all lengths, from a quarter of an inch, as in some of the muscles of the larynx, to three feet, as in the sartorius or tailor's muscle, which is used in crossing the legs. The muscles are more under our control than any other part of the body. We have two kinds of muscles, voluntary and involuntary. The greater number are of the voluntary character, being under the control of the will, and are red in color. The involuntary muscles not under our direct control are those which keep the heart in motion and carry on the vital processes while we are asleep as well as while we are awake. There are special exercises for wry necks, round shoulders, weak arms, for broadening the chest, lateral curvature, weak spines, etc.

Growing girls contract crooked backs without knowing it, by sleeping, working, reading, and standing in improper and unnatural positions. We can detect a weakness of the spine by observing the position of the shoulders, hips, and ankles, when sitting or walking, and when there is a stooping forward it is evident that the time has come when some physiological treatment is imperatively necessary.

(To be Continued.)

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MACHINERY AND DIVISION OF LABOR IMPROVE AND CHEAPEN PRODUCTS.

By Nelson Sizer.

On the first day of December, Mr. D. Gillies, of Tintenbar, Richmond River, New South Wales, addressed to me a letter showing that he is a man of excellent principles. He is a phrenologist and a farmer, and he entertains some strong opinions, which he calls reformatory. He especially complains of the non-use of all of a man's faculties. He thinks a man should cultivate his weak faculties and not use the strong one's chiefly or exclusively, simply because he can use them to the best advantage, for the sake of profit, larger achievement, and better pay. He says:

"I believe I am singular in my hostility toward the so-called division of labor. If so, please correct me."

Our friend especially notes the fact that "it requires four men, or, rather, four processes by as many workers, to make the nipple of a Colt's revolver."

Reply: If men and women could have only the things which they themselves could fabricate, from start to finish, they would have but few things, and these would be clumsy and rough. They would have the limitations of barbarous or savage life.

I was born in 1812, and brought up in the State of Massachusetts, and I remember to-day of being old enough to climb up to the top of my mother's loom when she was weaving cotton-cloth, by throwing the shuttle with one hand through the web, and catching it with the other. There was a little cotton-spinning mill in our town, just erected; it did not make cloth, and my mother rode on horseback with a side-saddle and obtained a bundle of the yarn, which was hung to the horn of the saddle as she came home with it. Then she put the skeins of yarn on the "swift," as it was called, and wound the yarn from the skein on spools, and then went through the process of "warping" the yarn, so as to prepare a web of it for the loom; and this work was all done by hand. I do not know whether she could weave four yards a day, but the cloth that she wove would not be considered to-day fit to line a horse-blanket. It was a kind of rough cheese-cloth, only thicker, and it was worth seventy-five cents per yard. Previously flax was raised by the people and made into cloth by hand spinning and weaving. The invention of the cotton-gin had begun to foster and improve cotton manufacture, and women bought the yarn and wove it by hand.

As late as 1823, when I was eleven years old, a man six feet high, who taught our winter school of a hundred pupils (and he was one of the best men in town), worked six summer months for our next-door neighbor, a farmer, from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and received ten dollars a month and his board, and that was the best wages paid to a farm laborer in that town that year. At the same time, a young man eighteen years old, weighing a hundred and fifty pounds, worked on the same farm and received but five dollars a month, but if we were to go into the same place now we would find a man, doing with modern appliances, and he would do double the work, with a tenth part of the drudgery that the other one laboriously contributed, and he would receive forty dollars a month, with which he could buy two or three times as much for a dollar as the man could have bought in 1823.

In 1820, small woollen factories began to be erected in Massachusetts, but they used hand-looms, and spun their yarn on a spinning-jenny, operated by hand, which was considered a marvel. All the farmers in New England raised a few sheep, and some of the wool was carded with a pair of hand-cards by the women, or sent to a carding machine and then spun at home on a wheel turned by hand, a single thread at a time; and that was made into cloth in

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a loom such as my mother wove cotton cloth in. A man, called a clothier, would full the woolen cloth, and color and dress it, and this home-made product clothed the men and boys.

In those times girls employed on a dairy farm would work fourteen hours a day and get seventy-five cents per week. Home-made flannel, enough to make a petticoat, rough and rugged as it was, cost so much that a girl was obliged to labor three or four weeks before she had earned money enough to pay for the cloth. Very full skirts had not yet come. The linen foot-wheel and the great wheel for spinning flax-tow and wool were found in many thrifty households. A girl, eighteen or twenty years old, was proud and praised for being able to spin flax and weave and bleach the linen to make products for her marriage outfit for housekeeping. Linen sheets for summer and wool-flannel sheets and blankets for winter were made by her own hands and laid up in readiness for her new home life.

As late as 1830, women and schoolgirls wore, in Massachusetts, homespun flannel dresses for winter, colored in the cloth by the clothier, red, green, or blue, and so pressed under heated iron plates as to crease the cloth, which would show, when made up, creases similar to those now carefully made and maintained on men's trowsers.

Since I was born the carpenter's nails, such as were used in house-building, were made one at a time, on an anvil, by a blacksmith. The cut-nail of to-day is about seventy-five years old.

All the clothes worn were made by a hand-needle. I was more than thirty-five years old before there was a sewing-machine used. There might have been six clocks—time-keepers in our town, but I remember the time when there were not six carpets in the place, and I have a scar on the little finger of my left hand which I made with the sickle, reaping oats in 1825. They had also, for harvesting, what was called the grain-cradle, a method of mowing down the grain, with a scythe having prongs like stiff fingers, forming a kind of "cradle" to gather in the grain as the scythe was swept around.

Our linen cloth, for table and bed service, and which made the shirts of farmers and mechanics, was made from flax, dressed by hand, and which was then spun and woven by hand. Trowsers and vests for summer wear were also made of that.

There was then no machinery to aid in making shoes, and a man would sit, making shoes, year after year, from the time he was fourteen years old until he was seventy; and if that was not narrowing down a man's existence, I would like to know what would do it. He had to work hard to earn seventy-five cents per day, and often had to receive his pay in cord-wood and potatoes.

They then had no hooks and eyes for clothing, and it was necessary to pin the back of a gown, an infant's clothing, and men's shirt collars, although later on they used buttons.

Hooks and eyes, as well as pins and needles, are now made by machinery, invented since 1840, and a girl fifteen years old can attend a hook-and-eye machine that will make as many hooks and eyes in one day as she, her children, and her grandchildren would need in all their lives, and, instead of earning fifty cents a week, she will earn a dollar per day.

Since I was a man much of the best paper was made by hand, a sheet at a time, dipped up from the pulp-vat on a sieve, deftly shaken, and then laid upon woollen cloth-felts and pressed. Latterly it is made by automatic machinery in continuous length.

In former days, where a district would have a hundred pupils at school, there probably were not ten newspapers in the whole district, and they were weekly, and very weak at that.

India-rubber has been brought into unlimited use since my oldest children were born, now sixty years of age. The process of canning fruits, meats, milk, and vegetables, is only fifty years old; and not one person in a thousand had any sort of a portrait taken before photography was brought to this country,

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about 1841. It then required a sitting of three or four minutes to take a picture, and each one was on a silver-plated copper-plate, about two and a half inches wide and three inches long, each plate costing twenty-five cents, and each daguerrotype picture cost two and a half dollars; and tens of thousands of well-to-do people died just before photography was introduced, who never had a picture of any kind taken of them, and consequently left no likeness behind them.

The printing-press, that runs off twenty-thousand copies, or perhaps even twice that amount, of a big newspaper in an hour, all completely folded and counted, has not been known many years, and yet our good, kindly friend, meditating in the solitude of his South Sea home, thinks that if labor were not divided, we could cultivate our faculties more. The truth of the matter is, however, that if labor were not divided, we would have all we could do to eke out a mere slim existence, without culture, leisure, or luxury. We would not have the comforts or refinements of life, but only the bare necessities of rough existence. The man who to-day works at house-building by the day, or as a carpenter or mason, in a machine-shop, a carriage-shop, a hat-shop, or in a furniture warehouse, has a home that is better furnished, with more conveniences and comforts, than Queen Elizabeth's palace in her time ever had. He has friction-matches, easy-chairs, carpets, warming apparatus, a bath-tub, hot and cold water all over the house, and all the appliances of house-lighting and cooking; he does not have to stop to make the things with his own hands before he can have them to use.

Eight men are required in "a team" to make a lady's gaiter. Each man performs a certain process, and every six minutes a shoe is passed out, ready for the market, beautiful and perfect, of good material and of the best workmanship, so that it is equal to forty-eight minutes of time to make a shoe. Now, the grandfather of any of these men, if he had been a shoemaker, would have sat from daylight until nine o'clock at night, working by a single wick-lamp, not using kerosene, but lamp-oil, that made darkness visible, to make one pair of coarse, rude shoes. In former times, therefore, it took one man fifteen hours to make a pair of rough-looking shoes, spending seven and a half hours on each shoe, or four hundred and fifty minutes of time on each shoe; and now, by dividing the work, a team of eight men will turn out a shoe in six minutes, or ten per hour, or a hundred and fifty shoes in the cobbler's long day of fifteen hours, each of the eight men making nineteen shoes instead of two shoes by the all-around shoemaker. Each man in the team, by becoming expert in one part, becomes equal to eight and a half men in the old way, and each man in the team will get three times as much pay as the old cobbler; besides, he gets a day only half as long.

To-day a man can earn as good a living as he could eighty years ago, and pay for and get a university education in the bargain.

To-day our great factories sell the best of cotton-cloth, brown-sheeting, with sixty-four threads to the square inch, each way, instead of the sleazy stuff such as my mother wove, with possibly one-half the number of threads to the inch; and the cloth now is a yard wide instead of three-quarters, and it sells at wholesale for less than three cents a square yard. And another thing, the girls who stand at a loom to-day in Fall River, Mass., and weave, dress better than the Governor's wife did when I was a boy, and live in a better house, supplied with modern conveniences. A working-girl to-day can have her daily paper, she can draw books from a circulating library, or belong to a magazine club, that pays for all the splendid magazines and circulates them by rotation, so that by the time a month is out, the magazines have made the round of the united reading circle. Hundreds of pianos are now heard in villages where nearly every person works in some mill and earns his living.

Give us mowing machines, reaping

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machines, that also bind the sheaves, threshing machines, sewing machines, and drilling machines. Look at fifty steam-drills, tunnelling a pathway under a river in solid rock, instead of a costly conduit over the river to supply New York with water, taking the place of the old-fashioned drill that had to be hammered by hand, requiring perhaps ten minutes to drill a hole an inch in diameter and an inch in depth in ordinary rock.

Then consider the methods of transit; the telegraph, which we forgot to mention before, now belting the earth and found even under the sea, first used in 1844, so that it is not much over fifty years old; and the telephone must not be forgotten, by means of which Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago can talk together with ease.

We press a button, and a lifting machine carries men or merchandise up three stories, or ten stories. We can go from New York to Chicago, nine hundred miles, by rail in twenty-four hours, and we cross the Atlantic to England in less than six days; and, but for the division of labor, the world to-day would be peopled by ignorant, poverty-stricken drudges.

In 1727 (I have the paper in my house) news was printed in Boston on a sheet fifteen inches by twenty, and events occurring in October at London appeared printed in Boston the following April, as "fresh news from foreign parts." Now the telegraph brings us from the opposite side of the earth news which occurred after our sunset, and it is in print on our breakfast tables the following morning. We thus get news from Japan, St. Petersburg, New South Wales, and other foreign parts, all for one or two cents.

A visit to the patent office of any great nation will show the observer models and drawings of labor-saving machinery, invented in this century, that has done more to civilize, elevate, unburden, and improve the human race than all that had been produced for 1,800 years before. The improvements in surgery, by which it is rendered painless, that have been developed since my children were born have revolutionized that field of beneficence. A surgeon in Germany, by the name of Bilroth, treated a patient with a cancerous stomach. He opened the cavity of the abdomen, took out the diseased portion of the stomach, five inches in length, brought the ends of the severed stomach together by a neat seam, and the patient recovered. Antiseptic surgery, so-called, enables such operations to be performed without any inflammation of the parts.

We think our good brother should revise his opinion in reference to labor-saving appliances and labor-dividing methods. There are still in use some of the primitive methods of cultivating the soil, which has in many places to be done chiefly by hand, but we have the corn-planter, the cultivator, and harvesters of various sorts which mitigate largely the labor of raising the rudest vegetables. If a collection and catalogue of the implements of convenience and of labor that were in vogue in our best civilization in America, seventy-five years ago, could be made, and then a corresponding catalogue of appliances for doing similar work, with the prices of the same in use to-day, it would make a man dizzy to see the improvements that have been made.

A good mechanic in wood and iron in their varied phases can earn enough in a day to buy a hundred yards of good cotton cloth, and not only cloth, but everything else is made better and cheaper by machinery and improved methods.

In my middle life a tin pan or a tin cup, or copper tea-kettle, was made in many pieces, and the parts locked together and soldered. Now the same articles are struck or swedged out, or spun up from one piece by a short process, and there is no joint to leak or to remain unclean to spoil the future contents. Not only is the excellency of products greatly advanced, but the facility and cheapness of the production are increased to such a degree that a days' work of eight hours will now buy

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as many comforts as four days' work of fourteen hours a day would buy during my early manhood.

People now twenty years old can never know what a change for the better has occurred in a thousand directions within the memory of men who have seen eighty years, in the implements of farming, house-building, ship-building, tools, apparatus and machinery for working wood, metals, textile fabrics, dentistry, surgery, photography, printing, weaving, paper-making, engraving, clocks, watches, cutlery, easy-chairs, and folding spring-beds!

Yes, the division of labor and machinery to save time, skill, and muscle has ten-folded the comforts of life, mentally and physically, and to a large extent abolished the crude, laborious drudgeries thereof, and also elevated and emancipated strength, thought, and knowledge.

In some cases ease of production and abundance of result offer leisure for and temptation to dissipation among the rich, and among the uncultured: many doubtless become animalized and debased in the wrong use of their easily earned means of comfort, culture, and elevation. Our most distinguished men of wealth, progress, and power, began at the bottom of the ladder as laborers, and, by temperance, frugality, and native talent, they have made for themselves an elevated pathway to success, and opened and fostered opportunities for the prosperity and culture of many thousands.

When we shall have learned the possibilities of electricity, half the world's drudgery now remaining will have been abrogated, and the other half of it converted into leisure, refinement, and happiness.

HOW BLIND CHILDREN SEE.—V.

INDUSTRIAL.

Thus far we have spoken only of the common branches taught in all graded schools, and have done little more than touch upon each. There is much more of interest that might be said, did time and space permit; the teaching of geography with its relief maps and various devices; the daily drill in calisthenics by which pupils are kept, through regular systematic exercise, in a strong and healthy condition; the slate used in higher arithmetic and mathematics when occur operations too difficult to be carried in the head, a slate very different from that which naturally suggests itself to the mind of the reader as he recalls visions of his schoolboy days; all these things prove of interest to the visitor who for the first time observes the various methods by which the blind are given the same advantages as their seeing brothers and sisters.

But besides the common branches and various high school studies, certain forms of manual training are also taught; for the boys, turning, mattress-making, and caning of chairs; the girls, cooking, plain sewing by hand and upon the machine, as well as knitting and crocheting. Before learning to sew one must learn to thread a needle, and many lessons are sometimes taken before this is accomplished, but when once mastered, with a little practice, the pupil may become quite an adept.

Visitors often marvel at the apparent ease with which this is done and one, on rare occasion, was known to ask for the thread and needle he had seen threaded in order that he might take them home to convince his unbelieving friends that these were no trick needles or at all different from ordinary ones, only a little larger than might be used by a seeing person for the same purpose.

When sufficient skill has been attained in hemming, running, and overhanding, the use of a machine is taught; the machine itself is explained, the parts found, so the pupil may know with what she has to work; then the treadle movement is learned, after which the pupil learns to run her work through, not having the needle threaded, but getting accustomed to the combined movement of hands and feet; then comes the threading of the needle, and then the learning to sew a straight seam.

The first sewing done is very simple, but gradually pupils learn to do more and more difficult work.

The pupil must also learn to oil and care for her own machine, to set the needle and various similar duties, so as not to need the help of a seeing person in order to be able to sew in a creditable manner.

In this department are also taught knitting and crocheting, and many very pretty bits of work are completed by the various girls.

Charlotte N. Howe.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

BY NELSON SIZER.

Fig. 386.—Percy and Ethel Cobb.—Percy's head is rather too large for his body, and if his vital stamina can be increased, his rank as a scholar will be improved. He has now an expression as if he were a little top-heavy—that is, as if he had too much head for his body. A plain, simple diet, with plenty of exercise in the fresh air and in the sunshine, will help to put vim and vigor into his physique. He should eat oatmeal, lean beef, mutton, and fish, and repudiate sugar and tobacco.



FIG. 386.—PERCY AND ETHEL COBB, AGED NINE AND SEVEN YEARS.

He has brain enough to make him a clear and substantial thinker. He is not inclined to drop a subject until he has reached a rational conclusion. This boy is inclined to debate—to examine and discuss, and to seek truth in its ultimate relation to life. He will make a good thinker in the direction of mechanism. He might do well as an architect, if he could get the requisite training and culture. He is prudent, firm, and honest, and, if he is guided and governed rightly, he will ripen into substantial and useful manhood.

Ethel is keen and witty. She has a sprightly mind, and will make a good scholar. She has the talent to become a good teacher. If she had the opportunity of getting a broad and liberal education she would improve it, and she would know what to do with the education when she got it.

The sister will manage to lead the brother easier than she can drive him.

She has an expert mind, a clear head, and she has naturally brilliant talent.

Both children are rather high-spirited. They like to have their own way; but they also have talent that would be more than medium if it were well instructed and well cultured.

The boy will be a thinker, and he will incline to be an inventor. The girl will be spirited and enterprising. She will have tact and management and a good degree of method in her plans and purposes. She will always have a will of her own.

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Fig. 387.—Roy A. Dean.—This is a candid, truthful-looking boy, and appears to be more than three years and nine months old. He has a face that



FIG. 387.—ROY A. DEAN.

carries the wisdom, the candor, and the calmness of six years. His head has breadth enough to give him power and push. He has economy, which will enable him to take good care of his time and his earnings. His intellect is practical, critical, and analytical. He will make sure of his facts before he begins his argument. He appears to have a very strong development of Firmness, and he will incline to lay his plans, anchor them, and carry them out, if possible. He will not be a whiffler, a trifler, or an idler. He will carry influence wherever he goes; and, like a good plough, well-appointed and harnessed, he will make his mark, and it will be in the direction of usefulness. Sincerity is written all over his face, and resolution is moulded into his head. He will show good, sound sense, he will deserve success, and he will know it when he gets it.

Fig. 388.—This little girl seems to have the promise of great possibilities. She has a temperament and a mental development which will make her loving and beloved. She has intellectuality, and she has a wonderful memory. She will be good in languages and in literature, and she would make a fine writer if she were properly educated for it. She will do well in art, in music, and in mechanism. Although she is generous, she will take care to claim and to obtain whatever belongs to her. She will have her name on her things, but she will be willing to lend them, provided they are carefully used and brought back.

She has a good moral development. She is smooth in her manners and upright in her principles. She has the power of skilful management, although not of a selfish type, and yet she has a great deal of selfhood. She will command respect. People will never borrow her things without first obtaining leave.

She looks healthy. She is likely to make a fine-looking woman and one



FIG. 388.—AN ENGLISH GIRL.

who will carry and smoothly exert a great deal of friendly influence wherever she moves.

Fig. 389.—Muriel Taylor.—This girl has the poise, the dignity, and the settled serenity of a matron of forty, and,

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with her five dolls in her arms, she appears to be practising step-motherhood —taking lessons in orphan asylumism. We will say of her, however, what we might not be able to say of all young misses who love dolls and who will love



FIG 389.—MURIEL TAYLOR, OF LONDON.

children, that she will be the leader and the master of the children she cares for. If she is ever called to be a teacher, she will rule the school. Her pupils will have no idea that disobedience is a part of the programme. She has a self-satisfied chin, and the impression it makes on the observer might be expressed in these words: "I have said it, and it is to be so!"

The bang hides her intellect, but it is there just the same. She has a high, strong head, especially at the crown, and her self-possession in her present pose does not need to be supplemented by the wisdom or the strength of others.

We record with pleasure a fact in her history. In the religious congregation of which her family are members, an effort to secure support for a minister was made, and this girl, desiring to do her part, adopted the dressing and selling of dolls to aid the work, and hence her photograph is taken with her arms full of dolls.

MINERVA'S PALACE.

ODE TO THE BRAIN.

Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, descends
From Jove to her palace of Thought:
To Cranium palace—a royal abode,
Where Muses and Furies have wrought
Since time immemorial spread her broad wings,
And man was formed out of the soil—
His Creator's image. This palace so grand
Is the scene of both peace and turmoil.

The goddess explores her fine castle hall,
She finds each compartment complete:
The domestic abode by fond subjects is filled,
And Cupid's bow lies at her feet.
There is harmony here in this room number one,
The music of Infantile play,
Home, Friendship, and Love in this quiet abode,
Continuity hammers away.

Room two and room three in this Cranium hall,
Are the rooms she has chosen for self;
And her servants oft' quarrel, so many are they,
For each wants the space for himself.
The cook, Alimentiveness, gets a fine meal,
And would eat the viands alone;
Acquisitiveness wants the whole, and some more,
To hoard with the rest for his own.

And he counts his gains over—recounts them, no doubt;
Secretiveness comes on the sly,
Locks them up safely and gently steps out,
While the others are sleeping near by.
Vitativeness clings to the frail chain of life
Defying Destructiveness bold.
Approbativeness cries, "Oh, applaud me, applaud!"
To the great, the youthful and old.

Self-Esteem heeds him not, caring only for self
And proudly he marches away;
But Cautiousness warns the tough pugilist near
Who longs for a turmoil or fray.

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Minerva in vain seeks to quell the wild strife,
Her servants too many have proved;
And quickly she enters the chamber near by,
Constructiveness works well approved.

Ideality brings poems and art-work views,
Imitation mocks everything near;
Sublimity thrills at the thunder so grand,
While Mirthfulness laughs in her ear.
Philosophy thinks in the library profound;
Sweet Music is filling the air;
Order and Time in their places are found,
And their friend Calculation is there.

Gay Color is blending the prismatic hues,
Weight balances quickly the scales;
His companion with tape-line is taking the Size,
And Form in his work never fails.
Individuality finds the "existence of things;"
And Language talks glibly the while.
Locality looks at his maps with a view
To explore some far distant isle.

His next door neighbor, the gleaner of facts,
Is amassing historical lore.
Causality digs for the why and the how,
Comparison inspects evermore.
Human Nature sees clearly all men as they are,
And Suavity seems much at home,
And bows very low as Minerva goes out,
And up to her high palace dome.

The servants are working in harmony here,
The "Three Graces" aid with kind hands.
A higher world Spirituality sees;
How steadfastly Firmness withstands
Every jostle and hindrance his neighbors inflict.
Conscientiousness pays all his debts;
And Minerva is pleased with this mortal abode,
No servant 'ere grumbles or frets!

A wonderful palace, this palace of thought!
The earthly abode of the soul.
The builder Divine, keeps all in repair,
And watches the wonderful whole!
—Flora Hazelton Bailey, Britt, Ia.

AMERICAN AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

By J. A. Fowler.

COLONEL JOHN HAY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Of all the positions in the diplomatic service abroad the office of Ambassador to England is perhaps the most glittering and attractive. It is a post of great importance. The American Ambassador (as Chauncey M. Depew has aptly said), by tact, delicacy, discretion, and care, can be a whole arbitration treaty in himself. In his official capacity the American Ambassador is entertained and entertains, and at these dinners questions of momentous importance are settled. Dinners become public functions in England, and a good host or a good guest can work wonders. He has an opportunity to keep his country constantly to the front, and by exhibiting sterling Americanisms with cordial friendship he can make an arbitration treaty unnecessary. The pace was set by John Lothrop Motley, Edward Everett, and James Russell Lowell, and Mr. Hay will probably more than meet the obligations cast upon him, and there is every reason to believe that he will be one of the most successful Ambassadors America has ever sent abroad.

Colonel Hay differs considerably in type from General Porter; in fact, they are about as opposite temperamentally and in some respects phrenologically as possible.

He possesses a fine development of the mental temperament with a superior quality of organization.

His head indicates marked intellectual tastes, keen criticism, accurate intuitions, large sympathies, a penetrating mind, conscientious principles and laudable frankness.

He is a systematic worker, and possessed of tactful reserve; an ideal love for beauty and art, and a full but not an extravagant amount of Language,

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which when joined to his large Ideality and Comparison will combine rare abilities and good taste as a speaker. He is a keen observer of men and affairs, and should be an earnest student of history. He is, in fact, a man of the world and a man of letters in the best sense of each expression, and he is in the prime of his mature powers.

It is hoped that he will emancipate himself sufficiently from party fetters to represent the Republic as a whole.

He has had exceptional experience at European centres, as First Secretary of Legation of Paris; Charge D'Affaires at Vienna, and Secretary of Legation at Madrid. It is perhaps singular that both Ambassadors to England and France should have been private secretaries to Lincoln and Grant and become fast friends of each until they died. Col. Hay, after qualifying for the study of law in Springfield, Ill., was admitted to practice in the Illinois Supreme Court in 1861, but immediately afterward was summoned to Washington to act as one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, with whom he remained as secretary and friend until Lincoln's death, in fact was with him when he died. He served for several months under Gen. Hunter and Gen. Gillmore, with the rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant-general. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel.



COLONEL JOHN HAY.

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On returning home from Madrid in 1870 he met the rich and beautiful daughter of Amasa Stone (the Cleveland millionnaire), and in 1875 married her, and removed to Cleveland, where he built a handsome residence. He took an active part in the presidential campaigns of '76, '80, and '84, and was First Assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes.

He is well known as the author, with John G. Nicolay, of "The Life of Lincoln." He has also written "Little Breeches," "Castilian Days," and "Pike County."

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GENERAL HORACE PORTER, OF NEW YORK.

The Ambassador for France, who left this country on May 5th to undertake his new duties abroad, is a man of marked ability. President McKinley has truly said of him, that, "he can match the French in all the grace of speech, wit and courtesy which are so valuable in diplomatic and social life."



GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

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In the selection of Foreign Ambassadors great discernment is necessary in the fitness of the man to the country to which he is sent, and General Porter appears to be admirably suited to the vivacity and wit of the French. He has also versatility of talent and can consequently adapt himself to many phases of life. We see in him a man of unusual strength of purpose. He is constitutionally tough and wiry. His head and features betoken resolution, for which look at the well proportioned chin and nose, and notice above, along the orbital arch, the perceptive faculties, which are actively developed and capable of taking a far-sighted glance on all practical subjects. Nothing escapes him; he is a man who is sure of his game before he fires; he will not waste ammunition, shot, or shell; strength, energy, or words. He knows what he is about, and has the tact to use his knowledge with economic discretion. His head is broad in the anterior lobe, making the forehead square rather than high. All practical leaders, and men who have been known for their quick insight into the comprehensive affairs of life, have had a similar cast of head, while our literary, imaginative, highly polished and philosophic men have a higher forehead and a less prominent brow on arch over the eye. There is considerable breadth of head above and behind the ear, which gives him courage to act, to speak and work in a forcible way. His head shows prudence without fear, hence he would as soon, and a little rather, be connect-

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ed with a large concern, a difficult enterprise, a masterly piece of work, than with that which can be easily overcome or requires no test of courage to conquer or surmount.

He is mentally made of wrought-iron, but possesses—singularly enough—the polish of cast-iron. He has the pluck of a hundred men, and the sympathy (from his large Benevolence), of the same number. In this he combines the strength of his father and the tenderness of his mother. Few men have such a contrast of character, and few know better how to use such extraordinary power. He can very stoutly resist encroachments, but he has so much humor that in many cases, instead of offending those who oppose him, he carries them with him. The outer corner of his forehead is noticeably active and largely developed. Mirthfulness, which is located here, and when joined to large Comparison and Combativeness, gives him a keen appreciation for repartee, eloquence, and appropriate allusions. He possesses the Motive-Mental temperament which shows in exceptional tenacity and strength of character. He must have inherited some of his grandfather Porter's fire and nerve, and his military spirit.

It is not strange that General Grant should have selected him as military secretary, and that he should have become one of that general's close and trusted friends and confidential advisers. His knowledge of military matters, his courteous and pleasing manners, his ready tact, his executive ability, were characteristics that combined to make him a most efficient secretary. He is one of those bright, exhaustless men who will easily carry out the round of duties imposed on foreign Ambassadors. He goes to France with "all the honors of the brilliant soldier, the able lawyer, and the distinguished writer and speaker thick upon him." Since he surrendered his Army Commission in 1885 he has shown his abilities in civil life as distinctly as in active service on the field.

At the farewell dinner tendered to him by The Loyal Legion, he characteristically replied as follows:

"There is some satisfaction in going across the water as an Ambassador, because if one goes as a minister his profession is likely to be misunderstood. (Laughter.) I was in England when Mr. Pierrepont was Minister there some years ago. In the north of England they had a celebration of some kind, and Mr. Pierrepont was on the platform. A clergyman of the Church of England, who was evidently too near to Scotland for his liking, was in the crowd. Turning to Mr. Pierrepont's son, who happened to be near, the clergyman asked, 'Who is that gentleman on the platform with the side whiskers?' 'American Minister,' laconically replied young Mr. Pierrepont. 'Not of the Church of Scotland, I hope,' said the clergyman. (Laughter.)

General Porter also raised another peal of laughter by hinting that the American exports must be increasing largely, since Hay was being sent to England and Porter to France. In taking leave of his fellow members of the Loyal Legion, General Porter spoke with much feeling. He assured them he would carry with him happy and treasured recollections of his associations with his companions of the order.

"It is sad to say farewell," he concluded, "but I will say it in the deep and touching sense of the words of the letter you sent me inviting me here—in the sense of 'God be with you.' I will say God bless you and God be with you, one and all."

His efforts in the raising of the Grant monument on the banks of the Hudson were spoken of in laudatory language, while the singular aptness of the selection as representative of this country to the great European Republic of a man who fought conspicuously to uphold the integrity of the American Republic was not lost sight of. General Porter's family consists of a wife and two children, a son and a daughter; they all speak French fluently and have lived much in Europe, and are thoroughly equipped for their Parisian life.

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NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1897.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Whatever the times may portend to the world of business, art, science, and education, it would appear, from the numerous inquiries that are received at the office of the Institute, that there are many persons reflecting upon the matter of attending the course projected by the management of the Institute for next September. After so many years of work, with so many students scattered throughout the country, we might well say that it is almost superfluous to venture a word with regard to the character of the service rendered by the Institute. It is an educational undertaking, peculiar in its nature, *sui generis*, for the reason especially that there are but few, if any, other similar organizations in the world, and it has frequently been said by those who know of the work rendered to the interested public by this particular school that it is the only one in the world with so definite and complete a range. There are schools and schools of technical art, nearly every branch having many to represent it, but the Institute of Phrenology is alone in furnishing students the kind of instruction and help laid down in its curriculum. Its aim is to benefit as well as instruct. It teaches others how to study organization, how to lecture, and to aid all who may approach them for advice to make the most of themselves. At the same time it is furnishing aids to each student for self-study and self-development. Its graduates go forth to teach others and themselves also. Reference may be made to the curriculum, as furnishing very full information in regard to the range of study. We would urge all those who are contemplating attendance at the next session of the Institute, and all who are meditating attending it at any time, to write to this office for the latest circular of information.

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A MOVING CONTRAST.

The greatness and the meanness of human character confront us whichever way we turn. Our mental eye at one time visions acts that exalt the conception of manhood or womanhood to a plane quite divine; at another, that eye takes in a spectacle of bestiality that seems to reduce humanity to the level of savage animals.

Emerson divided society into two great classes, with characteristics of an opposite nature, as indicated by the designations " benefactors " and " malefactors." A semi-humorous sally, this, doubtless, on the part of the American philosopher, yet the principle involved has a serious application that may be studied in the counter actions of society in respect to any movement of importance, secular or religious.

At a meeting of a certain medical society, the other night, the physicians and surgeons discussed methods of treatment for correcting deformities, congenital and acquired. The interest shown by the two hundred or more professional gentlement present in the remarks of the specialists and in the examples of good results obtained, intimated the dominant prevalence of an earnest sympathy for their fellows who might be handicapped by distorted limbs for the race of life.

At another meeting, also reported lately in the press, a large body of zealous men and women discussed the management of certain institutions whose object is the care and treatment of those who are mentally and physically broken by reason of vicious habits or a life that is exhaustive. The expression of sympathy for the unfortunate victims of " the whips and stings " of adverse fortune was strong, and each speaker but echoed audibly the hope of the listening audience that everything should be done that was possible to ameliorate the condition of their unfortunate brothers and sisters.

Society, in the attempt to realize the compassionate side of human sentiment, has established many institutions or methods for the relief and comfort of the unfortunate. Hospitals, asylums, reformatories, "homes," etc., dot the land, wherein are gathered the decrepit, the diseased, the weak in mind, the deficient in sense, the vicious and erring by nature or training. Whether accident or design be the cause of the degeneracy of these unfortunates, society has endeavored to provide for their maintenance. Politics may interfere with the administration of many of these institutions and impair their utility to a great extent, still their existence is an expression of the sympathy of the community as a whole for that large and growing class who are dependent for their subsistence upon the compassion of their better constituted and stronger fellows.

Over against these pictures that challenge our admiration of human nature, the open life of the populous community sets a contrast of action and sentiment that, were it not of familiar observation, would be appalling. As exhibited in the columns of the daily newspaper, one would infer that the current of affairs in the business, the political, the social worlds was but a succession of events to which envy, hatred, malice, vice, crime imparted only different degrees of heinousness. On the one hand, it would appear by the efforts in behalf of the weak and sick that human life is regarded as a

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most precious thing, to be safeguarded in every possible way, even to the survival of the useless and most unfit; while, on the other hand, the quarrels, the extremes of vicious habit, the murderous assaults, the reckless suicides, and the needless military undertakings of national officials appear to show that human life is of little consideration.

A rational view, founded upon the first experience of sentiment, would place a much higher value on the life of the active and strong, who have some place in the ranks of the world's workers, than on that lingering passiveness that scarcely knows a thrill of gratitude for the subsidies that sustain it, yet the facts show that the order, or, rather, disorder, of social arrangements involves little of the rational in this matter. The late Cardinal Manning once confessed his inability to cope with the problem furnished by the sad condition of the poor of London. God he believed to be gracious and merciful, pitying the sorrows of His unfortunate creatures, but, in view of that large class that appealed to one's deeper sympathies, Manning felt compelled to relegate their condition to the limbo of mystery. The economist, however, can determine some of the larger causes of the disorders affecting our civil and social life, and he has not infrequently indicated certain methods that would go far toward ameliorating the condition. In the city of New York alone upward of seven millions of dollars are expended by the authorities on crime—i.e., in enforcing the laws relating to offences against public and private order. But what is drawn from the public treasury is merely a part of the money that vice and crime cost the population of New York. Hundreds of societies supplement the charitable efforts of the hundred churches in endeavor to offset the moral and physical effects of crime and vice, and other millions of dollars, contributed by the charitable, are expended. With each succeeding year the demand for more penal and hospital accommodation increases, a demand whose ratio exceeds that of the growth of population. In the one department of insanity alone the increase of patients who knock at the door of New York's asylums for admission is so great that a new building is required every year. A writer in the *Medico-Surgical Bulletin* estimates the increase of the insane at one hundred each month, yet the disposition of New York's legislative authority is to make ample provision for such increase, costly as it may be.

All this array of establishments, public and private, the outgrowths of necessity, expediency, and charity, is not compensatory in its relation to society, but only consequential. The prison, the asylum, the hospital, as things are, make little, very little, return to state or community. Their inmates are but so many wards of the State, whose liberty must be restricted because society cannot trust them with the control of their own action.

It complains of the grievous burden forced upon it by the maintenance of the great system of penal and benevolent institutions that covers the land, yet is found often contending obstinately against the man or movement that would lighten that burden by the removal of a single agency that contributes to it. An earnest, high-minded man, with a small following, dares to assail an evil that is growing stronger year by year, and brazenly flaunts its

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banner of vice and corruption in the face of the law-abiding citizen. With what derisive criticism every sentiment he utters and every step he takes is accompanied. He fearlessly keeps on, sustained by the inspiration of duty and a noble manhood, until he has aroused the better part of his fellow citizens from the apathy of impotence into which they had fallen, and then, with united will, a triumph at the ballot-box is achieved for better government and a purer morality. Yet, after such a success, questions arise from various sides regarding the wisdom of "radical" measures of reform, and suggesting the doubtful expediency of suppressing things whose vicious and destructive influences are of open and constant demonstration.

Thus it is that "opinions differ," and widely varying policies are exploited, each with its array of propositions and arguments to support the claim of virtue, were it only put to practical use to meet and correct some of the evils and abuses of civil life. The prejudices and passions of men divide them into parties, cabals, factions, and sets, and among them all animosities, bickerings, jealousies, and dissatisfactions prevail. But may we not expect that these things, pathetic and discouraging as they may appear from one point of view, will in time bring about the measures necessary to social improvement. The practical common sense of the public must be taken into consideration. Apparent apathy will at some time be displaced by earnest determination, and the degenerative tendencies of an unwise policy, be it political or social or both, will become so clear that the great mass of the community, for safety's sake, for charity's sake, for the sake of manhood and womanhood, will drive from their seats of authority and influence all who aid and abet the evils from which society suffers. Intellect is regnant. Moral perception may not seem to enter much into its rationale, but the time must come when intellect will take into account of necessity the moral relations of its economical purposes, and a better adjustment of social and political affairs will be evolved.

D.

LAID TO REST.

Intelligence has just come to hand that Mrs. Mary Craig, wife of the reformer, pioneer, teacher, philanthropist, and phrenologist, passed away April 21st, at the great age of eighty-six, having survived her late husband two years and three months.

In all his extensive career and many noble efforts for the progress of humanity, Mr. Craig has been sustained by the kindly sympathies and encouragement of Mrs. Craig, who has taken an active part in his educational and social work. She had charge of the Community School at Ralahine, and has done much to entitle her to consideration from the friends of humanity and progress.

On July 11, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Craig (born August 4, 1804, and July 15, 1810) greeted their friends on the fiftieth anniversary of their happy union and golden wedding day.

She was cheery and bright in disposition to the last. Her sufferings were borne with wonderful fortitude. She lived a good life and had a wonderful experience.

F.

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LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"On the Mode of Procedure under the New Lunacy Law of the State of New York," by Ralph Lyman Parsons, A.M., M.D. This is a reprint of a paper read before the New York Neurological Society in November last. It is a valuable paper because of its relation to a subject of very great importance in our social life—the relations of the insane to the public at large. Suggestions are given by Dr. Parsons with reference to the way in which the provisions of this law can be carried into effect with facility, and he also suggests improvements that might be made in the law itself.

"Object Lessons in Geometry.". Sections 2 and 3. The author of this text book, Dr. Chas. de Medici, is well known in mathematical circles, as a projector of new procedures, having for their purpose the simplification of geometrical calculations.

Part 2 contains the first principles of commensuration, as founded on natural advice and inherent dimensions of geometric elements.

Part 3 includes classification of geometric figures and forms, with analytic and synthetic aspects of component parts. The author discusses common geometrical forms—the circle, polygons, the oval, the elipse, the sphere, triangles, trapeziums, etc. This is but one publication in the series now near completion by Dr. de Medici.

"Her Mad Love." By Gerald Carlton. Author of "Jasper Delaney," "Leonie," etc. 16mo. pp. 282. New York. J. S. Ogilvie, publisher.

This late work of an experienced story writer pleases us. It seems at first glance, at the reading of the first few pages, to be fully up to the best of his humor. That humor by the way is always kindly, ambitious, cheerful, and, it ought to be said, of excellent moral tone. To be sure in this recent accomplishment—the title suggests it—Mr. Carlton has ventured in a realm somewhat occupied by the fictionists of the day, and where they depict more or less of complication in the relations of those who love, and more or less of the illicit and risqué in the situations and incidents that develop. But Mr. Carlton cannot be otherwise than true to his own nature; we think that he must write largely from its inspiration, so a vein of sincerity and a strong color of conscience impress the plot and characterize the situations. His men and women are natural flesh and blood people, but they don't agonize and passionize as in certain popular "yellow" stories—*à la Bourget*—etc. They feel and talk as if the action were real. Mr. Carlton is a good deal of the reporter, it seems to us, and so we like his limnings of human nature, and the moral instructs us, while his humor gives us a cheerful feeling in the midst of pathos. There is much of the latter in this story and so drawn that the mental mystery of it seems half resolved. This work indicates what it really possesses—skill, imagination, appreciation of human feeling and dramatic energy. The plot is well worked out, and the lesson healthful.

The Spencerian Business College of Washington, D. C., celebrated its thirty-first annual commencement exercises at Lafayette Opera House. The occasion was one that reflected much of credit upon an institution that is becoming venerable, and whose students number among the thousands.

"Gaillard's Medical Journal"—April.—A valuable paper by Dr. Simon Baruch appears in this number. Especially valuable is it because of the strong advocacy of employing water in the active treatment of Pneumonia. The procedure is carefully detailed and the successful results obtained thereby should command the attention of every physician. New York.

"Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal" for April discusses La Grippe. Medical Laws (on rational principles), Remittent Fever, and other current topics of special interest just now to the medical profession. Atlanta, Ga.

"Medico Legal Journal."—A late number received, discusses the *bête noire* of vaccination and argues against its compulsory infliction, as we think very properly. Suggestion as a factor in Human Life is ably presented by Thos. Jay Hudson, LL.D., and Clairvoyance also has a hearing in the department of Psychology. An interesting number. New York.

(*Continued on page 297.*)

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TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Hair-growth on the Different Organs.—J. A. Mc.—Your question has not been considered in the books. To answer it would require not a little close examination. We have seen people whose scalp was bare in spots, but inquiry did not satisfy us that the baldness was due to irregularity in the activity of organs at those spots, but rather to some parasitic disease that had been contracted. Not long since we met a man who had bare spots over the locations of Combativeness and Friendship. He was said to be a person of quiet and amiable disposition, by no means "sudden and quick in a quarrel." On the friendly side he did not appear to be more than average in social feeling. In the walks of business and professional life we find the majority of men who are bald at the top, but as a rule they do not profess to have more of the moral elements than their neighbors. If intense activity of the brain organs were productive of baldness we should expect to find it prevalent in asylums, but this is conspicuously not the case; very few of the insane, comparatively, are bald.

I have disposed of the Dictionary Holder business to a firm which will be known as Giffen & Giffen, Washington Street, Chicago.

In saying "Good-by," in a business way, to many firms who have contributed so much to my prosperity through a long series of years, I would be ungrateful if I did not make special acknowledgment of the uniform courtesy and the exceptionally pleasant people of the book trade. To them, I owe much material prosperity. and very, very much in the way of pleasant associations and recollections.

Predicting prosperity for the new firm and management, I remain,

Yours truly,

LA VERNE W. NOYES.

Red Nose—F. B.—Habits have much to do with this annoying condition. Regulate your diet to a hygienic standard. Avoid condiments, stimulating drinks, coffee, etc. Take plenty of exercise out of doors, and use good soap and water freely. Be it a case of acne, with swollen skin, local treatment carefully applied may reduce the swelling and remove the deep color. Electricity is often effective in modifying the appearance to the satisfaction of the nose wearer. D.

PITTSTOWN, N. J., May 4, 1897.

To the Editors of PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE: In reply to your request of readers to send their views on a plan of organizing "The American Home Culture Society," I would say: It would be an excellent organization. It ought to help make the coming generation reach a higher degree of perfection, physically, intellectually, morally, and socially. It would be a long step to the moral ideal toward which we are progressing. I earnestly advocate it. I should try to be an active member, especially in the Educational Department, and the Department with reference to a Parliament, Library, etc.

Hoping you will carefully note my views, and not forget them, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Albert G. Ham,
Principal of C. C. R. School,
Pittstown, N. J.

To the Editors of PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE: I was much interested in an article in the May number of the JOURNAL on "The American Home Culture Society," and, as you call for suggestions, I should think that perhaps children's branches of the society might be established, so as to interest the children themselves in the movement—a movement for their own highest benefit. I am greatly interested in everything that concerns childhood; being, naturally, a great lover of children. Therefore, of course, the love between me and the little ones is sincerely and affectionately mutual.

If there is anything I can do to aid this society you may count on me always; my prayers, my pen, my voice, my whole heart will be in this or any other work which tends to uplift, help, or guide into proper paths the darling, precious "living jewels" which God has intrusted to our care and keeping. May our Heavenly Father, who was Himself a child, bless and prosper the dear brother Tropé in all his efforts to save the children from ruin!

One of the saddest sights in Chicago is that of little children "rushing the growler" for lazy and besotted parents—going into saloons and asking for beer! The first thing the Home Culture Society ought to do is to stop this practice. I have seen children going into and coming out of saloons with pails. The Citizens' League has done much to stop this evil, but it goes on, in some parts of every great city, to some extent.

Yours respectfully,

Walter S. Weller.

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BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5, 1897.

At a regular meeting of Niagara Lodge, No. 25, I.O.O.F., it was regularly moved and seconded that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Owen H. Williams for his very able and interesting lecture on Phrenology, delivered at a public entertainment given by said lodge on March 29th.

W. S. Norris, Secretary.

R. R. writes us as follows:

"After much observation, I am now thoroughly convinced that if ministers, teachers, and physicians could but read the character of their charges ninety-nine per cent. more good would be accomplished than can be accomplished without; and it should become a rule, if not a law, that all such must pass a course of Phrenology, and this would be brought about if the urgency of the case were realized by the authorities who have the power to make the above the law.

"Now, will not the Editors of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL undertake to open their eyes to the fact, and, if so, what support do you need from yours, most sincerely?"

We are grateful for the above expression of belief in the science, and as editors we are trying to open the eyes of the blind every month, and are willing to do everything in our power to make the surgical operation. Effectual, and Complete. —We would say that R. R. and all similarly interested can greatly assist in this consummation by a healthy stimulus being given by all lovers of the science in every district all over the country before September next, when the next session of the American Institute holds its Annual Course of Instruction.

Will others kindly write us on the subject?—Editor PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Communications should be addressed to—

THE EDITOR,
Care of
FOWLER & WELLS CO.,
27 E. 21ST STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Or, care of
L. N. FOWLER & CO.,
4 IMPERIAL BUILDINGS,
LUDGATE CIRCUS,
LONDON, E. C.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS. —*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

No. 203.—A. H.—Illinois.—The photograph of this young lady indicates superior intellectual capacity. She should have every advantage possible to qualify her as a teacher, stenographer, reporter, and with eventual talents for writing. She is quite ambitious; very sensitive to criticisms, and must guard against imagining slights given to her by others.

No. 204.—A. E. G.—Pa.—Your photographs, we judge, do not flatter you in the least. You have an extraordinary type of head for a woman. In some respects you take after your father. You live in the anterior part of your brain, and are more surrounded by your thoughts, many of which come from your large and active imagination, than by real life. You must try to live more in the atmosphere of the present day experiences, and not in the yesterday's or to-morrow's. Cultivate your taste for literature. Use your ingenuity in many ingenious lines of work, and get a little more in love with yourself, so as to bring out your talents to the full, after which you may become as much attached to others in a social way as your nature will allow.

No. 205.—L. A. M.—O. T.—You possess a most enthusiastic character. You are ready for life and its experiences, whatever they may be. In fact, you will find a quiet life somewhat difficult to endure. You want to be in the stream of activity. You are adapted to a new country, to bold enterprises, to wholesale business, or the profession which allows of the greatest or widest experience. You ought to have a full delineation, as we could do more justice to your able character under those conditions.

No. 206.—H. W.—Canada.—This little boy is a bright specimen. He has a large head for his age, and will use his brain

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and vitality to a good account, if properly trained. He is old for his age, and will surprise many by his questions and replies. He is firm, resolute, sympathetic and critical, and has a good memory of whatever he hears or sees. Make a physician or doctor of him, unless he is obliged to go into some large business enterprise.

No. 207.—J. S.—Darwin, England.—Your photographs are the clearest that we have yet received for the present purpose. We wish that all were equally so. You have an unusually long head, as compared with its breadth, yet several faculties on the side portion are well developed. You have a scientific, observing cast of mind, and like to look into things for yourself. You will enjoy making collections in scientific research, and should succeed in work of that kind. You are fond of animals and pets, and know how to manage a horse and almost any animal. You have a distinct love of place, and are patriotic in defending your town, country, and people, when the occasion requires. You could become a fluent speaker, and had better study elocution, and give off stump orations; also, give interesting readings. You could enjoy the work of the practical engineer, mechanic, engraver, or professor of science.

No. 208.—D. K. F.—Michigan.—You possess an artistic type of mind, one that delights in works of fancy, and in books whose thoughts are ideally expressed. You do not come under the ordinary line of intelligence; but you may be a little too set in your opinions, desires, and likes and dislikes. You are altogether too sensitive, and show your susceptibility of mind almost two-fold. Strive to be less reserved, and more open and frank in dealing with subjects. Meet people halfway, and entertain, even strangers, with affability and geniality of mind. You could succeed in artistic work, for you have apparently ability for both the practical and theoretical departments. You could teach ordinary subjects, but this work would be more taxing to your disposition and temperament.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

"*Look upward; press onward.*"

The closing lectures of the season have been given by Prof. Nelson Sizer, on "The Heads of Different Nations," on April 13th; Dr. Brandenberg, on "Hygiene," on April 21st, and Jessie A. Fowler, on "Memory, and How to Improve It," on April 28th. All were distinctly interesting. That of Professor Sizer carried one round the world and allowed us to stop in each country to take off our hats when introduced to our friends, the Chinese, the Japs, the Englishman, the Scotchman, and the American Indian. He compared the countrymen in regard to manners, customs, and characteristics, and told some stories about several of them in his inimitable way, much to the appreciation of his audience.

On April 18th Dr. Brandenberg gave an excellent address on "Hygiene," and applied it to the importance of food. He pointed out that some persons needed one kind of diet and some another kind of food. An interesting discussion followed.

Miss Fowler, in her lecture on "Memory," on the 28th, spoke of the different kinds of memory and the importance of educating all the faculties of the mind. She mentioned the tricks that memory played, and said, "Until the educational system fully recognizes the benefits of Phrenology to its teachers, as it is taught by competent authorities, just so long shall we hang back in our proper development of mind culture. She indicated how the faculties must be cultivated in children to build up a good memory, and instanced many marvellous cases of memory on record. The conditions of a good memory were then given, and the different methods of artificially assisting the cultivation of the memory. At the close, a lady of fine character, but possessing a very poor memory, allowed her character to be delineated. She said the remarks were appropriate, that though she had travelled extensively, yet she was so sensitive of the criticisms of others that she could not bring herself to say much before others of her experiences.

W. B. Swift, F.A.I.P., is continuing his studies in Phrenology and making headway in the science. He has now joined the Institute.

George Morris is busily engaged in lecturing. He has been travelling in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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N. Y. Schofield, F.A.I.P., has sent a paper to us to forward to the Fowler Institute Conference, this month, on "Phrenology and Religion." We hope at some future time to give the readers the benefit of its thoughts.

H. Humphreys, F.A.I.P., writes that he recently examined about twenty heads at an evening reception, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased, amused, and instructed.

Friends all over the country will find an advantage in joining themselves to the Institute, for the advantages will more than repay the outlay of two and a half dollars, as it includes a year's subscription to the JOURNAL, the use of the circulating library, and admittance to the Wednesday evening lectures when in town.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

"Great things come from small beginnings."

A meeting of the above Institute was held on March 31st, when Mr. R. Higgs, Jr., gave an interesting paper on "England's Enemies; a Call to Battle." A lively discussion followed, in which many of the members took part.

The usual monthly meeting of the Institute was held on April 14th, when the Rev. J. I. Hillock's paper on "Has Phrenology a Christian Tendency" was read for him, he being unable to attend, through indisposition. The writer of the paper asserted that Phrenology had a Christian tendency, and dealt with both Phrenology and Christianity at some length. There was an animated discussion which brought the meeting to a close.

Mr. Harper, A.F.I., has been lecturing at the Assembly Rooms, Chelmsford; also at Halstead, Braintree, Colchester, and Ipswich.

On Tuesday, April 12th, Mr. Ramsay, M.F.I., gave a lecture on Phrenology at the Wesley Guild, East Road, E. C. There was a good audience; after the lecture an animated discussion took place, and the evening was brought to a close by the lecturer examining four persons from among the audience. Wherever Mr. Ramsay speaks he is sure to awaken interest, as he is so much in earnest.

The summer examination of students will take place July 21st and 22d at the Fowler Institute, Ludgate Circus, London. Intending candidates must send in their names to T. Crow, Secretary, by June 30th.

The next session will commence about the middle of September, of which particulars will be found in next month's JOURNAL.

Mrs. C. Twyford, A.F.I., has lately removed to Croydon, and is carrying on her phrenological work there. She gave a lecture at a convent and examined fourteen of the nuns, all of whom were very large in Conscientiousness, while only one possessed love of life.

Mrs. Twyford also lectured at Wallington, delineating the characters of many people at the close of the lecture.

Mr. Zyto, member of the Fowler Institute of London, has delivered a lecture upon Phrenology in connection with the Hoddesdon Congregational Church Guild. There was a very good attendance, and the Rev. J. C. Evans, pastor of the church, presided. The lecturer reviewed the subject of Phrenology from a technical standpoint in a lucid and interesting manner. He demonstrated the great utility of the art in every-day life, and gave some remarkably correct readings of the heads of several well-known young people who voluntarily ascended the platform in response to an invitation to do so.

STORY OF A BUST.

LUCKY FIND IN LONDON.

("*Daily Mail*" *Special.*)

The following item is sent us by G. B. Coleman:

A curious find has been made at a London bric-a-brac shop of a famous bust of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Dr. Wallace Wood, who occupies the chair of history of art in the New York University, when in London recently, called at the shop of a dealer in art, pictures, etc., and asked if the dealer had any heads—heads exemplifying perfect types of intellect and culture. The dealer reflected a moment, and assured the doctor he would try to find one for him. Dr. Wood told him he wanted it to demonstrate his lecture before the university art class. Two days later the dealer sent for Dr. Wood, telling him he had the bust of a country-woman of his that had been sent to the exhibition of 1857. When it was sent to his apartments the doctor was greatly surprised and pleased to recognize it as a bust of Mrs. Stowe.

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Professor Wood would not, when returning, intrust the bust as baggage in the ship's hold, but put it in a stateroom adjoining his own. Arriving in New York, he consulted several persons, none of whom knew of the existence of the bust. It seemed contemporaneous with the famous Richmond portrait of Mrs. Stowe, which was presented to the family by George Richmond.

The doctor then wrote to Mrs. Stowe's daughter, Miss H. B. Stowe, of Hartford. Miss Stowe responded, and explained that the bust was executed by Miss Susan Durant, an American student in Paris, in November, 1856. Baron di Tricotrin was present at some of her mother's sittings. The writer spoke of the pleasure of her "little mother" as she watched the bust assume form and shape from the marble block, under the sculptor's chisel. She did not know what had become of the bust.

Dr. Wood has also received the following letter:

HARTFORD, CONN., March 25, 1897.

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for discovering and bringing to this country the bust of my beloved sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was considered a perfect likeness by her daughters at the time it was made, and great regret has been felt by all our family that it had been lost, as we supposed, irrevocably. That it should be restored to us just at this time, when, through your kindness, it can serve as a model for the statue now proposed for this city, is cause of gratitude.

I am most sincerely yours,

ISABELLA BEECHER STOWE.

P. M. thinks the following will be of interest to members:

Mineralization of the brain is not, as might be supposed, a new malady to which speculative millionaires are peculiarly liable. It is merely a new term used to describe the process whereby nature supplies to the organ of thought and feeling its most valuable constituent. In a pound of healthy brain tissue the mineral elements—chiefly magnesia, soda, potash, and lime—ought to weigh about fifty-four grains. Any falling off from this standard indicates a certain deterioration of mental and nervous power. Dr. Gaube, who employed the term in a recent lecture in Paris, does not seem to suggest any ready method for feeding or manuring the exhausted brain, but he points out that the leakage of indispensable elements ought never to escape scientific observation. This is but a poor consolation to suffering humanity, for we—or our non-medical friends—can usually ascertain if we are lapsing into imbecility.—Daily Chronicle, London.

G. H., London, sends the following extract on "National characteristics indicated by the hand and foot:"

The comparative study of the hand and foot in different civilized nations, and even in different individuals, is full of interest, leading to a certain extent to a knowledge of their mental as well as physical characteristics. The delicate hand of the Celtic race, French or Italian, which may be moulded into any shape, is typical, by its grace and symmetry, of mental acuteness, fine sentiments, and artistic susceptibilities. On the contrary, the hand of the Northern Saxon—short, thick, and coarse, destitute of flexibility, and slow in its movements—is suited for heavier work. The first waves the keen scimitar of Saladin, the last wields the ponderous battle-axe of Richard Cœur de Lion. The Celtic hand displays versatility of genius and grace of motion; the Saxon hand exhibits firmness of purpose and sturdy pursuit of an object, whether good or evil, with the perseverance of the bull-dog. While the Celt uses the delicate rapier and sharp stiletto, the Saxon prefers his clenched fist to settle the petty disputes of life. In the same way, contrast the Celtic and Saxon foot: The former is small, elastic, and quick moving; the latter is thick, strong, and firm. The Frenchman moves quickly, dances all night, and makes a military charge with a perfect abandonment which, however, if it meet with sturdy resistance, is apt to change into wild disorder. The Englishman has a heavier body to carry, and moves slowly, steadily, sure-footed and firm; hence the irresistible power of an English bayonet charge. The Arabians consider an arched foot a mark of beauty, and look upon as degraded and a slave one under whose foot water will not flow; the records of all degenerated races show that the spirits falls with the arch of the foot—a flat-footed race is sure to be an inferior one. From the hands and feet, then, the servants of an intelligent mind, we may derive indications of the mental constitution and prevailing passions of him to whom they have been given as instruments of action.

E. Higgs sends the following on mentally feeble children.

Dr. F. Beach illustrated his lecture with photographs of some of the cases with which he has had to deal, the lecturer proceeded to explain the methods employed in various phases of mental deficiency. The size and shape of the HEAD, he said, should first be considered; the size usually varies from 15½ to 18 inches in circumference. One child showed a measurement of only 12 inches; very little could be done in this case, but the children with the larger heads would show a fair amount of improvement.

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The forehead was generally narrow and retreating, while the occipital part of the head was badly developed. There were also heads too large. (a) The hydrocephalic. (b) The overgrown brain. These heads measured often as much as 23 to 24 inches.

There were the keel-shaped, the sugar-loaf and the obliquely-twisted heads.

The shape of the palate was noticeable—some were too highly arched, some too narrow or otherwise deformed.

The popular fallacy that a defective palate shows mental feebleness was contradicted by the lecturer. No one sign can be depended upon; feeble-mindedness was shown by a combination of many signs. The EYES varied, some being of the restless type, constantly wandering about, while others had a fixed stare without perception. The EARS, too, were generally defective—some being too large, others having an adherent lobule.

The hearing was often dull, the Mouth open, Lips apart, with no power to close them. The type of FACE was low and animal, the gait slouching, and a general want of co-ordination of the muscles. He divided them into two classes: (a) the restless, who need soothing; (b) the apathetic, who require rousing. The treatment comprehended hygienic, physiological, mental, and moral training.

Dr. Beach insisted that "Education of the senses must precede education of the mind," and gave a detailed description of the sensorial training.

The teaching of Industries formed another special feature.

Two points of interest were noticed in the facts (a) that these children were to a large extent insensible to pain, and (b) that they needed to be taught how to play.

An interesting discussion followed upon points arising out of the lecture.

We are glad our members are getting into the way of sending us communications and delineations of character of well-known people, etc. This is what the JOURNAL wants as a representative organ.

ENGLISH FIELD NOTES.

LEYTON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The subject before this society at their last fortnightly meeting was "Character Reading in Central America," by Mr. Angold. The delineation that followed was unique, for Mr. James Webb, so well-known in Leyton as a "reader of heads," became the subject in the hands of Mr. Angold. The Rev. C. Edmunds presided. —Leytonstone Independent.

Mr. Hubert has closed a successful visit to Nottingham. Recently he visited the Gordon Boys' Home, and phrenologically examined a number of the boys, who were greatly interested in comparing the professor's accurate descriptions of the characteristics of some of their companions with their own knowledge.

Phrenological societies, attention! Send us reports of your meetings. The readers of the Journal are interested in what is being done in this line, and it will be a source of encouragement to others. Secretaries, let us hear from you occasionally. The above applies equally to both sides of the Atlantic.

Interest in phrenology is kept up in Brooklyn by the meetings of the Human Nature Club, held the last Friday of every month. Dr. Brandenburg favored the Club last month with a talk on "Drink; its Effect on the Human Brain."

AT THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Professor Cozens is continuing his lectures on phrenology, and will speak to-night in the Aberdeen Hall on the elements of the science. The Professor is fortunate in having aroused the interest of city clergymen and many prominent business men, who have called upon him and are very much taken up with his clear and practical exponency of the art. On invitation of the chairman of the school board and Principal Wilkinson, Professor Cozens is to-day addressing the scholars in various divisions of the school.

LIBRARY.

(*Continued from page 291.*)

"The Depths of Satan; or, Spirit Mysteries Exposed," by William Ramsey, is a discussion of the subject of spiritualism, the writer taking the ground that the influence of spirit phenomena as commonly developed or practised, tends to injure the moral and spiritual balance. Attempt is made to explain the alleged manifestations; even the witch of the Bible is treated as a deception practised upon credulous minds. H. L. Hastings, Boston.

We have received a copy of L. W. Goodell's new work on "The Fat of the Land," price, $1.50, a review of which will appear in a future number of the JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE.

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Poland Spring Centennial-Souvenir.—The proprietors of this source of a good, potable water have sent us this beautifully illustrated history of the discovery of the well-known spring in Maine. It shows what sagacious enterprise can do in building up a commercial venture. The hotel and other buildings, with the rural setting of Poland, are represented in many charming views.

"Education in Patho-social Studies." Reprint of Chapters xiv. and xv. of the Report for 1893-94 and of Chapter xviii. of the Report for 1889-90. No. 236, United States Bureau of Education. Washington.

A careful review of the condition of society in reference to its abnormal and diseased phases, on scientific lines, for the purpose of ascertaining the causes. The views of eminent criminalists, economists, police officials, agents of leading penal and charitable institutions are presented, and a considerable stock of data is placed in orderly array for the reader who is interested in his fellow-men. To get at the causes of social defect and degeneracy is a prime essential. An attempt is made toward introducing measures for the correction of prevalent evils and their prevention in the future. This is one object of the studies embraced in the book.

Emotional Relation of the Brain and Heart.—J. G. H.—The heart as a chief organ in functioning vital force has a close relation of the brain, so that affectional conditions may produce at times a very marked influence upon the heart action. One of the most important of the cranial nerves—the pneumogastric—has much to do with the control of the heart, its injury or destruction usually causing paralysis of heart muscle. The "ganglia" mentioned by our correspondent we take to refer to the sympathetic system, which, while having an apparently independent function, that of vaso-motor control, is in communication with the brain by nerve process. An expression of sudden emotion at the centre of intelligence, the brain, is therefore rapidly felt at points in the viscera at the surface of the body through the impulses transmitted by the nerves. Because the effect of these impulses is so marked, it does not show that the heart is a factor of emotion any more than the skin is, which is a sensitive organ.

Watercure in Medicine.—A. S. G.—Va.—The utility of water as a remedy in sickness and disease is becoming more apparent from year to year. In wasting fevers, inflammatory disorders, nervous affections, the profession has found it of the highest value. In certain hospitals water is employed in technical ways, according to the nature of the disease, and drug treatment is deemed of less utility. Notably in fevers the best results have been obtained.

"Homiletic Review."—April.—Rationalism, Preparation for Preaching, and the recent discoveries in Assyria occupy the leading place in this number. A full number for ministers' uses. Funk & Wagnalls Co. New York.

PERSONAL.

A BISHOP'S ASTOUNDING ANSWER.

The following story of the Archbishop-designate is said to be very characteristic:—

A lady asked him one day, in the course of conversation, "Dr. Temple, do you believe in special providences?" "Certainly," said his lordship; "but why do you ask?" "Well," said she, "an aunt of mine was about to cross the Atlantic, but the train being delayed she only arrived at the docks after the boat had started. A few weeks after the news was heard that the vessel had gone down, no one on board being saved. Now, don't you think that was a special providence—my aunt missing that boat?" "I can't say," was his lordship's answer; "I don't know your aunt."

LI HUNG CHANG.

The humor of Chinese methods has again been illustrated by Li Hung Chang. While the war between China and Japan was going on we used to hear that Li had been deprived of his Yellow Riding Jacket, or his Peacock's Feather, or some other impressive ornament. It is now said that the very day he was made Foreign Minister he was reprimanded by the Chinese Emperor for making an unauthorized visit to the Empress-Dowager. It says a good deal, however, for his force of character that Li has regained all his old political authority, and is a more powerful man after his visit to Europe and America than he was before. Can this be due to the fascination of the bicycle he took home with him from the United States? Perhaps his unauthorized visit to the Empress-Dowager was to give her a lesson on that wondrous machine.

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Ignatius Loyola was a Spanish gentleman, who was dangerously wounded at the siege of Pampeluna. Having heated his imagination by reading the "Lives of the Saints," which were brought to him in his illness, instead of a romance, he conceived a strong ambition to be the founder of a religious order, whence originated the celebrated society of the Jesuits.

PECULIARITIES OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Peculiar inclinations and other mental idiosyncrasies of men of genius can mostly be very readily explained. Everybody accustomed psychologically to study and dissect those whom he meets, so far as opportunity is afforded, is familiar with the remark that each individual of the human race has his peculiarities, more or less odd, his "weaknesses." The ordinary man, if he has the least breeding, has been accustomed from his youth up to hold in check one inclination or another which violates the usages of society, or even perhaps of good morals. He has learned to attend sufficiently to his own conduct not to allow habits to take root which might appear unusual or be disagreeable to others. But the man of genius is far too much governed by his inward processes, his fancy, and his work to pay attention to trifling details of manner. He therefore appears what he really is, while the average man would not do this. Consequently, chance peculiarities and special inclinations appear in the former more than in the latter.

Thus it is that the behavior of great men is not to be measured by the same standard as that of others, that we have to take account of the motives of their actions, and that the psychical conditions must be kept in view if we are to draw any trustworthy inferences from their behavior. Those mighty natures must be judged from their own organization, and not from the Philistine point of view of the so-called average man.—From the Psychology of Genius, by Dr. William Hirsch, in "Appletons' Popular Science Monthly" for January.

DR. NANSEN ON STIMULANTS.

Dr. Nansen has been speaking rather strongly against the use of stimulants and narcotics. In an interview, published in a Belgian journal, he said that he took no intoxicating liquors with him in his recent expedition. His experience has led him to take a decided stand against the use of stimulants and narcotics of all kinds. It must be a sound principle at all times that a man should live in as natural and simple a way as possible, and especially must this be the case when his life is a life involving severe exertion in an extremely cold climate. The idea that one gains by stimulating body and mind by artificial means, betrays, in his opinion, not only ignorance of the simplest physiological laws, but also a want of experience, or, perhaps, a want of capacity to learn from experience by observation. It appeared to him obvious that one can get nothing in this life without paying for it in some way or other, and that artificial stimulants, even if they had not the directly injurious effects which they undoubtedly have, can produce nothing but a temporary excitement, followed by a corresponding reaction. Stimulants, with the exception of chocolate, which is mild in its effect, and at the same time nourishing, bring practically no nutritive substance into the body, and the energy which one obtains in anticipation by their use at one moment, must be paid for by a corresponding exhaustion at the next. It may, no doubt, be advanced that there are occasions when a momentary supply of energy is necessary, but to this he would answer that he could not imagine such a state of thing to arise in the course of a protracted sledge expedition, when, on the contrary, as regular and steady work as possible is generally the main thing to be aimed at.—The Echo.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEAD.

An English phrenologist who has examined the head of Emperor William II. says: "It is a medium head, of the military type. The faculties of Self-esteem and Combativeness are abnormally developed. He will never let himself be stopped by an obstacle. There is no power on earth that could exercise the least pressure upon him. His self-love is so great that it would not surprise me if he should proclaim himself infallible. He would be perfectly sincere in so doing."

Man carries under his hat a private theatre, wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity.—Carlyle.

James Clell Witter, editor of Art Edueation, writes as follows: "The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health were the first periodicals I remember reading when a little boy in '62. My father, Tully L. Witter (Lockhart), was one of the most enthusiastic believers in phrenology and one of the most ardent

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admirers of Samuel R. Wells, so much so that he named one of my brothers after him. You will find my father's name on your old subscription books. He had quite a library of your publications, which were invaluable in shaping my character and life. I owe much of what I am to them. I was for many years a teacher, and phrenology helped me to make a great success of my work. Very sincerely,

"J. C. Witter."

The author of "Natural Cure" is the peer of any living physician of to-day, and one of the truly great masters in medicine, especially is this so in the direction of practical therapeutic measures for the alleviation of the sick and the rapid cure of disease. The author possesses a rare mind for the comprehension of the scope of medicine and wonderful adaptation of heart and hand toward the application of his skill in the management of those essential details for the cure of disease, which are the hope and joy of the patients who are fortunate to find the way to his care. Such is the author of "Natural Cure," while the book is the wisdom of the author in cold type.

WIT AND WISDOM.

STUNG TO THF QUICK.

"Henry, yeu look very pale. What's the trouble?

"I was stung to the quick by an adder this afternoon."

"How did it happen?"

"Why, I dropped in at the bank, and the bookkeeper told me my account was overdrawn."—New York Tribune.

A SPELL.

Florence's father's initials are A. H. S., and, while Florence knows her letters, she is not yet able to spell. The other day she came running to her mother.

"Oh, mamma," she exclaimed, "I can spell umbrella."

"I hardly think so," said her mother.

"But I can," she insisted.

"Very well. How do you spell it?"

"A-h-s," she said promptly.

"Why, Florence," contended the mother, "that doesn't spell umbrella."

"Yes, but it does," she urged. "I saw it on papa's umbrella, and I'd like to know why it would be there if it spelled something else."—Detroit Free Press.

Uncalled-for Indignity.—"That's what I call an insult to the whole human race!"

"What is?"

The first speaker pointed to a North Side butcher's window, where, under an array of calves' livers, hung this sign:

x.....x
: :
: GET YOUR BRAINS HERE. :
x.....x

—Chicago Tribune.

Had Been Attended To.—She—Of course, you all talked about me as soon as I left.

Her—No, dear; we thought you had attended to that sufficiently.

—Indianapolis Journal.

Police Constable A 3030—Here, Your Worshup, are the tools I found on the pris'ner—a jimmy, a centrebit, a dark lantern, an' a piece of lead pipe wrapped in paper to look like a bundle of clothes.

Prisoner—Your Honor, you will not let an innocent man be convicted on such flimsy evidence as that, I hope? The articles he speaks of are nothing but my bicycle lantern and repair kit.—Answers.

Flannigan—How'd yez git th' black oye, Casey?

Casey—Oi shlipped an' landed on me back.

Flannigan—But, me good mon, y'r face ain't located on y'r back.

Casey (gloomily)—No; nather wuz Finnigan.—Truth.

A short time ago a young Londoner who had never been out of London in his life received an invitation from an acquaintance in the country, asking him to have a run over to his place for a few days and give him a lift at gathering mushrooms. This is the reply he got:

"Dear Jack: I'm very glad to hear as how you and the missus is all right, but I can't come over to see you, becos I'm afraid I would be no use at gathering mushrooms, for you know very well I can't climb."—Up-to-Date.

A Georgia evangelist named Culpepper is down on bachelors. "I want to see our men marry," he says. "Let them marry young. I'd rather have them marry at fifteen than at thirty. Young men who arrive at the age of twenty-two and are still bachelors I am for taxing $100. If they are still unmarried at twenty-three I would tax them $200, at twenty-four $500, and so I would go on up to thirty. Any man who wasn't married at thirty I would be for sending to the penitentiary. God meant that men should marry. A bachelor is only half a man."

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AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The American Medical Journal" for May discusses the nature and use of collinsonia, the essentials of modern materia medica, and neglectic therapeutics, Coates's new consumption treatment, and other topics that are of seasonable notice. E. Yonkin, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

"American Art Journal."—Weekly.—now in its thirty-fifth year, has claim to certain respect on the score of its longevity, and represents the music trades and current art criticisms. New York.

"The Journal of the American Medical Association."—Monthly.—As its name implies, this publication represents the most important body of physicians in America. The next annual meeting of this body will be held in Philadelphia at the beginning of June. Chicago, Ill.

"Medical Age."—Semi-monthly.—Brief review of medicine and surgery; somewhat independent in tone, and a fair clinical reporter. Detroit, Mich.

"Medical Brief."—Monthly.—Our old friend improves with age. It is certainly the multum in parvo for the busy practitioner, claiming a circulation of upward of 30,000 or 40,000. It represents all phases of professional view. Its brief notes of cases and numerous suggestions come very acceptable to the office of the physician. St. Louis, Mo.

"The Humanitarian" contains an admirable illustrated sketch of John Biddulph Martin. M. Charles Richet, London.

"The Book Buyer" opens with an article on "Concerning Essays," by Clara E. Laughlin; "L. Raven-Hill," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, with portrait and reproductions; book reviews, with illustrations, by Will H. Low, etc., etc. New York.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" has an interesting article on "Grant's Achievement as a Peacemaker," "The American Woman," etc. Philadelphia.

"The Chicago Vegetarian" is a modest but interesting little paper, and contains just the short articles that people will read. Chicago.

"The Annals of Hygiene" contains articles on "The Nervous System in Disease," "Food for Thought," "The Physician and his Profession," "Hygiene and Spirituality." The notes at the end are very useful. Philadelphia.

"Lippincott's Magazine."—The questions of "French Pioneers in America," "Earning a Living in China," "Early Man in America," are dealt with in an interesting manner, and should be read.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" has an article on "Sources of the New Psychology," "Sketch of James Nasmyth," etc. New York.

"The Journal of Hygiene" is as full of interest as ever. One article treats on the "Hygiene of Milk," another on the "Hygiene of the Brain," and a series of short notes by the editor. New York.

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"The Family Doctor" covers the ground of interesting matter for the family under various departments. London.

"Good Housekeeping" holds its own among the number of home journals for its excellence in dealing with numerous home matters. Springfield.

"The Review of Reviews" discusses the Greco-Turkish War, the Cuban Insurrection, and the Sealing Question, among other important matters. New York.

"Book News" discourses on the greatest living naval writer, Captain A. T. Mahan. Philadelphia and New York.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Sullivan has in his "Seven Easy Lessons," (25 cents) supplied a long felt want among those who desire to take up the study of astrology. He has succeeded in making a concise exposition of the elementary rules of that science in plain words and with numerous diagrams of circular form, one for each lesson. The book is, we believe, the only primer on the subject which has ever been edited. Mr. Sullivan makes no claim for originality in his work, but he certainly has given to inquirers a unique little book marked at once with a strong individuality.

"Food, Home and Garden." This publication is intended to afford information as to the best food to promote the physical, moral and spiritual welfare without destroying the lives of other sensitive creatures.

A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

ITS PURPOSE AND VALUE.

We must first study the Constitution, Temperament or Make-up of a person. Is the head large and well nourished, or is the body too small to make such a brain efficient? Are the animal propensities and passions too strong for the intellectual and moral powers? Is the man or woman, boy or girl, ingenious and skilful, with a tendency to mechanism, music or art, or is there merely plodding, working power, with little desire or talent to rise in the world? Is there a natural talent for study and education, and if so, in what direction? Judicious training elevates and regulates wayward character—the want of it spoils thousands whose fire and force might bless the world. What are my son's strong and weak points? What are my daughter's excellencies and failings? How can I lead them to be all I wish and avoid all I fear? What can they best do to earn a living, or to win honor and happiness? What kind of temperament and disposition would be suited to them in Marriage? Phrenology and Physiology, or the laws of mind and body, properly applied, will light the pathway that leads to righteousness and success. Thousands attribute their honor, health, success and happiness to such guidance.

We have received the following notice from Mrs. Theodore Sutro, President Woman's Department of the Music Teachers' National Association, 20 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who desires its insertion:

NOTICE.—The Committee on Literature of the Woman's Department of the Music Teachers' National Association desires names of women who are or have been at any time actively engaged in literary work pertaining in any way to music, with a brief biographical sketch of each, and typical specimens of work. It is imperative that all communications be written upon one side of the paper only, and, if possible, typewritten.

Address Mrs. Marie Merrick, Chairman of the Committee on Literature, Woman's Department of the M. T. N. A., 540 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Queen Victoria's book will be published in America by the Century Company. There will be 100 copies on Japanese paper at $50 and 600 on fine paper at $15. Both editions are strictly limited and no more will be printed.

I would not take anything for what little I have learned of Phrenology, and intend to continue the study.—George A. F. Lakeland.

Notices have also been received from the "Perthshire Advertiser," "Dundee Advertiser," "London Evening News," and "The Daily News," among others.

Wishing the JOURNAL a prosperous year for 1897. Mrs. J. S., Ohio.

The JOURNAL steadily increases in interest and instructiveness.

O. D., Windham, N. Y.

The Editors cannot undertake to return rejected MSS., and therefore ask contributors to keep duplicate copies, and are not responsible for the views expressed by contributors. It is advisable that articles sent to the Editors should be typewritten.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Generally speaking, we say that the curvature of the earth amounts to about seven inches to the statute mile; it is exactly 6.99 inches, or 7.692 inches for a geographical mile.

Scientists say that no negro has ever tamed an elephant or any wild animal, though negroes frequently perform with wild animals after they have been cowed into subjection by white men.

Lightning is zigzag because, as it condenses the air in the immediate advance of its path, it flies from side to side in order to pass where there is the least resistance to its progress.

A sun dial made for London would be useless for either Paris or Edinburgh. The altitude of the pole star varies with the latitude, and hence is greater at Edinburgh, and less at Paris, than at London; and as the stylus must always point to the polar star, the angle it makes with the dial-plate must vary with the latitude.

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Of Phrenological Practitioners.

EDITED BY
Prof. NELSON SIZER and
JESSIE A. FOWLER.

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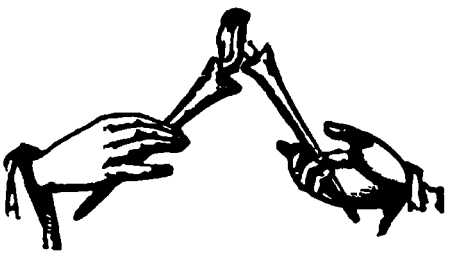
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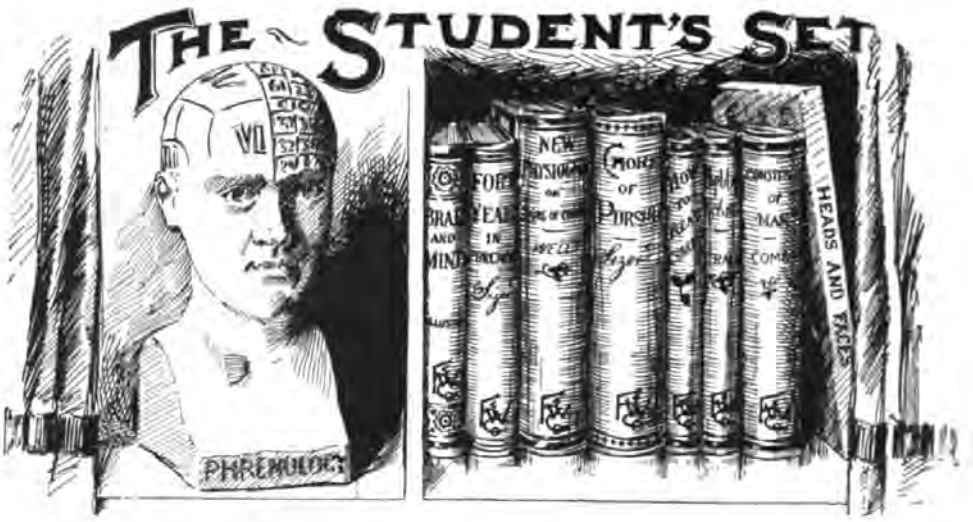
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CHARLES SCRIBNER, SR.

BY NELSON SIZER.

The mental and physical make-up of Mr. Charles Scribner was interesting in every aspect. The temperament indicated strength, toughness of fibre, power of endurance, and constancy in effort. His features were prominent without being rough. His head was large, particularly so from the opening of the ear forward. The large perceptive organs gave fulness across the brows and distance from the opening of the ear, and enabled him to deal intuitively with particulars and to know the details of his affairs. He was specific in his thoughts and purposes, and his firm mental fibre ran through all his efforts. He had knowledge of human character, and knew how to adapt himself to varied types of persons of talent and integrity. He could command the respect of such people and hold them faithful to him where honor and profit could be made mutual between publisher and author.

That upper lip evinces stability, integrity, and friendly constancy. People liked Mr. Scribner. They believed in his honesty, faithfulness, and also in his capability. His Caution was large, and his Secretiveness sufficient to make him wise in the conduct of affairs. His Friendship was a leading trait, and his Benevolence was unusually developed. That elevation of the top-head in front led him to feel an interest in other people's affairs, and dealings with him were not one-sided. The brilliant men, through the publication of whose works Mr. Scribner laid the permanent foundation for his fortune, were not men who needed to hunt for a publisher. Some fortunes have been made by publishers in this country, not because they had succeeded in the selection of something desirable to publish, but because by mere accident they obtained works that were not supposed by their author to be of any special value.

Mr. Scribner's culture, by a collegiate course of education and the study of law, qualified him to appreciate the literary side of a publisher's life, and also the laws of equity as applied to business transactions, which the study of the law gave him; but, above all, his balance of intellect and moral sentiments, and his power of friendly adaptation to men of talent and of worth, enabled him to make friends and to hold them.

The manly tribute by one who perhaps knew him better than anyone else,

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an abridgment of which we copy from *The Publisher's Weekly*, for March, exhibits the spirit and the talent of Mr. Scribner, as well as an intelligent and sympathetical knowledge of his disposition.

A Tribute to Charles Scribner, Sr.

BY JOHN H. DINGMAN.

The house of Charles Scribner's Sons has reached its commanding position only because it has received constant and painstaking care.

Should I endeavor to meet the request for a history of the rise, progress, and development of it, my first effort would be directed toward defining the strong yet delicately displayed personality of Mr. Charles Scribner, Sr.

In attempting to consider the matter, my mind has been dwelling upon him and his ways and I have realized that from whichever point I view him, remembrances of absorbing interest arise and seek expression; but it is not likely that I can convey them adequately to the present generation of booksellers. It may be, however, that the bare hints I give will wake echoes in the hearts of some old-time friends, and set them to picturing him as he was to them. Certain it is that Charles Scribner, the founder of the house, lives in all that is seen here to-day. His lofty aims are present in fulfilment.

It would be a matter of wonder, were the details given, to see how the plans originated by him have been brought to completion upon a course easy and assured because so rationally and judiciously begun.

It was evident from the first that Mr. Scribner held a high ideal of his profession, and that he was resolved never to be content with less than the best literature for his imprimatur. It was because of this that his successes were so pronounced and that it became very early known that a book issued by him was sure to have intrinsic value.

He entered business when but twenty-five years of age, four years after Charles Dickens had visited this country and two years after the coming of Thackeray. These men represented distinct types in letters, were at the height of their fame, and were accorded brilliant receptions. The impressions they made upon the public were very deep, and the interest in literature of every thoughtful man was quickened. The spirit of emulation also was excited, and those having to do with the publication of books were stimulated to attempt the highest and best in their own field.

Mr. Scribner, having graduated from Princeton, had entered upon the study of law at this time, and was later admitted to the bar. It is not difficult to conceive that the deep feeling aroused by the visit of these two authors led his mind into this new channel, and influenced him to think of entering the publishing business.

Unlike some successful men of business, who from whatever cause are arbitrary, imperious, or dictatorial, Mr. Scribner had a most winsome personality. With a quiet, open face, but with a look sobered by thoughtfulness, he was easily approached by strangers, reciprocated their confidence with sympathy and helpfulness, and immediately won them to him by his own transparent worth and integrity. Thenceforward they were his steadfast friends and the champions of his interests. A marked case of this kind occurred early.

In 1846 Hon. J. T. Headley's "Napoleon and His Marshals" was published by Mr. Scribner and met with a pronounced success. Another publisher, watchful of this, sought to persuade Mr. Headley to permit him to publish his next book, "Washington and His Generals," stating untruly, as the event showed, that Mr. Scribner could not do it justice, etc., and offered him specially favorable terms in order to entice him away. Mr. Headley, after consulting Mr. Scribner, resolved to leave it with the latter, writing, some years later, "I was governed very much in my action by my high esteem and affection for Mr. Scribner, than whom a purer, nobler, juster man never lived." He also

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added, "My impression is that my share of the profits for the first six months was fourteen thousand dollars, requiring a sale of between fifty and sixty thousand copies."

after-life and were the source of much of the prosperity which came to him. His own sterling qualities, revealed all unconsciously, were none the less influential with others, and drew to him in



MR. CHARLES SCRIBNER, SR., PUBLISHER.

These facts speak for themselves, and are singularly impressive when it is remembered that they occurred during the first year of his business career.

The traits of character which were exhibited in this transaction constantly showed themselves in every phase of his

delightful fellowship the choicest and most interesting men of letters. If they were willing to bring to him the productions of their minds, so also were they helped to new endeavors by his suggestions and favoring methods.

Under a quiet exterior he had a

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breadth of view that was remarkable. When any matter was submitted to him he immediately showed a comprehension of the details of the subject, a ready insight into its future possibilities, and there came to him a definite outline of the points to be covered in order to insure success.

It is a trait honorable to man and creditable to his discernment that, despite his own deficiencies or lack of attainments, he renders ready homage to superior worth in another. Hence the world's heroes and leaders.

In another and grander sense, men show the greatest respect, when a character, serene in its simplicity and purity, is exhibited to them in the daily life of one of their number, whose elevation of thought and mind is so palpably genuine that it lifts and enhances their own. All men honor such purity and goodness in another. It was this latter feeling that Mr. Scribner continually inspired, and as a consequence he evoked from all, unqualified praise. And this in spite of himself, for he was wholly unconscious of any such personal merit as to call this forth. He strove simply, aimed to do his best, and awaited the results with confidence.

Perhaps no single act of Mr. Scribner's had a more far-reaching importance than the purchase in 1858 of the large stock of imported books formerly handled by Bangs Brother & Co., and which the latter were compelled to relinquish because of the financial distress of 1857. This stock was large at the beginning, but in the cultivation of business from it, it has increased in value and importance, and is a leading feature in the business to-day.

As indicative of his broad views, as well as of his persistency under difficulties, until the desired result was reached, no more notable instance can be given than his magazine. For several years before he issued any, he was planning to issue one, expecting it to be the medium of reaching large circles of readers in a field otherwise new to him as a publisher of books. The first attempt in this direction was made, therefore, in May, 1866, by issuing the initial number of the *Hours at Home*, under the editorship of Rev. Dr. J. M. Sherwood. It continued four and a half years, completing nine volumes, but as it was fashioned on lines too staid and restricted it never met his views, and he expressed a determination to make a change. He said: "I want to issue a magazine that is handsomely illustrated, beautifully printed, and that shall have as contributors the best writers of the day. I should like to make it different from any now published, and to reach also other classes of readers."

It took many months to prepare for it, but the initial number of the *Scribner's Monthly* was issued "November, 1870," with Dr. J. G. Holland as editor, assisted by Mr. R. W. Gilder. Again the well-laid plan bore fruit. Its success in accomplishing the aims in regard to it which Mr. Scribner announced is well known. He lived, however, but part of one year to witness its popularity, and died at Luzerne, Switzerland, in August, 1871.

MR. JOHN H. DINGMAN.

By Nelson Sizer.

Mr. John H. Dingman has been connected with the Scribner house for nearly forty-two years, commencing his career when the Scribner business was nine years old, and there were but few employees. A boy who has to do a man's thinking and a man's working pretty early, learns the master's spirit and scope of mind more clearly than any other relation in life will give it.

Mr. Dingman's tribute to Mr. Scribner shows an honorable loyalty, and a nice discrimination of the character. He appreciated his employer. He has talent and character enough to understand his merits and his methods, and he spent his robust manhood in fostering and in pushing to successful issue the work which Mr. Scribner had formulated and established. It often takes as much talent to sail a ship as it does

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of ingenuity to construct and launch it.

Mr. Dingman has a softer and more mellow and pliable nature than Mr. Scribner. His eyes are light, his complexion fair, his spirit buoyant and resilient. He is young for his years, retaining the youthful elasticity and enthusiasm and a mind full of creative resources. He has a large development of Spirituality, which makes new phases of life and business welcome and



MR. JOHN H. DINGMAN.

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intelligible to him. He has a large development of Constructiveness, which would make him a good mechanic and a wise inventor of processes for the achievement of results. He is able to take in the details of business and prognosticate results. Some physicians will make a good diagnosis, but they do not like to offer a prognosis; they know the symptoms and trust to remedies for results.

Mr. Dingman is large in Comparison. He is quick as a flash to see the relative merit of different methods. He appreciates strangers, understands character and disposition, and knows how to find the smooth way of exercising influence by rightly moulding people. He leads rather than drives. His Conscientiousness being large, he is just, and his Caution is fairly developed, but it is not as large as was Mr. Scribner's. He is active in his enterprise, zealous in his prosecution, and wise in adapting himself to different types of men. His countenance is pleasant, his voice is persuasive and not raspy and repellent, and his language is fluent, appropriate, and winning. He is evidently like his mother in his make-up and spirit. The young people who come under his influence in business or otherwise, are attracted to him and readily influenced by him, and he would not be called by younger employees, "The old man." He is never going to seem old to people who know him well.

John H. Dingman, whose portrait we print, is the Dean of the Scribner establishment, having been in continuous connection with it for forty-one and a half years.

A native of Rensselaer County, New York State, he came early in life to New York City with his father, passed through its public schools and entered upon a collegiate course in what is now the College of the City of New York, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

At the end of two years there, his attention was attracted to an advertisement of "A boy wanted in a bookstore," and on September 10, 1855, he became office-boy for Charles Scribner, Sr., at 36 Park Row and 145 Nassau Street, on which site the present New York *Times* building is erected.

Mr. Scribner's business had been started nine years before, but at the time young Dingman entered his employ he had but three other persons connected with him—his brother Edward Scribner, Andrew C. Armstrong, and George F. Stevens—a broad contrast, it will be noticed, to the large numbers engaged to-day in the marble building on Fifth Avenue.

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Dingman has grown up with this large business, and has contributed by his intelligence and energy to building up its immense interests. When it is remembered that Mr. Scribner died in 1871, and that before and since there have been radical changes in the personnel of the house among those who have conducted the business of it, and that Mr. Dingman has continued steadily at his various posts of honor and responsibility, it will be understood how much of intelligent effort he has contributed in his life-work with it.

Possessed of good health and a strong constitution, he has been able to bear continuous labor, and has borne his share of the work necessary to carry on and complete the large projects that have come up for attention during his long experience.

He has an undisguised love for his business, and thinks nothing better exists, and carries therefore an enthusiasm and force that no obstacles can daunt. He delights in enterprises that require a vigorous handling, where energy and push are necessary to bring them to a successful conclusion—in fact these seem to be needed to put him at his best in accomplishing results—and when, after a vigorous struggle, some great end has been secured, no one is more jubilant over it than he. This buoyancy of spirit prevails in everything he does, and lends zest to his business life.

In 1866, when attending to the man-

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ufacture of the publications of the house, he originated "The Publisher's Sheet Book," in which were kept the fullest details of each publication as issued; such as size and weight of paper, cost of stereotype plates, printing, binding, numbers of each edition, copyright settlements with authors, etc., by which a publisher could tell immediately all about each one of his publications. When published it came at once into use in publishing houses.

Mr. Dingman's energies and activities have not been wholly confined to business. From earliest manhood he has been associated with others in religious work—has been superintendent of the Sunday-school of several churches, elder in the Reformed church and delegate to its Classis. He also was for seven years a member of the Executive Committee of "The Young Republican Club" of Brooklyn, during which time Hon. Seth Low was twice elected mayor of that city. He is also a member of The Brooklyn Institute; a member of The Holland Society; a member of the Aldine Club, and of Lafayette Post G. A. R., having been a lieutenant of the 37th Regiment N.Y.S.M. during its several enlistments in the Civil War.

Mr. Dingman is a ready speaker, his manners are easy and winning, and he also wields a graceful pen. A specimen of the latter is his "Tribute to Charles Scribner, Sr.," an abstract of which appears in this issue.



CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 FIFTH AVENUE.

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THE GENESIS OF THOUGHT.

By Professor John W. Shull.

One discovery of modern physiology has completely revolutionized the science of mind, and will revolutionize every philosophy based on mind, or related to it in any way, as soon as we have had time to grow consistent with the new idea. This discovery is that brain is essential to mind, and that the brain is not merely passive, but genetic.

The first half of this idea is already so familiar that it passes current everywhere, and I ought almost to apologize for stating it for the ten thousandth time. The reality of a connection between mind and brain is no longer a question at issue. It is accepted with the same unwavering confidence which we give to Newton's laws of motion or to the general scheme of modern astronomy. The disputes of twenty-five years ago are dead. The physiologists have won, and mind is now acknowledged to have a physical basis in brain.

The other half of the idea is unquestioned among physiologists, but its full importance is nowhere acknowledged, and is in reality scarcely understood. Those who speak of mind usually treat it abstractly, as if it had no limitations in the body, or, at least, like some transcendent being, delicate and subtle in its workings, almost independent, save for an incomprehensible, inexplicable, and, so far as man can see, unnecessary connection with a mortal body. It is thought of as an incorporeal being within a corporeal being, mind having its laws and body its laws, both very widely separated, and only connected together by the most trivial, mysterious, and uninfluential nexus possible. A few who are dominated more by physiological ideas call the brain the instrument of the mind, as if mind were active and the brain the mere passive instrument, which could do nothing of itself until mind chose to employ it about its affairs. Some excellent men (even in our own ranks, it must be admitted) have used words which could mean only and simply this, and yet I think their whole view an attempt to dodge the blows of the "materialist" howling crew, or an effeminate effort to avoid hurting the conscience of good but over-conservative brethren who learned metaphysics before modern physiology was born.

Such views are wrong and grossly inconsistent with the universally accepted fact of a connection between mind and brain. There is no half-way work in nature. We do not breathe partly by means of lungs and partly through the agency of gods and demons. The lungs and organs of the chest are the sole instrumentality of respiration. We do not digest food partly by the stomach and its appendages, and partly by winds blowing through sibyl oaks. The alimentary tract is all in all in digestion. Now, it ought to be believed equally absurd to think of mind as partly dependent and partly independent upon brain. It ought to be believed absurd that part of our ideas should be a natural product of brain and another part should be instilled into us from exterior sources by supernatural means, or given us by revelations. To be consistent, we must believe that mind, including intellect and emotion of every type, from simple sensation up to the highest human aspiration, normal or morbid, common or extraordinary, has a firm physiological basis in brain substance. We must learn that we never think, feel, or will, in any degree of intensity, without the brain being involved. We must believe that trances, hallucinations, dreams, and all forms of insanity are referable to brain. Whatever is mind, has brain for its physical basis.

But, under this nexus, one of nature's ordinances, and therefore necessary, which is first, *brain* or *mind?*

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This, I think, will be easily answered when we fully and fairly grasp the meaning of this great natural fact —that *brain is essentially genetic and active.* It is not a passive thing, lying dormant within the closed chamber of the skull until the outer world awaken it. It is not a *tabula rasa* waiting for experiences from the outer world to inscribe characters upon it. It is not like a piece of wax, soft and pliable, on which the five busy senses are at work storing up impressions. It is more and greater than all this. It is a living, active organism, spontaneously expressing itself, creating new thoughts, and assimilating and combining in new forms or altering its impressions which it receives from without or feels from within.

The full import of this fact will be understood and a conviction of its truth forced home, if we take the history of a single gray brain-cell or vesicle ; for, if we know the life history of one cell, we will know their action in masses or organs.

A gray brain-cell has the power of *generating* and *expending nerve forces.* This is its whole function. It stores up its force by its own power of assimilating digested food, and it expends it in ideas, emotions, and movements.

Mental action does not and cannot exist without the expenditure of nerve force, and nerve force, stored up till it reaches a normal degree or beyond, cannot avoid expending itself in mental action. If these two basic facts are remembered, most important and indubitable consequences can be built upon them; for, if this is the character of individual brain-cells, it is the character of the whole brain and of its several parts or centres. Of the whole brain, then, we can say: If it is nourished until its gray cells develop the normal amount of nerve force, it irresistibly, inevitably, spontaneously rushes into action. It spontaneously expresses mind of some kind and some degree. It is genetic and spontaneous. Gray brain-cells, *charged* with nerve force which they have developed from digested food, must *discharge* it, whether the possessor of those cells wishes it or not. He could just as easily stop the heart from beating, or check the vital process of assimilation, as prevent the brain from thinking or feeling when it is charged with nervous forces. We are quite familiar with the automatism of the ganglia which control respiration, circulation, digestion, and other vital processes. Why should it be strange, then, that the cerebrum, which is only a greater and more important ganglion, should have the same degree of automatism?

This is a most important position in mental physiology and in mental philosophy, because the largest consequences must result from it.

Nevertheless, this cerebral automatism is limited in such manner that we must state a two-fold origin of mind action—a two-fold genesis of thought; yet there is an essential unity in both.

First, Mind is the spontaneous expression of brain centres charged with nerve force.

Second, Mind is the expression of these same centres called into action through the senses by contact with the exterior world.

This, then, is the problem which the thinking world faces to-day and must answer: Here is the brain of man to express everything which is mind—which makes up the philosophic *ego* and its powers. This brain may be represented by a circle. Outside of this circle lies the great objective world. Between this circle of mind and the outer world there are, so far as we can positively say, but five inlets or avenues of entrance. Laying aside all metaphysical doubts about the truth and reality of the knowledge we receive through the senses, we have this clear proposition to enunciate: "Everything which is mind in any kind or degree, sensation or intellection, base consciousness or ecstasy, appetite or volition, originates within this circle—*i.e.*, within the brain; and, further, among these actions whatever are *not* awakened by the senses in experiences with the objective

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world originates by the brain's own spontaneity."

Now every question of mind must be solved in harmony with this enunciation. We must never imagine that anything in mental manifestation, however extraordinary, or for the moment inexplicable, is of supernatural or external origin, or due to any external agency, except it act upon the senses. We must not say that mind becomes possessed by any notion or idea, or is moved by any feeling, or puts forth any volition, which is not of internal and strictly cerebral origin.

I am aware how little charm these subjects have for the popular mind, but no one ever did or ever will reach a clear idea of mind and its processes, or gain any true appreciation of human character and growth, until he shall have digged patiently down to these bottom facts of physiology. Then everything becomes clear, and he is master of the details and can take enlarged views. I am also aware how quickly prejudices are aroused by any discussion which seems to make mind a *function* of brain, instead of a sort of personal agent which merely finds itself under the unpleasant necessity of using a very inferior instrument every time it wishes to act. This is very largely due to the belief in personal immortality, which is believed to be shaken by such physiology. But a scientist should not care where facts lead him. He who would know the truth should not secretly wish one thing to be true and another false, but should simply desire to learn and to be loyal to the truth wherever it may be found to lie. A rational being can have little respect for one whom prejudice prevents from investigating. In the present instance I ask only that men shall give a satisfactory account to themselves of the relation of mind and brain if they find the above views unsatisfactory.

I had intended pointing out a few instances in which the ordinary view of things must be changed if these views are correct, and also indicate a few great facts explainable on this view, and not very clearly otherwise, but I am now persuaded it will be more fertile of good if each thinker is left to his own logic.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS—NO. 18.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

PHYSIOGNOMY IN FRAGMENTS.

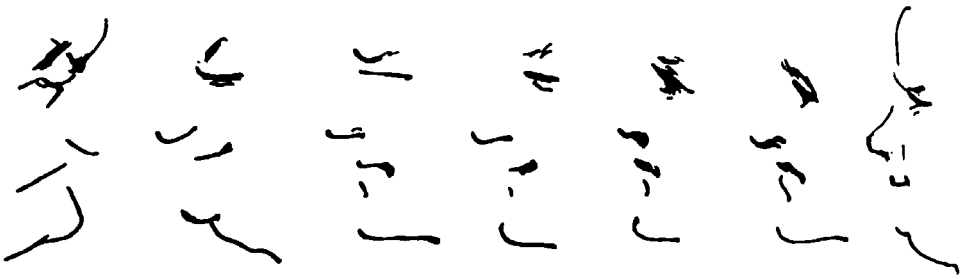
Pursuing the subject a little farther, for the sake of additional evidence, on the side of physiognomical intimations, I would say that most people do not realize how much there is in a line or angle in its relation to phases of expressions. The experienced artist knows the effect of a single touch of his brush, be it in black merely or in color. That single touch may quite alter the proportion and quality of his work, especially if it be some delicately balanced bit of scenery or a portrait. Perhaps the reader has seen a "sketch" artist dash off a picture, and wondered at the great changes wrought by a curved line here and a straight one there. To the one unaccustomed to art work the facility with which an idea may be struck out with crayon seems astonishing. We have seen a crowd gaping at the rapid movements of such an artist, who made his accomplishment in the taking of rough portraits at a dime apiece, a temporary employment at some public resort.

We may say that every face has its individuality, and feel assured of the truthfulness of the statement. Yet the changes wrought by time make in many faces quite a revolution. A change in the lines by increase of cellular matter may be so extensive that we cannot at once recognize an old acquantaince. A few days since I met a young man whom I knew fairly well, but had not met for

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about two years. He had grown fleshy in that time. Plump cheeks and a rounded forehead replaced the thin and angular outlines which I had known aforetime, and so altered the general appearance of his face that I was compelled to hestitate before concluding that he was the same person. There were certain "monuments," as an engineer might say, that revealed themselves on inspection, and proclaimed the identity of the man. Of course, the increase of fatty matter in the derma, although it had thickened the head coverings some, had not changed the relations of the cranial development to any appreciable extent.

In maturity the lines of the face become established to such an extent that alterations in the skin do not change the autonomy of the features to the examination of a skilled or experienced observer. As a rule we carry in mind an abstract of the face and form of our friends, of the different classes or types of lineament possessed by people of different nations, and of the four or five periods in the life of man, and but a few lines or strokes are necessary to give them a representation on paper. An artist who has been illustrating the elements of drawing comes to my support here, and I readily avail myself of his ready pencil to show how little in the way of marks are necessary to suggest a typical form with which we are familiar. In the series of strokes and dots the reader is at no loss to distinguish the character of each representation. Age, youth, coarseness and fineness of quality, education and culture, beauty and vulgarity are observed in these very fragmentary and imperfect drawings of facial outline. In examining these sketches we are impressed by the fact that our impressions of a face are dependent upon a few features comparatively; the individuality which we ascribe to a given case being constituted by one or more peculiarities in the facial composition. Note the effect of the slight touches to denote feature in the second of our series. Mere bits of line where forehead, nose, mouth, and chin lie—yet how significant! No more is traced in the third sketch, yet what a transition. Age, nature, temperament, culture, spirit—how widely different! The reader with a good knowledge of human nature would not hesitate to venture his or her impressions concerning the meaning involved in these differences, and the guesses made would not go wide of the mark. No one could



question the juvenility of the fifth in the series. In those merest touches undevelopment and freshness of feeling at once strike us. We note, too, that the interdependence of feature is well exhibited in these slight dashes of portraiture. Nature seeks harmony, and so fits together the parts by a law of correspondence, which the artist has here illustrated, probably without a thought of its signifcance.

MADE-UP FACES.

One is disposed to criticise the photographic portraits of the day because of their departures from the truth of life. The artistic manipulator of the camera treats the plate on which the sun has cast the facial impression in such a manner as to efface many elements of individuality, his object apparently being to

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produce a good-looking picture, rather more than a good likeness. Hence it is that we are often at a loss when shown what is represented to be the "cabinet" or "imperial," or what not, of some person whom we think that we should recognize usually without difficulty. Who has not seen often enough the portrait of some acquaintance that appeared actually pretty, although said acquaintance bore the reputation of having so plain a face that it bordered upon the ugly.

Under the deft hand of the retoucher lines of irregularity had been obliterated, certain angularities softened; mouth, nose, chin modified, so that little was left of the original face. A resemblance there, to be sure, and that slight enough; yet it is claimed as stamping the ownership of the photo-counterfeit.

Our phrenological friends who make it a part of their professional work to read portraits complain much, and justly, of the photographs offered for their analysis. There is so wide a margin for mistake in the made-up picture that the character reader, who is at all conservative on the score of scientific methods in his work, must state his opinions provisionally. A faithful portrait makes the service he is asked to render easy, but a "conventional" photo-portrait involves so many uncertainties that he would be justified in declining to take the risk of recording an opinion. It is therefore a resource of necessity that certain prominent examiners do not accept the ordinary pictures of the "trade," but advise applicants for a reading by photograph to have their portraits taken in a prescribed manner, so that the natural lines and form shall be presented. In this way both subject and examiner will be served in a competent fashion, and the diagnosis of character and mental capacity prove of genuine value.

ADVANTAGE OF THE AVERAGE MAN.

How mistaken people are who are inclined to bewail the fact that they are only of the great middle class—the average human being! Civilization really seems on analysis to be especially interested in their welfare, yet they scarcely appreciate it. An exchange speaks in the following terms of the real state of the case, thus:

The average man is a lucky man. He will go through life easily, with less friction, with more pleasure, and less annoyance than the man who is above or below the average. Everything made in quantity is made to fit the average man. A door-knob is placed where it is most handy to a man of average height. A letter-box is put up so that the average man can mail his letters with the least difficulty. Car-straps hang down far enough for the average man to clutch them with the least effort. Car-steps are placed so that the average man can get in and out of a street-car easily. Clothing of every description is made to fit the average man. And it is the same in other ways. The man of average intelligence, average brain power, average schooling, average morality, and average religious ideas will get along in the world better than men more highly gifted. Men above the average have added responsibilities thrust upon them. More is expected of them. They are supposed to keep up a fast gait, and if they do not the world finds fault with them. The average citizen, average husband, average father, average man, is happy because he is inconspicuous. He goes along unnoticed, as he is neither a fool nor a genius; he attracts no attention, and finds ten times more solid pleasure in life than those who possess more brilliant qualities. You see the average man is a well-balanced man, and balance means stability, and stability means rest.

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MRS. MARY LYON DAME HALL.

PRESIDENT OF SOROSIS.

By Jessie A. Fowler.

There are some persons in the world who consider academic attainments of the first moment. But fortunately there are others who have a higher aim in life and who rise superior to their scholastic abilities; in fact, they consider them but secondary considerations.



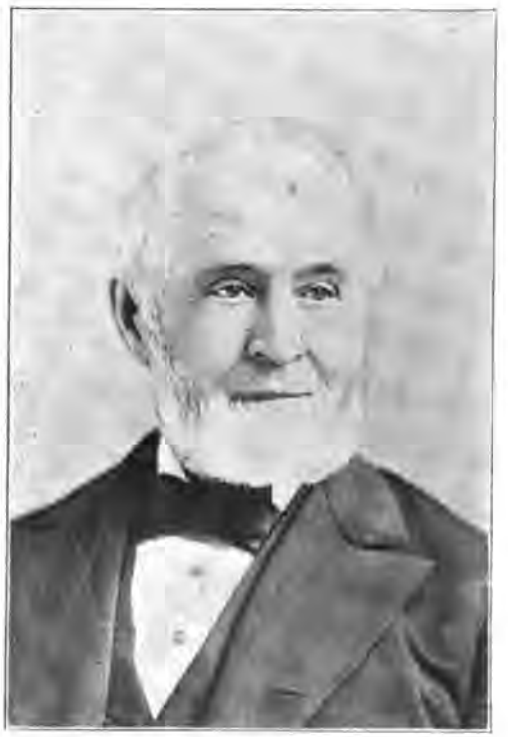
MRS. MARY LYON DAME HALL.

These are the men and women who, by their nobility of heart, feel their consecration to a high purpose, a grand work, and an elevated calling. They do not shun, by the way, the academic work, nor do they fail to obtain some of its honors. But by their "larger hope," broader faith, and confident trust, they accomplish more than those individuals who place mental culture before everything else. Heart culture, therefore, when joined to educational advantages, enhances the individual power, beautifies the personality, and adds that psychic influence which wins hearts not for its own keeping, but for the benefit of a larger soul-life.

The subject of our sketch has such a personality. Nature has bestowed on Mrs. Hall a bountiful supply of the vital-mental Temperament, and her whole organization yields a warmth, ar-

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dor, and enthusiasm that is beautiful to see. Her arterial system or circulatory power is perfect, giving her features—which are regularly formed—a fine color. Her height is slightly below the medium, but her unusually fine carriage makes her appear taller than she is. She has an abundance of snow-white hair, which is always perfectly arranged.



MRS. HALL'S FATHER.

When one says she is a New England woman it is equivalent to explaining that she has marked geniality of manner, and great enthusiasm for anything she undertakes to do. The circumference of her head is of full size, it being 21½ inches, while the height from ear to ear over the top is in due proportion and measures 14 inches.

Her brain appears to be a very active one, and particularly so in the executive, intellectual, moral, and social regions, and is very practical in its working. She is inclined to look at the utility of everything first, then she will add to its beauty and costliness afterward.

She has marked intellectual ability, and possesses a great thirst for knowledge, history, facts, etc., and is one who will secure them from every possible source wherever they are to be found. All her perceptive faculties are large, and these lead her mind to consider all the beauties of nature from their scientific stand-point.

Her moral brain is very prominently developed, and it gives her a strong desire to do good, advance a cause, and benefit the human race. She is philanthropic and is linked to the universe by many ties, for her sympathies are exceptionally strong. She has more of the Æolian harp about her than the "E" string of the violin. She knows how to soothe and comfort the sick, and she would have made an excellent physician, with one exception, namely, that her patients would have absorbed too much of her ready sympathy.

As a doctor she would have given an extra visit to a patient on her own account rather than be in any doubt about the case.

Conscientiousness is another prominent faculty of her moral brain. It has influenced her whole life, and disciplined her entire character. She is first *just*, then *kind*, but so closely are these two elements united that they are like a perfectly fitting glove over the hand it was made for. When they conflict, her sense of duty carries her through what others would have sunk under; it makes her strong to act and think, but her sense of justice is so mellowed by her sympathy that opponents will take from her what they would not from anyone else, and this is one of the secrets of her power over others. She has an independent spirit, which is noticeable from the activity of the lower part of the organ of Self-esteem, but the faculty is not developed in the form of pride, self-righteousness, or self-confidence. In fact, she has so much distrust of self, that she may often have to reason along the line of duty, in order to bring herself to do important

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public work. She may hesitate at first to take a new responsibility, yet when appealed to from a point of obligation to others she will probably go ahead with more real womanly dignity than many would show, who had more confidence in their own powers. Mrs. Hall acts from a higher motive than self.

Socially, she is a magnet wherever she goes, and people feel better for holding her hand and being in her presence.

She is a genuine friend, and does not forget anyone to whom she has really become attached. She is companionable and capable of adapting herself to different grades of society. She is also capable of instructing, entertaining, and amusing the young, and is attached to children, which is shown in her large development of Philoprogenitiveness. Children instinctively find in her a friend, and flock around her, and do her bidding without coercion. A look from her, would be more than a threat from many a mother or teacher, to conquer disobedience in the bud.

Her basilar brain is well supplied with energy in the form of executiveness, but not of hardness or severity of mind. She could not kill the chicken she had to eat, even if there was nothing else for dinner. She hates to see cruelty shown to anyone, and is at heart a member of the Peace Society, and the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals.

She will be known more for her prudence than timidity, and is one who looks ahead and prepares for emergencies.

She is naturally frank and candid, yet is not wanting in tact and womanly reserve. She can hold whatever confidence is placed in her, and does not forget matters of personal importance, with the rich or poor.

Her Acquisitiveness shows itself in readiness to acquire knowledge, and ability to save and lay out money to good account. She could act wisely as a trustee or executrix for an orphan, and if a fortune were placed in her hands she would know how to invest it wisely.

Intellectually, it will be seen that she has a very intuitive mind, which power she has inherited from her mother. She does not need to ask for people's testimonials, for she has an accurate way of discerning character; she



MRS. HALL'S MOTHER.

can "size people up," so to speak, to do justice to all concerned.

Her comparative memory is good, and she should be able to recollect many incidents that are ordinarily forgotten, by just a suggestion, a word or memento. She seldom forgets faces; in fact, her power to recollect people whom she has met but once, if they have in any way impressed themselves on her mind, is perfectly marvellous.

Her language to express her ideas is larger than her confidence in herself at the outset of a speech, but as she warms to her subject she finds she can accomplish more in this line of work than she thought.

Her mind is one that prefers to pre-

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pare things beforehand; hence it does not "trust to Providence" to get her through any responsible task, and therefore her work is perfectly done, and she makes few, if any, failures. She is not wordy or profuse, but concise and practical in everything. Her organ of Order is large and cultivated, hence through its activity she must show system in work, method in imparting knowledge, and regularity in her plans.

DAUGHTER OF A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER.

Mrs. Hall was born near Portland, Me., and is the daughter of a Congregational minister, an intimate friend of Longfellow.

HER FATHER.

The father of Mr. Hall was descended from the nephew of Sir Francis Drake, who came to America in 1637, three years after the Mayflower. Mr. Dame was a man of exemplary character, was kindness itself, and beloved by everyone. He inherited his tone of mind from his mother, and blended her mellow characteristics with his own more resolute and hardy ones. He had a large moral brain, which showed distinctly through his Conscientiousness and Benevolence. He must have been recognized for moral rectitude and great charity. It must have been difficult for him to preach a sermon on moral law, without presenting the principles of mercy and forgiveness. Such a nature as his could not have made any enemies if it had tried to do so. He lived in a different mental atmosphere to most men, was not easily ruffled, and knew how to take hold of the right side of a story, and could always pacify and console all who came to him for advice. There are strong evidences that his mother's family must have belonged to the Society of Friends. He was a practical man, but not a speculator.

MRS. DAME.

The mother of Mrs. Hall was, it will be seen, a fine complement to her husband. We are glad to have the opportunity of showing such fine examples of heredity.

She is a bright, witty, intelligent, and enthusiastic woman. Full of vivacity, life, and ardor, ready for any new and enterprising work, and keenly alive to everything that is going on around her. Her disposition could not be soured by misfortune, whatever happened. She is just the one who would have kept up the spirits of the passengers on board the Mayflower when they were in doubt as to where they were upon the ocean, had she been with them. She is very intuitive and quick to grasp a situation, and will never grow old in spirit.

Mrs. Dame studied in Mary Lyon's school, in Ipswich, Mass., and later at Mt. Holyoke, and was a warm and intimate friend of that eminent pedagogue during the latter's life, and it was owing to this fact that Mrs. Dame named her daughter after the founder of Mt. Holyoke.

GRADUATED.

Mrs. Hall graduated from Mt. Holyoke in 1870, and later became a high-school principal in Sharon, Pa. Owing to failing health she was forced to give up the post and she went to Hawaii, where she taught in a college in Honolulu. There she met Edwin O. Hall, and married him in 1878.

MR. HALL.

Mr. Hall went first to Honolulu as a missionary and was sent out by the Congregational Board to establish a mission. After he had done this, he became Prime Minister, under King Lunalilo, and for a time held the same office under King Kalakana. He was connected with nearly every institution on the Island, among others, he was a member of the Board of Education, and Privy Council of State, and Trustee of the Oahu College, and a popular arbitrator.

Mr. Hall had a remarkably large and

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active brain. He was firm and kind, very considerate, thoughtful, and a man of high moral standing. He could easily have worn out two bodies, but unfortunately his vital force was not equal to his mental activity. His chest should have been two inches broader and the rest of his body in proportion, to sustain such a gigantic intellect. He was a far-seeing man, and an "all-round-the-subject" man. He could carry more in his mind without refer-



HON. EDWIN O. HALL.

ence to *blue books* than nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand.

He so overtaxed his strength that in 1883 he was obliged to relinquish all public work, and soon afterward, amid universal regrets, he passed home, just in the prime of his life.

In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Hall visited Europe, and in 1887, after her husband's death, she spent eighteen months abroad, and again, two summers ago, she visited the Continent. While away she wrote for the Washington and Pennsylvania papers, which letters have quite a reputation. She has taken the round trip to Sweden, Norway, Russia, Berlin, Vienna, and on one occasion visited Rome on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee, and has spent considerable time in Paris.

PUBLIC WORK.

In 1890 Mrs. Hall came to New York, and in November of this year joined Sorosis. She served as corresponding secretary for three years, and in March of this year was duly elected president without opposition, and in this capacity she is the right woman in the right place, for she happily blends dignity with cordiality in an unusual degree.

Mrs. Hall is a prominent member of Mt. Holyoke Alumnæ Association, and a vice-president of the New York Branch of the Mt. Holyoke Association, and a short time ago contributed toward the endowment of a scholarship in the college.

She is a vice-president of the Holly Branch of the King's Daughters; a member of the National Society of New England Women, and the American Authors' Guild; and Vice-president of The Women's Board of the Pacific Islands, besides being an enthusiastic supporter of other patriotic organizations.

CHURCH WORK.

Mrs. Hall is a member of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is pastor, and is an active church worker, being Treasurer of the Ladies' Association and Secretary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, all of which societies represent considerable personal attention and thought.

SOROSIS.

We cannot close our sketch without mention of the society of which Mrs. Hall is president. Sorosis is a landmark in American history. When it started, twenty-nine years ago, the conservative element of the nation rose up

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in fierce and frenzied protest. It lavished abuse upon the good and able women who founded the club. Possibly this deluge of abuse and defamation helped the cause in the long run. It roused the indignation and sympathy of those who knew the real facts of the case.

The society prospered, and ere long other clubs were started in Brooklyn, Boston, and elsewhere.

In 1875 the mountain of prejudice and opposition had dwindled to a very small hill, and many of its original foes became members of similar organizations.

In 1885 such clubs were to be found everywhere, while in the present decade their continued creation has brought Councils, State Federations, and a National body. At the present time there must be at least ten thousand literary clubs, taking more or less after Sorosis in character and conduct, with a membership of over a million.

The seed that Sorosis sowed has grown so as to shadow the entire land, there being now similar societies in Maine, California, Bombay, San Francisco called after its name.

During Mrs. Hall's administration Sorosis is bound to have a brilliant and successful career. She early became a prominent figure among its members on account of her intellectuality and culture. She is a poet of no mean reputation, and was chosen Class Poet at Mt. Holyoke (70 in class), and two years after her graduation it held a reception, and she was asked to return to read an original poem, which she entitled "Joy."

Mrs. Hall is, in a few words, a new woman in the highest, largest, sweetest, and best sense of that much-abused term, and the largest gift of which she is possessed is the broad, unselfish, Catholic spirit which sees the best in those with whom she comes in contact and which underlies the rare grace and spirit of humanity.

Her hobby is devotion to women and their interests. She is particularly interested in young professional women and grows enthusiastic in talking of the fields open to them at the present day, and the creditable way they have filled their new office.

Her motto is, "I fear nothing so much as to fail to know and to do my whole duty."

The Drake crest motto is "Aquila non caput muscas."

A SKULL.

BY FRANK MANNION.

BEHOLD this ruined Capitol, these ancient halls of state,
Whose silent, musty chambers no more reverberate
With eloquence and music. The pomp, the pride, the sway,
The glory of this empire forever 's past away.
For ages and for ages no mortal could be found
To read the crumbling tablets on all the walls around,
Till out from lowly Baden at length a prophet sprung
To read the ancient records of the strange forgotten tongue.
He found the throne of empire, whereon the king held sway,
Subject to his councils that long-forgotten day.
The temple, too, where worshipped the rulers of the state,
The music-hall where Silence, now, sings voiceless songs of Fate.
Anon the august chamber of the supreme court sublime,
And the halls of art and science, showing the progress of the time;
The watch towers on the outer walls; the nursery, safe below,
Where favored children of the court might happy childhood know.
Fraternal rooms where bosom friends oft gathered to enjoy
The pleasures of the social hours, where care would not annoy.
The council chambers of the state, where Senates gathered long,
On knotty subjects to debate and keep the kingdom strong.

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The bowers of conjugality, connubial gardens blest,
The halls where often gathered to rivalled skill contest,
The athlete in his prowess, the wit of repartee,
The sage who came to tangle men with his philosophy,
The hospitals of mercy, the magazines of death,
The secret service of the king that spoke in whispered breath,
The treasure vaults and archives and coronation halls,
Where all of value that remains is written on the walls.
The hope that shows a kingdom that lies beyond the tomb,
Where glory never fades away nor joy turns into gloom.
Where never-crumbling ruins again shall meet the eye,
Where glory upon glory forever reigns on high.
Unto the seed of Abraham God promised that once more
In all its pristine glory, the kingdom He'll restore.
And to this ruined Capitol, when time has past away,
There's a promised restoration through the resurrection day.
He read the wondrous records of these ruins old and gray,
To the secrets of this kingdom he showed the world the way.
And for the precious secrets revealed to bless the race
He was banished from his native land an exile in disgrace.
He read the records of that land and made the story plain,
For all who wish to know the truth its benefits to gain.
Oh, how complete, oh, how replete this kingdom in its day,
And how perfect are the records of the time it held its sway.
They tell of strength and weakness, of glory and of shame,
They tell of high ambitions and of passions low to name.
Oh, yes, the walls of Nineveh have told its glorious day,
The triumphs of Sennacherib, but never the dismay.
The victories of that empire, the glories of that throne,
The folly, guilt, and weakness is nowhere in them shown.
The ancient tombs of Egypt in records there proclaim
The grandeur of the nation but say nothing of the shame.
All, all, have lying histories wherever they abound,
Yet in the records of this one truth is always found.
Yes, written by unerring hand, engraven by the soul,
In characters of character that ever tell the whole.
Go seek within these teachings, if thou wouldst know mankind,
They give to thee the only key that fits the human mind.
Go seek within these teachings, if thou thyself would'st know—
Thy strength, thy weakness, and thy needs, there's nowhere else to go.
Thy friends will laud and flatter thee, Thy foes will underrate,
And of thyself there's nowhere else to get an estimate.
To see thyself without a glass is very hard indeed,
And harder far without these aids thy character to read.
But here's a mirror of the mind, without or wave or stain,
Reflecting every feature, true, perfect, clear, and plain.

MEN OF NOTE.

DR. LEWIS GEORGE JANES, M.A., OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A.

It will be readily seen that we have before us a master mind. The circumference of his head being twenty-three and three-eighths by fifteen and one-quarter inches over the top, which, combined with his superior quality of organization, gives him marvellous power, and immense machinery of a delicate kind, to work with. His head is almost abnormally developed in the anterior lobe, which is seen in the photograph. Not only is there height of head, but the brain appears so active, and the skull is so well developed, that the power of the man is unmistakable. If we draw a line from the middle of the forehead round the head, we shall find that a large portion resides above the line. He is at home in a moral atmosphere. He has exquisite refinement and culture, and a strong blending of his mother's Sympathy, Intuition, and Conscientiousness. His temperamental

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conditions favor thought and mental action, and he must be remarkable for his power to organize, plan, and arrange not only his own ideas, but those of others as well.

His smallest faculties are Calculation, Time, Self-Esteem, Secretiveness, and Alimentiveness, while his largest ones are his Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, and Benevolence.



[LEWIS GEORGE JANES.

His force of character is not in the base of the head, but instead we find it in the superior qualities, which give moral tone to his character and a love of ethical science; in fact, it would be difficult for him to take pleasure in those things that are low, coarse, or vulgar. He should have a powerful influence over others. His sympathies stretch out in various directions, and are inclined to take in all classes of men, and get in touch with different subjects.

He has the firm yet tender spirit that is so necessary in reformatory movements, yet he is not effeminate in any degree, though he probably finds it difficult to say "No" to anyone who appeals to him for help.

He must be a close and earnest student of character and an accurate judge of everyone who works with him. His whole character is mellowed and changed by his Benevolence, like the apple, that is changed in color and taste by the sun. The avenues to his philosophy are broad, and, like the banyan tree of India, they send their roots in various directions to gather stimulus and strength.

Such a man cannot be totally measured by a tape line and calipers. Yet these show *where* the power and bent of his mind lie.

He is a very versatile man, and is adapted to many departments of work, and he should be able to change his attention to various kinds of literature and study.

He is not easily exhausted on any subject, for he has wonderful resources within himself, and his delight and entertainment must be in the higher class of thought. Few men are so gifted or so well adapted to understand ethical subjects as Mr. Janes, and in type of head he much resembles another cultured ethical exponent, namely, Professor Felix Adler.

I asked Mr. Janes, after the examination, in what work he was at present engaged, having never seen him until I met him that day.

"I am organizing a school for comparative study," he said, "taking in ethics, philosophy, and religion. The headquarters are in Cambridge, where we have the co-operation of some of the University people.

"We have three hundred members at present, including fifteen Harvard professors and six instructors, and students from the different schools. No doubt we shall have a graduate school after they go through the examinations.

"Just now we are feeling our way. Our work at the present time is in the form of lectures. We have a Sunday afternoon lecture and other meetings. At the following lecture the subject of the previous lecture is discussed.

"A class is now formed in the study of Sanskrit, comparing that with the

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literature of England, tracing the customs of people of different periods. It takes up every prominent phase of ethics. Another year the course may be more in the line of philosophy than in ethics.

"Doubtless it will develop, too, in the direction of sociology and anthropology in subsequent seasons.

"The work has opened out into various directions. We have a corresponding membership of about forty or fifty persons connected with different Universities, two or three from Columbia, and they feel that they ought to have something of the kind in other university centres. It is very probable that the movement will extend.

"We are soon to have members and official representatives of the different religions from abroad, giving them an opportunity to live in their own way and teach their own doctrines, and the students will have an opportunity to study and question and compare with them.

"We have a home, which was given by Mrs. Ole Bull, who has lent us the use of her fine house in Cambridge, which is admirably adapted to our purpose. It is built with a large music-room, which serves as an auditorium, and when we open the dining-room it gives us a seating capacity of about two hundred. Our audiences are all very select.

"Professor Le Comte, who opened our course, says it was the finest audience he ever addressed. I think it will have a beneficial influence in bringing the people of different universities together.

"Your examination or interpretation of my character had greatly interested me. I am very much like my mother."

J. A. Fowler.

THE LATE MAYOR OF TASMANIA, GENERAL TOTTENHAM.

This gentleman had a fine quality of organization. It made him high-toned, susceptible, and generally sympathetic. He was repelled by the low and attracted by the noble, good, and true in life.

His temperament was mental-vital, and this ably fitted him for mental work and supplied him with strength necessary to carry out his mental operations. Being apparently well educated in business and collegiate matters, his faculties were all well developed.

He believed that marriage is a holy bond, and would not countenance divorce. His friendships were strong



GENERAL TOTTENHAM.

and lasting. His chief attachment was to his household, but his household must have included the world.

He was a good citizen and loved his native land. He had exceptional powers of concentration, which enabled him to complete work once begun, to forgive again and again before his affection waned, and to continue in well-doing, and showed the power of application. His desire to acquire and keep property was large, yet he did not show this to the disregard of his friends or moral duty. He was more tactful than reserved or evasive. He was prudent in all his undertakings, and had a prac-

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tical and righteous prudence in distinction to a selfish kind. He was not timid, and had a full endowment of ambition, but he did not care for display of any kind. He was independent in thought, action, and religious belief, yet not so much so as to be unmindful of others' beliefs.

He had a full measure of personal dignity, and was persevering and stable in all his ways. He was loyal and true to all his engagements and promises, and was mindful of the principles that regulated life. He had a joyous outlook upon the world, and was buoyed up by a firm hope in the success of the future. He had faith and trust in God and an all-wise Providence, and it was one of his strongest desires to have his children, if he had any, enjoy his own faith. He had no respect to titles, but took his hat off to all men alike, and treated them with a full amount of respect. He had no lack of mechanic skill, ingenuity, and powers of contrivance and construction.

He had a delicate sense of refinement and perfection, and enjoyed the grand and sublime in Nature and art.

He illustrates his sufficient endowment of expression by many gestures. He had great power to adapt himself to circumstances, especially where his friends were situated.

He was highly philanthropic, kind-hearted, and sympathetic. He was a good judge of men. He was a reasoner and critic, and yet seldom was harsh in criticism of his friends. He enjoyed a joke exceedingly. He had a large and active intellect, extensive observation, and practical mind. He perhaps was not musical himself, still in his tendencies he must have enjoyed hearing beautiful music.

On the whole, he had a well-rounded character, and a man of whose like we would be thankful for more.

He was fitted to be a leader of men, a teacher, an editor of religious and social papers, a reformer, organizer, phrenologist, a lawyer, or physician.

On the whole, he was an ideal man, and had high views of conduct. He must have been respected and loved by all who knew him, and was a valued friend of all good people, and especially children.

He was of medium height.

S. B. W.

The above was written without any knowledge of the man or his work.—Editor PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

BY AN OLD AMBULANCER (ENGLAND).

LESSON XII.—QUESTIONS FOR STUDY IN PREPARATION FOR EXAMINATION.

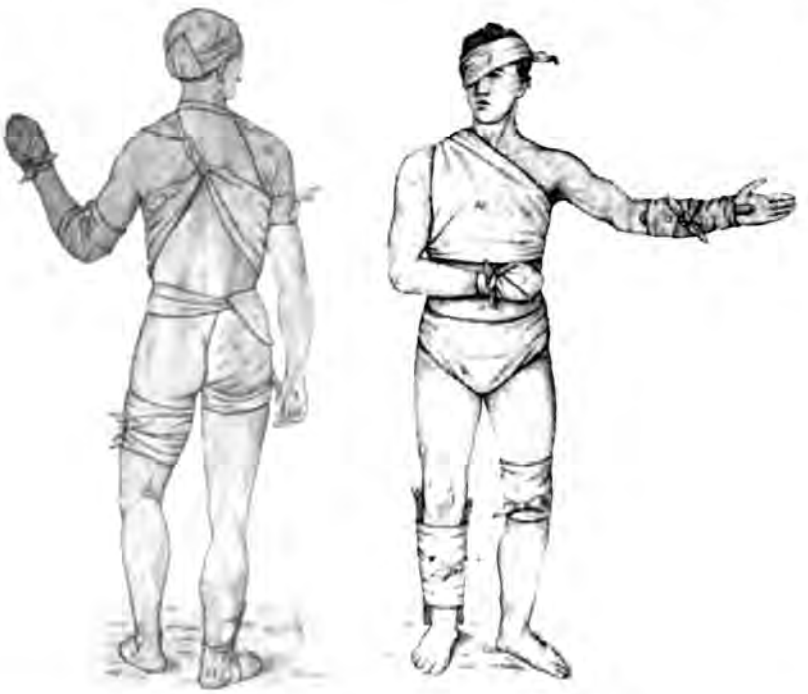
The difficulty of providing sufficiently good illustrations for bandaging, splinting, etc., necessitates the postponement for a month of that part of practical ambulance.

In order that those students who purpose competing, at the end of the course, for the book prizes offered for "the best answers to a set of questions," may prepare themselves for such an examination, answers to the whole of the following questions (from which a selection of twelve will be made) should be well worked out and prepared.

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1. What is a skeleton? Describe the human skeleton. Into how many principal parts is it divided? Name the principal bones and describe their shapes, uses, and positions.

2. What is a joint? How many kinds are there? Give examples of each. When the bones are out of position at a joint, what is that called, and why so called?



ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BANDAGING, SPECIALLY LENT FOR THIS ARTICLE.

3. What do you understand by the nervous system? Name the different parts or organs composing it, and give their locations.

4. Into how many parts is the brain divided? Describe the special function of each part, and explain what you know about the sensory and motor nerves.

5. What is the medulla oblongata? How many cerebral and spinal nerves have we?

6. What is meant by respiration? Explain the processes, and give a full description of the respiratory organs, with their position.

7. What are the principal organs engaged in circulating the blood. Describe the character, position, and action of each of these organs.

8. Describe the course the blood takes and the changes it undergoes in circulating, and explain the different characters of hemorrhage.

9. Show the differences between arteries, veins, and capillaries.

10. In dealing with hemorrhage, how would you treat for (a) arterial bleeding, (b) venous, (c) capillary?

11. Describe and explain the uses of the various appliances for dealing with hemorrhage.

12. What is the difference between a fracture and a dislocation? How would you treat the latter?

13. What are the different kinds of fracture? How would you treat each kind? Describe the bones, with their positions, that are most liable to fracture.

14. What is a sprain? How would you treat it?

(To be Continued.)

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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY:

OR BRICKS AND MORTAR.

By Captain Harrison Evans.

(*Continued from page 274.*)

It is an interesting study so to examine these voluntary muscles of ours that we can tell how they work one with another in such perfect harmony; in fact, when in healthy working order, we scarcely know we have any muscles. It would be impossible to describe all the forms and positions the muscles are adapted to fill, for each one has its distinct action. They combine well to enable the bones to perform their duties in life. When we think how many hundreds of muscles we have for daily use, ought they to be beneath our notice? Those nations which have given the most thought to physical culture have been known to be freest from spinal and muscular disease. Though the muscles in themselves are an interesting study, still, the lungs, in my opinion, are equally deserving of attention. Without the lungs the blood would not be vitalized. It is only a pleasure to breathe when we can do so without any effort of our own; when there is any impediment in any of the innumerable air cells we begin to think it time something must be done to benefit our constitution. When we inhale deeply we expand the muscles of our chest; when we exhale the muscles contract. It is a capital exercise for everyone, especially those who have weak lungs, to fill them with air and hold the breath by the tick of the clock. At first the full breath will only be about fifteen to twenty seconds in duration, but with practice it is astonishing how long we can hold our breath, and this all helps to strengthen the action and capacity of the lungs. The European peasantry, when accustomed from children to hard and continuous labor, can endure the severest physical training, being often harnessed and forced to draw the plough or to carry great hods of brick and mortar upon their heads and shoulders. By beginning cautiously, and continuing moderately and persistently each day, the soft, flabby muscles, which should be a disgrace to a person, will become hard and compact, the lungs will expand, the very poise of the head will become more spirited, and the pale, languid creature hitherto suggestive of weakness, will be metamorphosed into a power at once active and subtle.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXERCISES.

There are many persons laboring under dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipated bowels, and of consumptive tendency, and whose occupations or circumstances preclude ordinary out-door, or much indoor exercise of a healthful kind, who might keep up their health by devoting twenty minutes twice a day to gymnastics suitable to their condition.

With nearly all such persons the special indications are to keep the lungs expanded, and promote the action of the digestive system.

In addition to the exercises already pointed out, there are a few which may be very conveniently practised by almost all persons of sedentary occupations, especially adapted to invigorate the respiratory and digestive organs, and, if duly attended to, would prove infallible as a preventive of that prevalent malady of our country, consumption.

In the first place, let the patient or gymnast purify the air in the lungs thoroughly by drawing in the abdominal muscles upon the diaphragm, throwing the chest forward, and expiring all the air out of the lungs possible; then inhale slowly till the lungs are filled to their utmost capacity; retain the whole volume of air in the lungs a few minutes and then expire or blow it out as completely as possible. This may be repeated from half a dozen to a dozen times, which will serve, in most cases, to decarbonize the lungs effectually.

Fig. XI.—In this exercise the lungs should expire as the hands descend, and

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inspire as the body regains its erect posture, taking care to have the lungs fully inflated each time the body becomes erect. The legs are separated, the hands are then raised over the head, and then brought down together, as if with the intention of chopping in two some certain block of wood lying between the feet. The legs must be flexible in the knee-joint, so that the movement may be freer.

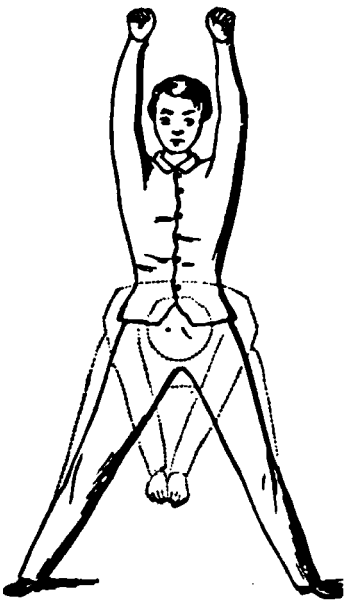


FIG. XI.

FREE EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY PERSONS.

The muscles of the arm, the whole of the fore and the hinder muscles of the trunk, as well as most all of the leg and foot muscles, are brought into play by this movement, which thus takes the character of *an energetic one*. By virtue of its peculiar qualities it is useful in a two-fold manner: as a means of *promoting the freer action of the organs of the abdomen*, in cases *of sluggishness and obstruction* of the same, and as a *stimulant for the nerves of the spinal marrow*. But as one or the other aim is to be attained, so must the employment of the movement be modified. In the first case—stimulation of the action of the organs of the abdomen—the principal stress must be laid upon the movement at the moment the arms and the upper part of the body are brought downward; in the second case, as the body regains its upright position, turning on the hip joints.

FIG. XII.—UNEQUAL BREATHING.

The aim of this exercise is a compensating action, and is therefore of service in cases where the action of the respiratory organs on either side is *unequal*—



FIG. XII.

i.e., where one-half of the chest—one lung—is less active than the other; whether this arises from a disabled state of the respiratory muscles on one side, or from organic changes (such as the adhesion of the lungs to the side), the consequences of former diseases of one part of the organs of the chest. The open hand is placed high up, close to the axillary cavity or armpit on the healthy side, and pressed firmly against the ribs, thus causing here an obstruction; while the other side, rendered much more free by the passing of the arm over the head, is so much the more stimulated to stronger and deeper breathing. The hand placed at the side must be tightly placed against the ribs, particularly when inhaling.

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The breathing must be as deep and complete as possible, but at the same time gentle and regular, as in yawning. All haste and exertion must be avoided.

This exercise can be applied to the cultivation of lung power, even when both are equally strong or weak, by simply reversing the exercise from side to side.

THE USE OF SKIN AND FACE POWDER.

From the amount of advertising done by dealers in cosmetics one may judge that the practice of using powders and lotions for the skin is by no means declining. In view of this fact it is well to note what the Paris hairdressers said at a recent conference when face powders were discussed. According to a report in the *British Medical Journal*, it was declared that the rice powder so largely used by ladies was no longer composed of powdered rice, but was a mixture in varying proportions of white lead, chalk, starch and alabaster. It appeared that in many instances injurious effects had followed its use, and it was urged that, in the interests of their calling, steps should be taken to prohibit its sale. Many face powders are extremely expensive owing to their being flavored with a variety of scents, the fashionable product known as "La Maréchale" containing iris, otto of roses, bergamot, orange essence, and other perfumes. The metallic ingredients most likely to be met with are carbonate of bismuth, white lead and arsenic. The frequency with which paralysis of one or more groups of muscles follows the use or aplication of lead, even in minute quantities, is well known. Stevenson records an instance in which paralysis of the muscles on one side of the neck arose from the injudicious use of a hair dye containing lead, while Lacey has pointed out the injury to health which follows the use of white lead as a cosmetic by actors. Arsenic is certainly no less injurious, for some years ago at Loughton, in Essex, a number of children died from the use of a "violet powder" containing 38 per cent. of white arsenic.

GOOD AND TRUE ADVICE.

When a man calls in a physician it is not wise usually, if the doctor has a regard to his pocket, to tell the truth, especially if it strikes at darling habits of the sick man. One case is reported as in point. A man of property, accustomed to "good living," finding himself quite ill, sent for a medical man. "Doctor," said he, "there is something wrong with my stomach. I can't eat as I used to." "Well," said the doctor, "you ought to have a good stomach. I think that nature built you on a good plan, and that the trouble is not in the stomach, but in the way you treat it and the stuff you put into it. If you will have some respect for the organ——"

"That is not what I called you for, Sir. I want your medicine, not a lecture on my private habits. You can go." And the doctor went.

THE SPITTER SPOTTED.

Spitting promiscuously is a filthy habit. It prevails to a horrible extent in the United States. It is no uncommon thing to see exhibited in public places in that country notices to the effect that "Men are requested not to spit, gentlemen won't." So serious a nuisance has it become that the Indiana State Board of Health has just issued a circular letter to all railroad officials asking them to have ejected from their trains every man who persists in spitting on the floor after he has been warned not to do so. The Board explains that the sputum contains the germs of la grippe, nasal catarrh, and various other diseases. It also declares that "spitting is a nasty and unnecessary habit," and explains that the Board of Health will pass a rule against spitting, which will have all the force of law, if the railroads will post it up and endeavor to enforce it. Such a reform as the Indiana health officers have undertaken is needed in many another place.

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THE SMALLPOX VACCINATION QUESTION.

This year has witnessed a vast deal of discussion concerning the utility of vaccination. At the late meeting of the American Medical Association, a special conference in honor of Jenner was held, and elaborate addresses made in his honor. On account of this agitation of the matter, it is appropriate to note a recent declaration of eminent importance. Several years ago a commission was appointed by the English government to investigate the subject of vaccination and to collect all evidence in favor of and against its practice. That commission has now made its report. There were in all five reports, giving various views of members, who did not quite agree, but it is interesting to learn that a continuance of compulsory vaccination is not recommended, and also that some other means for prevention are advised. The following suggestions on this point were made:

1. Prompt notification of any illness suspected to be smallpox. Improved instructions in the diagnosis of the disease.

2. A hospital, suitably isolated, of adequate accommodation, in permanent readiness, and capable of extension, is required. No other disease to be treated at the same time in the same place.

3. A vigilant sanitary staff ready to deal promptly with first cases, and if necessary to make a house-to-house inspection. The medical officer of health to receive such remuneration as to render him independent of private practice.

4. Prompt removal to hospital by special ambulance of all cases which cannot be properly isolated at home. Telephonic communication between Health Office and hospital.

5. Destruction of infected clothing and bedding, and thorough disinfection of room or house immediately after removal of the patient.

6. Daily observation (including, where possible, taking the temperature and inspection for rash) of all persons who have been in close contact with the patient during his illness; such supervision to be carried out either in quarantine stations (away from the hospital) or at their own homes.

"BLOOD PURIFIERS."

This is a season of the year when many people resort to various mixtures known as "blood purifiers." Having overtaxed, loaded, and abused their systems in every possible way until a state of general stagnation is brought about, they then clamor for some magic remedy which shall cleanse the abstructed channels of circulation. They look for the cure in drug compounds, when it is not their blood, but their habits, that need correction and purifying.

Now, the best blood-purifier known to the medical profession is the following: First, plenty of cold water ablutions—that is, every morning of the year take a cold-water sponge-bath over the whole body, followed by vigorous rubbing with a course towel, using quick, brisk action, the whole process not taking more than three minutes' time; in dressing, wear flannel next to the skin throughout the year. Second, eat plenty of plain, nourishing food—the cereals, whole meal, bread, fresh meats, lean—partaking freely of fruits, fresh or stewed, and of vegetables, such as are in season especially, or the best canned sorts, as being more digestible; ignore artificial sweets of all kinds, pies, hot puddings, pastries, heavy preserves, etc. Third, plenty of out-door exercise every day; take long walks, not to overfatigue, however; have plenty of fresh air and sunshine, plenty of ventilation day and night; let the fresh air into your sleeping room at night, in winter as well as summer, and see to it in every way that you breathe pure oxygen every hour out of the twenty-four, instead of carbonic acid gas poison; take plenty of sleep and at regular hours, and strictly avoid alcoholic drinks and tobacco in any form.

These four—daily cold-water bathing, good food, fresh air and exercise—form together the only specific blood purifier known.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Nelson Sizer.

Fig. 390.—Clement Chant.—This English boy has a large head for the size of his body; and it is largely developed in the upper section. He is



FIG. 390.—CLEMENT CHANT.

full of intellectual solicitude. He wants to know what a book contains, and what the upshot of a story is before he has the time and patience to read it. He would make a good scholar in literature and would incline to go into philosophy and into the higher realms of learning. He has mechanical judgment and artistic taste. He has a sense of value, and will look out well for that side of life represented by pounds, shilling, and pence. His Cautiousness is uncommonly large and he should be trained so that this faculty will not be kept on the alert all the time.

He has a delicate organization, but he will make a man of power if he is rightly treated and trained and properly educated.

We are not informed as to his age or the size of his head, but he is bright, imaginative, enthusiastic, sympathetical and responsive and would take on the higher type of education and breadth of being if he had the opportunity to do so.

Fig. 391.—Fred. Britton's head measures nineteen and a half inches in circumference and fourteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head. He is two years old and weighs thirty-five pounds. His head is too large for his body, and yet his body is pretty solid and substantial. Notice the ample development of the upper part of the forehead. That is the part of the head which deals with questions and reasons, and wants to know the why when he learns the what. He has a large development of Mirthfulness and of Imitation. He will be a thinker and an inventor.

If he can be fed rightly, if he can have an abundance of sleep, and if he

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can be exercised sufficiently in the open air so as to build up his body, he will make a man who will be known beyond the county where he was born.



FIG. 391.—FRED. BRITTON, OF SMYTHE CO., VA.

His head is long from the opening of the ear backward, and therefore the social elements are strongly marked. He has strong Friendship, and the love of home and of children He is cautious, watchful, ambitious, hopeful, and reverential.

This picture is not very well taken, but we use it because it gives us a chance to help his parents to keep him under right conditions, with a view to his future health, growth, vigor, and development.

Fig. 392.—Riley H. Emmons.—This is not a very distinct picture; but it represents a child of an exceptionally fine quality, and one who has a harmonious and well-developed head. He is three years old, although he has a very infantile face.

The development of his head backward from the opening of the ears is remarkable. His social qualities are unusually represented. He has Self-Esteem and Firmness; he has prudence, Conscientiousness, Hope, and Spirituality. In fact, all the organs in the top-head are well developed, as are also those in the back-head. His head is reported to measure nineteen and three-quarters inches in circumference, and thirteen and a half inches from the



FIG. 392.—RILEY H. EMMONS.

opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, while the width is given as five and a quarter inches. These are large figures for a child of his age.

This child should not be hurried in his studies. He should not be encouraged to know more than is needful for him to know. If he could live in a family where he would be treated like an ordinary child rather than like a precocious, thoughtful one, it would be a benefit to him. He will find out enough without much teaching. He is inquisitive, he has a good memory, he reasons well and is a great critic. His moral sentiments are strongly marked, and his social feelings will show themselves early and ardently. The opening of the ear in his case is just about half way between the forehead and the back-head, and generally the front-head is considerably longer than the back-head.

Some children's pictures are taken on a large scale and the instrument is very near to the subject. This picture

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was taken at a considerable distance from the camera, and, although the head measures about as much as that of Fig. 391, it looks as if it were smaller in life, owing to the greater distance between the head and the instrument when the picture was taken.

THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH.

A country schoolmaster was coaching his pupils for the yearly examination, and, having before him the junior class in geography, he asked:

"Can any little boy or girl tell me the shape of the earth?"

To this there was no answer. "Oh, dear me," said he, "this is said! Well, I'll give you a token to mind it. What is the shape o' this snuffbox in my hand?"

"Square, sir," replied all.

"Yes, but on the Sabbath day, whin I change ma cloes, I change this snuffbox for a round one. Will you mind that for a token?"

Examination day came, and the class was called.

"Can any little boy or girl tell what is the shape of the earth?"

Every hand was extended, every head thrown back and every eye flashed with excitement. One little fellow was singled out with a "You, my little fellow, tell us."

"Round on Sundays, and square all the rest o' the week!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE CHILDREN WHO SAVED HAMBURG.

Hamburg was besieged. Wolff, the merchant, returned slowly to his house one morning. Along with the other merchants of the city he had been helping to defend the walls against the enemy; and so constant was the fighting that for a whole week he had worn his armor day and night. And now he thought bitterly that all his fighting was useless, for on the morrow want of food would force them to open the gates.

As he passed through his garden he noticed that his cherry trees were covered with ripe fruit, so large and juicy that the very sight of it was refreshing. At that moment a thought struck him. He knew how much the enemy was suffering from thirst. What would they not give for the fruit that hung unheeded on the trees of his orchard? Might he not, by means of his cherries, secure safety for his city?

Without a moment's delay he put his plan into practice, for he knew there was no time to lose if the city was to be saved. He gathered together three hundred of the children of the city, all dressed in white, and loaded them with fruit from his orchard. Then the gates were thrown open, and they set out on their strange errand.

When the leader of the enemy saw the gates of the city open, and the band of little white-robed children marching out, many of them nearly hidden by the leafy branches which they carried, he at first thought it was some trick by which the townspeople were trying to deceive him while preparing for an attack on his camp. As the children came nearer he remembered his cruel vow, and was on the point of giving orders that they should all be put to death.

But when he saw the little ones close at hand, so pale and thin from want of food, he thought of his own children at home, and he could hardly keep back his tears. Then, as his thirsty, wounded soldiers tasted the cool, refreshing fruit which the children had brought them, a cheer went up from the camp, and the general knew that he was conquered, not only by force of arms, but by the power of kindness and pity.

When the children returned, the general sent along with them wagons laden with food for the starving people of the city, and the next day he signed a treaty of peace with those whom he had vowed to destroy.

For many years afterwards, as the day came round on which this event took place, it was kept as a holiday, and

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called "The Feast of Cherries." Large numbers of children in white robes marched through the streets, each one bearing a branch with bunches of cherries on it. But the old writer who tells the story is careful to say that on these occasions the children kept the cherries for themselves.

Every age of the world's history has its tales of war, and bloodshed, and cruelty, of wild struggles between nations and of great victories; but nowhere among them all do we find the story of a more beautiful victory than that which was won by the little children who saved Hamburg.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouth of wonderful men!

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is the battle-field.

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave!
But oh, these battles! they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

—Joaquin Miller.

LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

By Wm. Brown, Esq., J.P.

Our Annual Meeting this year brings with it altered circumstances. We have not any member of the Fowler family with us.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler, our lady president, is on the other side of the Atlantic, engaged in the consolidation of the various activities of the American Phrenological Institute, and in the introduction of new elements to meet the continued demand for the knowledge and study of the science.

Our late honored president, Lorenzo N. Fowler, has finished his work here and his memory will be held in lasting remembrance by all who had the honor and privilege of knowing him. We claim for our late brother the highest possible position among departed benefactors of his race. He was a *world's*-man; and his name has become a household word wherever phrenology has been made known.

His noble life of usefulness stands out as a never dying example of the truth of the science he assisted so much in perfecting, while his counsel and advice were beyond computation. And, while mourning his loss, we rejoice that his spirit has been caught by many who are now devoting their lives to the continuance of the work.

The question of mental philosophy till the time of Gall was confined to theologians only. Mind was studied from a theological stand-point, but when the morning star of truth dawned upon the earth in the person of Dr. Gall, we had mind presented to us as it is manifested through special organs of the brain. But there remained much yet to be done to convert those theories into practical usefulness, and that has been done mainly through the inspiration and labors of the Fowlers; they were the pioneers of the science. They have borne the burden and heat of the day; they have finished their course and will receive their reward.

The large collection of skulls, casts, and miscellaneous objects at the Institute is one of the visible evidences of the work of the late L. N. Fowler, and in their grand silence they speak to us as monuments of his untiring zeal, energy, and perseverence.

Each had a history of its own, and each an immortal soul within its bony tenement, though circumscribed by an imperfect physical condition which marred its proper manifestation, but yet, even now, under the skilful touch of the practised phrenologist would reveal aspirations unknown to those ignorant of the science.

They are most valuable and interesting and could never be replaced. The greatest care should be given to their study, as they are and will remain positive and cumulative evidences of the truths of the science, and in the future of priceless value to the study of brain and mind.

It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to the phrenological world that Mr. Fowler lived to see the principles laid down by Dr. Gall so clearly and truthfully confirmed by an experience of over fifty years, and his address to phrenologists and friends of the science at the Cen-

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tenary last year was a high tribute to those first principles which have become the solid groundwork of the science and the experience of all students of human nature.

The Centenary is now one of the landmarks in the history of the science, and the best thanks of all interested in the growth and progress of the science of mind, as manifested by a knowledge of phrenology, are also due to the following friends, some of whom delivered their address; others contributed papers:

To the late president for his message on the principles of phrenology, as laid down by the discoverer of the science, Dr. F. J. Gall, in 1796.

To Nicholas Morgan, Esq., Edinburgh, on "The Scientific Aspect of Phrenology."

To J. W. Taylor, Esq., F.F.P.I., F.B.P.A., on "Hygienic Phrenology."

To Rev. Henry S. Clubb, Philadelphia, on "Food in Relation to Development of Character."

To Miss Jessie A. Fowler, on "Modern Phrenology and Brain Centres."

To Miss Maynard, of Westfield College, London, on "The Theory of Education Reduced to Practice."

To Mr. William Brown, J.P., F.F.P.I., Wellingboro, on "Phrenology in Business Life."

To C. W. Ablett, Esq., F.B.P.A., on "Skull and Brain."

To D. T. Elliott, Esq., F.F.P.I., on "Character Reading."

To T. Timson, Esq., F.B.P.A., on "The Scientific Aspect of Phrenology."

To Lady Elizabeth Biddulph for presiding at the afternoon Conference, and her address on "The Association of Total Abstinence with the Development of Brain, Nerve, and Muscle."

To Leopold Becker, Esq. (Paris), on "Phrenology in France."

To Jamshedjii Mehta, Esq., of Bombay, for his testimony to the object of the Centenary.

To P. N. Chakraburthy, Esq. (India), on "Advance of Phrenology in India." This paper he read in his native tongue.

To J. B. Keswick, Esq. (Ilkley), on "The Practice of Phrenology."

To J. Dyson, Esq., on "Is Mental Science in Harmony with Temperance Teaching and Sentiment?"

To J. Lobb, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.A.B. (London), on "The Pathological Side of Phrenology."

To S. Hoyland, Esq. (Sheffield), on "The History of Phrenology in Sheffield."

To Duncan Milligan, Esq., F.R.A.S., London, on "Phrenology in Bradford."

To T. I. Desai, Esq. (Bombay), on "Phrenology as Regards its Relation to Metaphysics."

To Miss J. C. Gray, L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), on "Phrenology and Native Patients in India."

To Mrs. L. E. Laurie (Durban), on "Charity Expanded by Phrenology."

To Miss A. I. Oppenheim, F.B.P.A., on "Phreno-physiognomy."

To R. Sly, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S., for his help in the conduct of the Conference, and to J. M. Severn, Esq., F.B.P.A., Mr. W. A. Williams, Mr. Musgrove, and others for the services rendered.

So far I have spoken of things that are past; now as to the future.

Do we, as phrenologists and students of the science, realize what we have undertaken? Are we studying for simple intellectual enlightenment, or are we first studying ourselves, that we may study others?

Do we realize that much of the remedial work for others is to be first sought by us living up to the true phrenological and physiological law?

Has the law of heredity, parental conditions, unfavorable traits of character transmitted by congenital law, become a personal question with us? Are we endeavoring to live up to the knowledge we believe, and to know ourselves, our own weak points, and, humiliating though it may be, should be our first work, and, having undertaken, if possible, in measure overcome the antagonisms of our own nature, we are more readily prepared to advise others.

With knowledge comes responsibility, and our ability is the measure of our responsibility, and, as interpreters of human nature, we are conscious of a potentiality of usefulness yet to be revealed by the science unknown through any other means.

Human nature is progressive. We know in part what man has been, and, thanks to the researches and discoveries of Professor Petrie, we do not find from the form and capacity of the skulls found near Ballas, in Egypt, that our ancestors in that part of the earth were of so low a type of mental organization as evolutionary theories would like us to believe.

We know what man is to-day, how the mystery of this life induces metaphysical reasoning to account for the why and wherefore of an existence here, but phrenology draws aside the veil and shows us that each faculty of the mind has a two-fold action—one, connected with the material life, and another that refers to the life to come.

But we do not know what man will become, so our work is infinite and our mission without end.

Phrenology, therefore, becomes the

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most important factor in the race of life because it embraces the moral, intellectual, physical, and social well-being of human creatures, and if the science were recognized, as it ought to be, we should see its practical application in ways we little dream of to-day. Men and women would be occupying their proper places, and this of itself would do more than anything else toward remedying the evils of this world.

The soul which is now circumscribed by an imperfect physical condition would be able to manifest its life and the kingdom of God which is within us would be able to shine forth from a perfected condition, and glorify the Hand that formed it.

We regret that in this enlightened age men are to be found (even among newspaper editors) who have not a mind sufficiently open to accept the teachings of a science that has stood the test of an experience of fifty years in our very midst.

Phrenologists have not made phrenology. God the Eternal One made phrenology, and man has to work it out.

If they will not study Fowler, let them study the Divine Author of the science. *From Him* they will find that man possesses varying degrees of moral obligation and responsibility.

The Lord in the Parable delivered to His servants from one talent to five talents. "To each according to his several ability," and when He came to reckon with them, the servant who had received the one talent was condemned because he had neglected to put it to some use.

His ability was recognized as small. It was connected with a proportionate service, and the Master did not expect him to produce ten, or five, or three, but merely what he could by fair effort.

He refused to make any effort, but deliberately and cunningly chose to waste his time and opportunity, and then, with weak excuses, sought to palliate his conduct. From this we see that God's moral government is founded upon man's capacity to understand and obey, and hence everyone, whatever his mental endowment, stands before God fully competent to perform all that is required of him.

Such men as I have mentioned do not doubt the authority of the astronomer when he tells us that the planet Jupiter is cooling, that a crust has formed, that there are boiling seas and volcanoes, and that earthquakes are continually taking place; nor do they doubt the harmony existing between the Biblical and geological records of creation, but when a science which is fundamental to all progress claims the recognition it so justly deserves, it is met in a spirit of opposition, and the objectors, probably unintentionally, become stumbling-blocks to human progress.

Phrenology, apart from the benefits I have mentioned, gives the student of human nature a vantage ground no other science can. He, from the knowledge he has gained, can view life from quite a different aspect to those not acquainted with the science.

He can see why antagonism exists between capital and labor, and how discontent engenders socialism.

How it is that many have plenty and to spare, while others have little and are in want.

Why some men can hypnotize a jury and acquit a prisoner, and others fail in argument.

Why some men accept the Gospel and enjoy peace, while others dive into theology and make little advance in grace.

Why some men prefer professional life to a business occupation.

Why some men succeed in business and others end their days in the poor-house.

Why some accept phrenology and others reject it.

Why some are kind, genial, and considerate, and others are selfish, morose, and unapproachable.

Why some men live with sunshine in their hearts and die happy, and others come into this world biassed by circumstances not their own creating.

Why some men can use the surgeon's knife and cut deep, and others only diagnose disease and advise.

Why some take up the occupation of teacher and make it a labor, while others with patience win the affection of their pupils, blend it with pleasure, and are successful.

In conclusion, it is desirable that every endeavor should be made and all opportunities of usefulness embraced to render the science useful and practical in public and private life.

That before any student enters upon the position of a professional practitioner, public lecturer, or otherwise, it is earnestly recommended that a diploma be sought from either the Fowler Phrenological Institute or the American Institute of Phrenology, as a proof of their having at least studied the science. That every good means be used to maintain the dignity of the calling by position, education, and training, in order that the science my be truthfully relied upon by those who seek its aid.

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THE FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

London, May 20, 1897.

The seventh year of the Fowler Phrenological Institute has been one of unusual sadness and anxiety. The translation to a nobler sphere of labor of our venerable and honored founder and president, Professor L. N. Fowler, has inflicted a deep wound, which will take long in the healing and will leave an indelible scar. Another serious loss was the leaving, in August last, of our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and Miss Jessie A. Fowler. For an Institute to suffer the loss of its president, and the withdrawal of the active services, to the other side of the Atlantic, of all its chief officers within the space of one month, well might have tried its strength. That it still exists and is daily increasing in numbers and usefulness, proves conclussively that its members have the right "grit" in them, and are not to be daunted in their endeavors to advance the knowledge of the science which they study and advocate. Therefore, I say, as an institute we have every reason to be encouraged for having surmounted such difficulties; there need be no fear for the future. Thirty-eight new members have been enrolled by the Fowler Institute since the present session commenced, and besides this six new societies have been started by the instrumentality of our good friend, Mr. J. B. Keswick. One of these societies is located in each of the following cities and towns, namely: Oxford, Worcester, Blackburn, Birkenhead, Accrington, and Cheltenham, and we hope they will soon be strong enough to affiliate to the Fowler Institute, thus giving and receiving strength and consolidation for further usefulness. On January 13th of the present year, at the unanimously expressed desire of the members, Mr. William Brown, of Wellingboro, was elected to fill the then vacant office of president, and Mr. Thomas Crow that of secretary. During the year this Institute has affiliated to the Chartered American Institute of Phrenology in New York. A class of students, under the able tuition of Mr. D. T. Elliott, F.F.I., has met weekly since September last, and many students have also received instruction privately, and through the post. The steady increase in the number of students, and the earnest work done by them is a striking proof of the growing interest in the science, and should be a powerful encouragement to all who have its advancement at heart. Two candidates who sat for examination in January last have been awarded certificates of association, namely: Mr. W. J. Cook, and Mr. G. Storton. During the session fourteen meetings have been held, at which the attendance has been decidedly above the average. Papers and essays on phrenology and kindred subjects were contributed by the president, Messrs. T. Timson, J. M. Severn, G. H. J. Dutton, S. Hoyland, J. P. Blackford, R. Higgs, Jr., G. Swift, D. T. Elliott, F.F.I., the Revs. T. Alexander Hyde and J. J. Hillocks, the Misses S. Dexter, L. F. Piercy, E. Higgs, and E. Crow. Besides these meetings at the Institute, several of the fellows and members have visited and lectured in many cities and towns in the United Kingdom, and the suburbs of London, bazaars, "at homes," and institutions have been visited as opportunity offered. A special meeting for teachers and those interested in the education of the young was held on the 14th inst., with marked success. It was presided over by Mr. John Lobb, C. C., and two papers were contributed by Mr. W. Brown and Miss Dexter on "Phrenology for the Teacher" and "Phrenology for the Pupil," respectively. A large audience, composed chiefly of members of the profession, evinced much interest in the proceedings and expressed warm appreciation. By the kindness of one of our number, a deputation of the members was afforded the opportunity of visiting Normansfield, at Hampton. By the courtesy of its owner, Mrs. Langdon Down, we were allowed to see the inmates and their various occupations, and were conducted all over that magnificent and splendidly appointed building, where old and young, male and female, of weak intellect are housed and cared for in a luxurious manner, and with an untiring patience, which must be seen to be realized. Our circulating library has been enriched by several new volumes, notably three copies of "Marcus Aurelius," kindly presented by one of our members (this is an example to be followed with good results to all). The reference library, also, has a valuable addition of two volumes of a work on the brain, by that profound thinker, Swedenborg.

THOMAS CROW,
Secretary.

SLEEP FOR DYSPEPTICS.

If dyspeptics would observe caution in regard to taking rest before eating, it would materially aid their digestive powers. It is a good plan for the dyspeptic to take a daily nap. Sleep is food for the nerves; therefore not only is the daily nap excellent, but early hours should be observed, so that there be sufficient sleep to restore and invigorate the system.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

EDITORS, PROF. NELSON SIZER, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, JULY, 1897.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The returns from our late pronouncements in the JOURNAL have been quite full. It appears to be understood that the field of work embraced in the Institute Course is a relatively broad one. Character Study or Mind Study, more properly, when analyzed, covers many important topics and interests in human nature. So, in the development of the Institute work, year after year, it was found necessary to add departments of instruction, that the student might be better instructed for the serious labor and service he would be expected to render. It came about that the curriculum of study was made to include lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, a course in Psychology, a course having to do with the principles of Physiognomy, a course in which the main principles relating to vocal expression were elucidated and illustrated, a short course in which departures from normal mental expression depending upon defective brain development, for the most part, and certain secondary, or accessory, lectures upon the practical relation of the lecturer and teacher to the public.

A word might be said with reference to the success of these courses in spite of the bad times, whose effect upon institutions of learning has been disastrous, many, indeed, being compelled to suspend because of want of financial return.

There has been no vacancy, so to speak, from the start of the Institute to the year 1897. Every fall has witnessed a full session, and the past three or four years, in spite of their rigor in financial respects, has witnessed a fair muster of students, who came to the Institute prepared to pay the full fee.

If one will look over the reports of educational doings, departments of science, art, industry, medicine, etc., he will find it reported of some institutions that their classes have shrivelled so much that but one-half dozen, or

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even fewer, students were graduated. Institutions may be named, with a good financial backing, whose commencement exercises, with all the array of faculty, show, and paraphernalia, were a demonstration for the benefit of a half-dozen students.

The Institute has made a good showing, comparatively, and the interest in its work has indicated but little decline. The management is then happy to announce, this time, that there is no falling off of inquiry; that thus early there is promise of a good company of students at its opening of the session for 1897.

The circular of this year is obtainable on application, and those who read it will find it to contain, in theatrical parlance, "a full list of attractions."

TRAINING THE PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

"For some time we have been experimenting in the line of sense-perception in our school," said a prominent teacher, "and I never before realized the difference that children show in this matter. It seems to me that teachers have been very negligent of their duty heretofore, since so much depends upon the training of the organs of sense in the development of the mind. Perhaps I should use the word 'ignorant' instead of negligent, for I will confess I knew little of the importance of such training until this recent introduction of psychological experiments in school work."

It is certainly true that until within a few years little systematic attention was paid by educators to the culture of the perceptive faculties, which is dependent upon the training of the senses to vigorous and accurate use. From birth on, there is an evolution of the sense activities of course, but it is a hap-hazard evolution for the most part, unless care is taken by the teacher who understands the nature of vision, hearing, touch, etc., to guide the pupil in the exercise of these fundamental organs of intelligence. It is a fact that to see correctly, to smell and taste discriminatingly, to hear properly, demand systematic exercises as much as the attainment of skill in the use of language or in the computation of figures. Knowledge that is precise, trustworthy, depends upon the exact use of the senses. Reason depends upon our understanding of facts, the material gathered in through the senses. Other things being equal, he will reason best who has the greater amount of knowledge. The difference between men and women in power and influence is mainly their difference in the capacity of using their information. He is the greatest man who commands the broadest range of material and fact culled from the world of nature and human experience. Talent, skill, art may depend much for their excellence upon original qualities of constitution, but the practical use of original "gifts" of endowment depends upon training and culture in relation to the things that come through the senses. The perceptive faculties, then, contribute to the mind what is essential to its practical activity in our every-day life. Their trained, disciplined use lies at the foundation of quick and accurate observation. It matters not what the trade or occupation, the habit of close observation is essential to success in it. The lawyer who considers our case atten-

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tively and looks over all the facts involved will be likely to give us the best advice. The physician who considers all the symptoms, looks thoroughly into our malady, takes account of our constitution, habits, disposition, etc., is likely to prescribe the best treatment. The observer of character who "looks" at the showings of organization, physiognomy of head and body, intimations of study and experience, will read the man or woman better than he who takes a glimpse of the subject and conjectures as to probabilities. Herein the superiority of the trained phrenologist is seen. He makes use of his observing or perceptive faculties and knows their value in estimating. It is largely due to the teaching of the phrenologists that attention has been aroused to the importance of training the perceptive faculties. The "new educationists," inspired by the earnest views of such men as Horace F. Mann and Victor M. Rice, are found in the van of progress, sustaining ideas that were unknown in pedagogy until expounded by Spurzheim and Combe. Psychology hitherto did not recognize the distinct nature of the perceptive faculties in the composition of mind, and did not appreciate their special culture as a fundamental necessity to systematic mind development.

The fact that the teaching world is now becoming alive to this necessity and methods are in use in many common schools for measuring and stimulating the exercise of the senses, and so developing the perceptives, is a great step in advance, and it may be expected that not only the intellect, but the moral nature also will profit by the clearer determination of the relation of objective realities. D.

LET THE SUN COME IN.

It is recorded of a certain philosopher of ancient Greece that when a most renowned warrior came to visit him and offered to give him what he might ask, he replied, shortly: "Get out of my sunshine." Of a modern philosopher, whose fame is not inferior to that of the ancient in most respects of a practical nature, while in a literary way it is vastly more esteemed, it is recorded that when upon his dying bed he exclaimed, with sudden earnestness, "More light." This indicated, doubtless, that his soul was still laboring in the shade of uncertainties that had characterized much of his ethical speculation. Yet how much of the mere expression might have been due to the influence of a sick-bed in a room presided over by a nurse who sedulously prevented the ingress of sunbeams through the small windows by mantling them with thick curtains or partly closing the solid shutters.

From a point of view that may be said to include elements of a physiological and psychological nature, as illustrated in these two incidents from biographical literature, the attention of the reader is called to a condition that is becoming more and more imperative in its demand for action by those who have the sanitary welfare of our larger cities in their keeping.

Certainly I need not take the trouble or time to produce evidence here that sunshine and free ventilation are as essential to human health as they are to plant health—that even as the vegetable loses color and tone in the shade, and refuses to mature leaf, flower, and seed, so the human plant in a close, unsunned atmosphere fails to at-

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tain its full development of body and mind, and is made susceptible to disease of a poisonous or degenerative type.

"I have noticed," said the keeper of a large boarding-house, "that those who take my small, cheap rooms in the rear that don't have the sun, bleach out soon and look sickly." An investigation of the statistics of mortality shows that it is on the shady side of the street that the deaths are more frequent, and when an epidemic occurs in a large city they who live in the more crowded tenements that line the sunny side have a marked advantage over their neighbors over the way.

Who has not noticed in his morning walk, ere the sun had fairly climbed well above the horizon, that the flagstones on the southerly side of the street were often wet, while those on the other side were quite dry? Sunshine has much to do with air movement and ventilation. Where the sun has free access, there is a better air circulation than in parts where little or no sunshine is ever seen. Thus it is that those who are restricted much to living in unsunned rooms or working in unsunned places are deprived of two great vitalizing forces—direct sunlight and an active, fresh atmosphere.

The men who build huge structures in cities and compel many people to live and work in dark rooms, and make of narrow streets mere tunnels, are guilty of causing much sickness and even many deaths. D.

PHRENOLOGICAL VETERANS.

The question is often asked, "What is your aim, object, or chief desire in life?" Many quickly answer, "To make money." From others the reply comes, "To make a position and name for myself." There are a few, however, who have lived a long life, have entertained broad and liberal views and allowed experience to be their teacher on the code of life, and from these we learn important lessons on the right estimate of life.

The "self" principle dominates the young man of twenty-one, but as threescore years and ten are reached this element of conceit or self-appreciation verges into a love for humanity and an intensified desire to benefit mankind. This higher mental culture and holier aim not only surrounds the individual with a healthier stimulus, but it expresses itself in the countenance by beautifying it at every step, and changes the activity of many of the faculties.

The periods that we naturally consider as the most important milestones in life are twenty-one, fifty, and eighty, and if by reason of continued good health and sustained vitality a person reaches eighty-five, then does he become the wonder of all admiring friends, and his hoary locks and his words of wisdom make him an object of deepest respect. He makes the younger man stop to think whether his own work and habits are calculated to extend to a like period, and he begins to take notice of the method of work and mode of life that culminate in such a glorious result.

PROFESSOR L. N. FOWLER.

L. N. Fowler was an example of right living and constant work. He lived to be eighty-five, proving that it is not work that kills a man, so often as the

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luxuries of ease and an unemployed mind.

PROFESSOR NELSON SIZER.

Nelson Sizer, the veteran phrenologist, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday in May. He is rich in this world's jewels, having children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren to surround him in moments of relaxation. He is happily sustained by a healthy body and vigorous mind, and has been a blessing to thousands.

MRS. CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS.

Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells is another proof of the healthy influence of continuous labor and a wonderfully disciplined mind. For many years past she has been surrounded by the responsibilities of business and professional life. She is now in her eighty-third year, and since her recovery from a serious fall, she has resumed her labors of love, and is continuing her important and interesting biographical sketches, without which those that have already appeared would not be complete. Long may her bright and genial spirit be spared to us.

DR. CAPEN, OF PHILADELPHIA,

is another active octogenarian and worker in the phrenological field.

DR. A. L. FOWLER BREAKSPEAR.

Dr. Fowler Breakspear, who devoted thirty years to her arduous medical practice in Orange, N. J., has recently visited her sister, Mrs. C. F. Wells. The reunion was mutually beneficial. Though the Doctor is now pleasantly located in Birmingham, England, yet so numerous are her friends on this side of the Atlantic that she was in great demand during her stay. Her devotion to her work among her patients has ever remained fresh in the minds of them all. She has now a similar circle of admiring friends about her in the old country.

Do not these lives inspire others to enter the arena at the coming session, and prepare for professional work that the above have engaged in for the best part of a century? What work is more delightful than that which teaches the brotherhood of mankind how to live?

J. A. F.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"Facial Diagnosis" (Louis Kuhne's). Illustrated. A free and abridged translation, with notes by August F. Reinhold, M.A. New York City.

On the principle that all mental and physical phenomena are more or less reflected in the face, the original treatise by Kuhne is written. Leading physiognomists and phrenologists are ready enough to accept this statement, so that the principles discussed in the book have a sufficient warrant. Mr. Reinhold has done a service in bringing this treatise to the notice of physicians and others, and although a very brief presentation, there is abundant room for discussing its statements. A very short section concludes the volume on the relation of facial diagnosis to Phrenology. We are sorry that the author did not go somewhat fully into the discussion of the important propositions that he ventures. We hope to hear more from him in this line.

The author is enthusiastic in water-cure methods, and so has opportunities for the study of pathological conditions, so that the results set forth in this volume cannot be said to be without a personal confirmation.

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WORKS ON HUMAN MAGNETISM, ANIMAL MAGNETISM, MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

"Human Magnetism." By H. S. Drayton. Its uses as a remedial agent, etc. $1.00, post paid.

"Medical Electricity; a Manual Showing Scientific and Rational Application to all Forms of Acute and Chronic Disease." By William White, M.D. $1.50.

"Practical Instruction in Animal Magnetism." By J. P. F. Delaize, with appendix of notes by the Translator, Thomas C. Hartshorn, and letters from eminent physicians. $2.00, post paid.

"The Kneipp Cure." An absolutely verbal and literal translation of Sebastian Kneipp's "My Water Cure." Never before has a health reform made such rapid and sweeping progress. 60 pp.; cloth, $1.00.

"Here Sleeps the Hero." Words by the well-known author, Mr. Gerald Carlton. Music by Robert F. Walsh.

A fitting ascription to the great general of our late conflict, and melodiously attired. Published by the Hitchcock Publishing Company of New York.

"College Training for Women." By Kate Holladay Claghorn, Ph.D. (Yale). 24mo. pp. 270. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

Much is written nowadays with reference to the higher education of women, for the very reason there are so many young women in the colleges and universities. Some doings at Cambridge of quite recent date have rather sharpened the pens of those who write in favor of the best educational facilities for our American daughters. This book quite covers the field on the favorable side, *i.e.*, that woman should have the very best of opportunities for her mental expansion, and there should be little, if any, discrimination shown in favor of young men.

The spirit of the writer is rather enthusiastic. Yet there is a strong vein of solid sense pervading the book. The advice is practical. It shows experience, and also thought, along the lines of the true needs of the writer's sisters. The lights and shadows of college life are pictured, and it is clear that it is not all *couleur de rose*. Statistics are given, which are worth pondering by those who meditate attendance at a college for women, and the parents of those girls who are ambitious for learning will find just the hints, suggestions, and information they desire. The style is very agreeable, making the book pleasant reading.

"Fireside Readings for Happy Homes." Written and selected by H. L. Hastings, editor of "The Christian." 12mo. pp. 382. Boston, Mass., and London.

The author and editor of this book is impressed that there is no place or school for the people like the "home fireside." There the best lessons are to be learned. Certainly, so far as history goes, men of the highest character and noblest influence for this world and the next, have been fitted in the home circle for the duties and responsibilities of life. It has been urged frequently enough in these pages that the home is the place of all others where moral instruction should be given; but unfortunately home sentiment seems to be degenerating. People live mostly "out-of-doors" to-day, and their expression of moral character is but that which they learn in the mixed scenes and rough-and-tumble of life.

Its readings are of all sorts—stories, sketches, moral, religious, humorous, and serious—and coming from the source, as indicated by the imprint, it can scarcely have other than a strong Christian color, and be, on the whole, excellent for use in those families where there are young people.

"The Defender."—Number 9.—Devoted to the Protection of American Labor and Industries. This number devoted to Tariff Facts, for speakers and students.

These facts, statistics, etc., cover agricultural duties, finance, industries, trade, statements of the press, etc. Published in the interest of protection. Very suitable for the purpose intended. Price, 25 cents.

"Almost a Woman," by Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., Ann Arbor, Mich. The Wood-Allen Publishing Company and Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

This is a nicely got up little pamphlet of forty-four pages. It is neatly printed, and contains matter which is wisely and ably treated, which all mothers should first read, and then place in the hands of their daughters.

"The Fat of the Land, and How to Live on It," by Ellen Goodell Smith, M.D.

This book, as the title indicates, deals extensively on all the questions of diet that one needs to study in order to become healthy, wealthy, and wise.

It is divided into three parts. In the first, we are told why we eat, and why we should have a hygienic diet, and milk, cream, butter, and vegetable oils are enlarged upon. In the second part we are introduced to the evolution of bread-baking, to cereals and their cookery, to fruits and their canning, to nuts, salads, condi-

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ments, seasonings, puddings, pastries, and cakes. In the last part we read of milk and the cow, the feeding of infants, of social requirements, the drink question, alcoholics in food, where the money goes, which we find is largely spent on meat, milk, doctors, tea and coffee, liquor, tobacco, heavy taxation, and war, so that if the reader is not satisfied with his menu, when he purchases the fat of the land, he is a mental dyspeptic of the worst kind, and cannot be satisfied with any practical or useful work on the subject.

"How to Study Character; or, The True Basis of the Science of Mind, including a review of Alexander Bain's criticism on the Phrenological System," by Thomas A. Hyde. Fowler & Wells Co., publishers, New York.

This is a book we cannot afford to be without, as so many students are constantly calling for the very lucid explanation of objections to phrenology which are given in this work.

"Science of a New Life," by John Cowan, M.D., New York. Fowler & Wells Co., publishers.

This is a book well worth possessing by every thoughtful man and woman. It has received the highest testimonials and commendations from the leading medical and religious critics, has been heartily indorsed by the leading philanthropists, and recommended to every well-wisher of the human race. Its price enables a ready sale.

TO BE READY EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.

"A Manual of Mental Science," designed as a text-book for schools. Having had frequent application for a book which could be used as a text-book in schools, we feel confident that this work will meet the demand, as well as be generally acceptable in educational societies, special classes in mental science, etc. It is written by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, a worthy and well-fitted successor to her father, the late L. N. Fowler, whose reputation was world-wide as a conscientious expounder and disseminator of and lecturer on the subject. Write for a descriptive circular or send 90c. at once (before the first of August) for an advance copy, to be sent by mail post paid. Retail price is $1.00, and copies will be ready, as above stated, early in September.

"Fruits, and How to Use Them," by Mrs. Hester M. Poole. Fowler & Wells Co., publishers, New York.

Is a practical manual for housekeepers, containing nearly seven hundred receipts for the wholesome preparation of foreign and domestic fruits. It is a work that is thorough and complete on all the subjects upon which it treats.

"The Manual of Craniology for Teachers," by Jessie A. Fowler, is now in the press.

NOW READY.

"Human Nature," No. 35, entitled "Phrenology in the School-room; or, Evolutionary Methods in Teaching." By Jessie A. Fowler.

It is indeed a splendid pamphlet (The Annual). I shall read it all through, every page. As for Professor Morris, I have heard him speak several times, and he examined my sister-in-law's head, giving her a chart, and by my reading that chart through I received my first information regarding phrenology, except what the lectures gave me.

BRAIN GROWTH.

It may, in general, be admitted that the average weight of the brain undergoes a progressive increase up to a period somewhere between the twentieth and fortieth year of age. According to a Continental necrotomist and statistician, M. Broca, the greatest average weight for the male brain is that for the middle decennial period (of from thirty to forty years); and this, as M. Broca observes, agrees perfectly with what we know of the continued development of intelligence during the whole of this period.

Among women the full average size of the brain is perhaps attained within the preceding decade of twenty to thirty years; but the difference between the two sexes in this respect is not great.

From forty to fifty years there is a slight diminution in weight, and a greater one between fifty and sixty. After sixty years the rate of decrease is still greater; the process of absorption becomes more and more rapid, and thus, in the eighth decade of existence, the average weight of the brain is less by more than three ounces (eighty to ninety grammes) than it was in the fourth decade.

In the aged, on an average, the brain weight decreases *pari passu* with the intelligence. There are, of course, many exceptions to this general law of deterioration, and some, particularly of the more cultivated and learned class, preserve to extreme age all the fulness and vigor of their faculties. The brains of such men as Mr. Gladstone, for instance, remain seemingly in a state of perpetual youth, and lose little or none of the weight which belonged to them in the prime of intellectual life.

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TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Oblique Eyes.—F. C. B.—In the May number of this year you will find something anent this topic in the article discussing Paul Verlaine. When it is understood that the surroundings of the eye have most to do with its expression and apparent relation to the horizontal, a great deal of what is said by people about the meaning of eyes will be seen to be but fanciful speculation.

Juvenile Epileptic.—J. H.—The case you describe is most likely a form of epilepsy, the continuance of the attacks having the effect of mental dulness so apparent. Unless measures are taken for the correction of the trouble, the mind degeneration will go on until idiocy is established. An examination would be necessary to determine what, if anything, may be done to help the girl, and the sooner the better. We can scarcely understand the negligence of some people in such cases. Forty years ago epilepsy was deemed incurable—to-day a large proportion of the cases may be greatly relieved, if not quite cured.

Throatache.—J. M.—Our medical adviser would suggest rest as one of the best methods for restoring normal vigor to the throat. You probably have a catarrhal condition of the pharynx, and perhaps larynx, if there is hoarseness or feebleness of voice. Rest, massage of throat, and mildly stimulating inhalations will improve the condition. It would be well to have the throat examined by one who is versed in throat diseases to determine just what the condition is. If we could see it, our advice would be more specific than it could be from a mere description of symptoms, such as you have sent.

Local Treatment for Consumption.—Question.—I have heard that there is a new method of treating the lungs directly in case of disease like consumption. Can you give a sufferer any advice on the subject?—N. S. B.

Answer.—Within the past ten years several forms of so-called local treatment have been exploited. We do not include the "serum" method by hypodermatic injection—*i.e.*, under the skin, but methods by inhalation, pneumatic compression or dilation, and by injection of medicated solutions directly into the trachea per the laryngeal opening. We have known good results by inhalation and tracheal injection. The writer has made these procedures something of a study, having hospital opportunities, and is confident that a good percentage of cases of lung disease may be helped or cured. The chances are generally good for recovery if the case is not well advanced toward the third or late stage. By using a special instrument, liquid medicaments, antiseptic and mildly stimulating, can be introduced through the mouth and throat into the trachea and bronchi, and so brought into close contact with diseased parts. It seems to us that this mode is far more rational and promising than the old practice of swallowing nauseous mixtures, while the needle pricking of the antitoxic serum method is certainly a pathological one. Reference could be made to a large number of consumptives who owe their bettered states, if not their lives, to this treatment by tracheal injection, and, as the correspondent is probably far from being the only one of the JOURNAL'S readers interested in the subject discussed above, the question he has asked is answered at more than the customary length.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

It is great folly not to part with your own faults, which is possible, but to try instead to escape from other people's faults, which is impossible.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

B. W., London, England, has sent us a reply to the recent inquiry relative to the development of the will:

REPLY TO INQUIRY IN MAY JOURNAL.

The question resolves itself into a very simple one: "Is the will governed by the propensities, or are the propensities governed by the will, and to what extent?" If the propensities were the controlling forces in our nature, then man's responsibility would be no more. The mind is influenced from without; it is influenced from within. Herein comes the moral responsibility of the man. There are influences, or tendencies, which must be resisted. This implies the action of the will. The standard of the man is formed and moulded by the man; it is what we make

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it. Culture is subordinate to the will; so is propensity. The will is human; the choice Divine. If propensity were allowed to rule, the results would need to be feared. It would bring us to the lowest stages of human existence conceivable.

By conscience, reason, and will we determine to live beyond the flesh, the propensity, or the inclination. By these powers we are made the most exalted of beings. The will is the ruling power, ever enabling us to pursue the course which is set before us. B. W.

I have been studying phrenology twenty-five (25) years, and I believe there is a great deal to learn. Thomas Connelly.

We organized a phrenological society at this place (Kenna, W. Va.) March 27th, with twenty members, Dr. A. S. Corbin, Pres., Dr. J. A. Garnes, Sec. I am getting the people considerably interested in phrenology, and think I will sell a good many books after a while, and get several subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Mrs. B. Winter.

ORGANS AND FACULTIES.

IN EAGLE, OX, DOG AND MAN.

Every faculty of man or animal has an apparatus designed for, and equal to the power of its manifestation. The eye of the eagle is keener than that of the ox, for the nerve of vision is so compacted and folded as to represent one hundred and twenty square inches, and the result is that the eagle at the height of a mile can make its eye telescopic and then discern a small animal upon the surface of the earth, on which it can swoop as its prey. The ox, though having an eyeball twenty times as large as that of the eagle, has a much shorter range of vision and a less intense vigor of optical perception than the eagle. The food of the ox is near to him and does not fear or avoid his approach, and the ox has an optic nerve representing but twenty square inches of surface, only one-sixth that of the eagle.

The nerves of smelling in some animals, like those of sight in the eagle, evinces a marvellous development in the seal, the deer and the dog. The turbanated bones located in the nasal passages of man and animals are adapted to enlarge the surface of the olfactory nerves and thus render the sense of smelling acute. In the deer, sheep, dog and seal the nose is long and capacious and is filled with turbanated bone, folded and involved like the cells in honeycomb, but filling the space far more closely. On this multiplex bony surface are spread out the nerves of smelling, rendering that sense so acute that hunters are obliged to approach the seal or the deer from the leeward side, so that the odor of the hunter, the enemy of the game, shall be blown away from the game.

It is said that a dog will follow the track of the horse which has borne the master in a cavalry parade, where there was countermarching and evolution for hours before the dog takes the track, and he will follow the track through all its windings over the field of the parade and follow and overtake the master with his horse, miles away.

We copy from the Kansas City "Journal" a vivid illustration of the bloodhound's keenness of scent, which was given at the little town of Bronson, in Allen County, the other day:

"The town recently appropriated $100 out of the city treasury for the purchase of one of these animals, the purpose being the detection and capture of thieves who were operating in the neighborhood, and a test of the hound was considered desirable. At noon three men started out on foot and walked four miles into the country. Then they mounted horses, and by a circuitous route returned to the town. Six hours later the hound was permitted to smell a glove which had been worn by one of the men, and the next instant with a deep howl he caught up the trail and followed it on the run. At one point the men had walked for thirty yards on a fence, and when the hound came to this point he carried his nose along the rail with hardly any reduction of speed. Coming to the place where the men had mounted he took up the trail of the horses and followed it into town, where, in a crowd of more than 100 men, he picked out the one whose glove had been given him to smell."

The talents for invention, art, poetry, oratory, sympathy, ambition, love, memory, honor and conscience are manifested in men and women of genius in accordance with the development and sensitiveness of certain portions of the brain, as certainly as nerve, muscle and might are related to athletics.

N. S.

Delineation of my little friend's disposition, and photos, received, and let me thank you for the remarks. All that you said about mother and son was very true. Mrs. Durbin considers your advice well worth the five dollars, and thanks you. I am trying to work up another order for description from photos. Please send circulars, as I have many more friends interested. Miss Hermie E. Foote.

Professor Wheeler was born in Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, on January 20, 1870. He came out to New Zealand with his parents when ten years old. He is of fair complexion, inclining to auburn. His height is 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 121 pounds; light-blue eyes. He says he has always been a fond student of human nature, and commenced the study of phrenology in earnest seven years ago. He hopes some day to visit New York and take a special course at the Phrenological Institute. F. W. Greenwood.

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We are forging ahead here—California—getting to the front in the local press, which helps materially in securing a hearing for phrenology.

For years the newspapers here have taunted, but like all opponents of the grand science of Gall, or rather of man, always betrayed their own ignorance of the subject, which we have not failed to notice, and expose in the pages of "Human Nature." Phrenologists have nature's great truths on their side, hence are not afraid to stand boldly before the world.

Professor Holt and I were invited to appear before the students and professors of the Coby Medical College. Also, before the most brainy class in the city—The Teachers' Club. Both institutions were highly pleased with our efforts, and cheered immensely. So you will see that we are upholding the cause of phrenology—the cause we love so much.

Both the medicos and teachers were simply astonished at the phrenological imitations. The teachers tried tricks, but were easily caught out. They stated one subject was dumb! I put him down as a smart lawyer and politician at that, which brought down the house. He is both! Of course, they said I knew the man. I never saw him before in my life, and did not know him. I knew only what phrenology revealed. Allen Haddock.

Last year the idea was proposed by Miss J. A. Fowler, at the Centenary of Phrenology, that it would be well to have an annual conference of all phrenologists on a similar plan as that organized for the Centenary, when phrenology and kindred subjects can be discussed. Already a notice to this effect has appeared in the JOURNAL.

Several of the prominent phrenologists have further expressed a wish that such a conference would be most fittingly held at the rooms of the American Institute of Phrenology, in New York City. A personal letter has been addressed to all the phrenologists we can reach, and should anyone have been overlooked, a note to that effect should be sent to Fowler & Wells Co., when a letter will be forwarded immediately.

A day in the third or fourth week of October, 1897, is suggested as a fitting time, when a general gathering will be arranged with the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology.

Twelve years ago, when Professor Alexander was with me, in June, 1885, at Independence, Ia., I examined a little girl, Mabel Delaney, and said she had the talent for instrumental and vocal music, and, as she possessed great pluck, ambition, and practical industry, she would make a success. Her parents sent her to Boston, and now she is reaping the reward. She is travelling with a respectable company, and is doing well notwithstanding the hard times. She recognized my name and face, and spoke of me to the rest of the company, and the mother of the little boy took a chart for him. He is a wonderful child, great talent for business, singing, speaking, and acting, and in one part the four ladies play and sing, and the gentlemen play with them. Tommy sits on a chair and puckers his mouth and whistles so that much of the time his music can be heard above the others. I lectured in the Opera House Monday and Tuesday, and the club gave an entertainment. Mr. Louis M., in a nice little speech, said these pictures on the four walls make it almost unnecessary for me to tell you there is a phrenologist in town; but there is an interesting little incident connected with this phrenologist and this young lady twelve years ago. The Professor examined a little girl in Independence, Ia., and said she had musical talent that was worth training.

George Morris.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Any man may make a mistake; none but a fool will stick to it. "Second thoughts are best," as the proverb says.—*Cicero.*

A special meeting of members and friends of the above institute was held on Friday, April 14th, John Lobb, Esq., C. C., in the chair.

Instructive papers were read by W. Brown, Esq., President, and Miss S. Dexter, F.F.I. The meeting was held more especially to interest teachers and those engaged in training the young in the utility of Phrenology. The audience consisted chiefly of those connected with the teaching profession. Mr. Brown's paper was entitled, "Phrenology for the Teacher." He emphasized the importance of training all parts of the nature. Education is not complete which attends only to the intellectual faculties. Neither temperament nor talents receive much consideration. The quick scholar and the plodding being taught in the same manner, similar results expected. A teacher should be intelligent and intelligible. He should be able to see at a glance the leading traits of his scholars, and to understand their natures and the way to govern them. It is one thing to have knowledge, but it is quite another to be able to impart it. A teacher needs special qualifications. Among other organs, that of Friendship and Philoprogenitiveness are of great importance to enable him to gain the affections of the scholars. A teacher with these organs large will be able to do far

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more with the children than one who has them small. Like produces like, both physically and mentally, and teachers should take this into consideration when dealing with those who have large Combativeness and Destructiveness, in order to make these organs subservient to the higher ones. Mr. Brown, at the conclusion of his excellent paper, drew four sketches on the blackboard, illustrating different types of children, and gave a few words as to the government of each class. The second paper was "Phrenology for the Young," by Miss Dexter, who considered that education is wrongly restricted to intellectual training only, and mere book learning. Great improvements have, however, been made of late. Swedish and other drills, and swimming, are encouraged, and the kindergarten system, which is now so widely adopted, is another step in the right direction. Health conditions in which the children work, and sight-testing receive more attention than formerly. Although in classes of fifty or sixty children they cannot receive individual attention, yet a knowledge of Phrenology by teachers would be of immense help to them, and would be indirectly of benefit to the scholars. The Chairman said he wished every teacher in the board schools could have an opportunity of reading Mr. Brown's paper. He was greatly in favor of plenty of exercise, and also thought every teacher should study Phrenology, for there would be far less friction and more gentleness and forbearance if there was a wider knowledge of the science. Mr. D. T. Elliott, in the course of his remarks, said that it is just as important for the teacher to understand the mind as for the physician to understand the body. Three delineations of character of children were given by Mr. Elliott, which were much appreciated, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the proposition of a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his presence and efforts in making the meeting an enthusiastic one.

The Autumn Classes in connection with the Fowler Institute, London, will recommence in September, when an enthusiastic renewal in the subject is expected.

We are glad to be able to report that Mr. W. J. Cook and Mr. G. Storton have won the certificate of merit by examination at the Fowler Institute, dated May 20, 1897. We hear that other candidates are intending to sit at the midsummer examination in July (this month). We wish them every success.

The Fowler Institute held its annual meeting on May 20th, in the Board Room of the Memorial Hall. R. Sly, Esq., F.R.G.S., vice-president, presided, and there was a good gathering of members and friends. The programme was an interesting one, and, while it was eminently a social evening, the scientific and practical element was not wanting, so that, from a phrenological point of view, the whole of the mental faculties were called into play. After Mrs. T. Crow had given a selection of Scotch airs on the pianoforte, the president delivered his address on "Looking Backward and Looking Forward."

Miss E. Higgs recited "The Soliloquy of a Rationalistic Chicken," and two recitations, "The Old Lieutenant and His Son," by Norman McLeod, and "Tom Pidger," from "A Leap-year Wooing," by Rev. D. Macrae, given by Miss Paris, were most enthusiastically received.

Miss A. Higgs sang "Sunshine and Rain" and "The Storm." A banjo solo was given by Mr. R. M. Whelock, Mrs. Whelock accompanying him. Mr. Handel Baker sang "The Sailor's Grave" and "May Morning." Mr. W. Brown gave black-board sketches of prominent political men—Lord Salisbury, Sir W. Harcourt, A. J. Balfour, and J. Chamberlain, and also the Queen, explaining the principal characteristics of each. Mr. D. T. Elliott, F.F.P.I., gave three phrenological delineations during the evening, the subjects being a lady and gentleman from the audience and Mr. R. Sly, at his own request, which were highly appreciated. The secretary's report, which was a very favorable one, especially considering the losses the Institute has sustained since last annual meeting in the death of its late president and the visit of the Fowler family to America, was well received. The secretary read the following letter from America, which was heartily received:

—"Our Dear President and Members: We are with you to-day in spirit, though unable, through unforeseen circumstances to be with you in the flesh. This is a great disappointment to us, first, because we were looking forward to seeing you; second, that we might have exchanged thoughts and ideas, experiences and travels, and, third, on account of the cause that detains us. However, a good thing deferred is a good thing to come, therefore, in the meantime we must 'hold our souls in patience,' and work hopefully onward. There remains much for us to do. We have to agitate, agitate, agitate, as one great man said, until we have converted the world to see and accept the principles laid down by Dr. Gall and his followers. This is the first annual meeting we have held without a verbal message from our late president, but if the spirit of any soul has time to return to earth to the loved ones left behind, then

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he is with us to-night, encouraging us, inspiring us, and enlightening us. We are glad to hear of the many evidences of vitality in the Institute, and these are of such a character that we trust and believe they will continue; in fact, one of the greatest evidences that Mr. Fowler's father's memory has not perished, will be for us all to work bravely on and follow his example as closely as possible. Life here is full of activity, as I expect it is with you all. Write to us, and let us know what you are doing. We remain ever

"Yours sincerely,

"A. M. and J. A. Fowler,

"Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Piercy."

A hearty reception was accorded Mr. Lewis Lepage, F.F.P.I., on his return to England after an absence of three years in South America. He called at the New York office to see his old friends there, who were equally enthusiastic in seeing him again. We have now another "Fellow" *abroad*, as Miss Crow, F.F.P.I., has left London for Natal. Thus changes take place; the world moves on; the people find new environments; the seed planted yields fruit in many lands, shall we regret that we cannot stand still?

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Eland, and seconded by Mr. H. Baker, and unanimously carried. After a vote of thanks to the chairman and the artists, Mr. Healy Fash, of Glasgow, in a few words, expressed his great pleasure at being present, and spoke of his intention to work up a society in Glasgow. The closing meeting of the Session proved a very enjoyable one, and was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.P.I., writes: "My winter and spring tour closes on May 31st, and it has been a very successful one."

Mr. W. J. Cook, A.F.I., has been lecturing at Shildon on "Faces we Meet, and What They Tell Us." The lecture was listened to by an appreciative audience.

Mrs. Twyford, A.F.I., of Croydon, lectured at Putney on May 17th. The lecture was highly appreciated.

Mr. Harper, A.F.I., is still in the Eastern counties, lecturing on Phrenology, physiognomy, and kindred subjects.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson have been lecturing at Swansea with great success.

Mr. Spark has been lecturing in Bath, and giving delineations of character from the head.

WHOM TO CONSULT.

Our consulting room in the Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, is open daily for phrenological consultations. Our provincial friends should remember this when visiting the great metropolis.

Miss Linington, F.F.I., is at Southsea.

Mr. John Allen, F.F.I., is at St. Anne's on Sea.

Mr. G. Storton, A.F.I., is at Northampton.

Mr. W. J. Cook, A.F.I., is at Clapton.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.I., is at Carnarvon.

Mr. A. Davis is at Bournemouth.

Mr. Musgrove is at Blackpool.

Mr. Taylor, F.F.I., is at Morecombe.

Mr. Dutton is at Skegness.

Mr. Severn is at Brighton.

Mrs. Twyford, A.F.I., is at Croydon.

Mrs. Winterburn, A.F.I., is at Leeds.

Miss E. Crow, F.F.I., has removed to Durban, South Africa.

Mr. E. Clarkson, London, has sent us the following:

MORAL DEVELOPMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.

I cannot help but think that this all-important sphere of education, limited as it too often is to the recitation of moral precepts, etc., fails to secure those results which a more systematic and natural system would produce. The simple elements of moral philosophy might be advantageously used in describing.

1. How all branches of knowledge can be and should be utilized for the moral and social progression of the race.

2. Showing how the mind's health and strength depend very much on the hygienic condition of the body, illustrating how abnormal bodily states are often the cause of mental irritation, gluttony, etc., while the natural condition is conducive to serenity and peace of mind.

3. Obedience to the Moral law should be explained as the way, and the only way, to secure harmony and contentment in private and social life, while most of the evils and horrors we are conscious of are due to its infringement.

Besides instruction it is necessary that the child's moral faculties should be developed and strengthened by exercise—that is, brought in contact with their natural stimuli. The pain and pleasures of others would affect Benevolence; efforts should then be made with the aim of directing its activity. Other faculties should be trained to guide and regulate the appetites and passions. The religious faculties of the child should be aroused and entwined with the Moral Ideal and

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duties of life; in fact, a religious spirit should permeate and render sacred the moral instruction given.

The character being formed and harmoniously developed, a tendency should be given to the mind that would be favorable to the defense and development of Truth and Justice among mankind, thus forming an important factor in the evolution and perfection of the race.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

R. M. E., England, has an extremely refined, sensitive, and delicate organization. She has tender sympathies and feels everything intensely. Her talents are of the literary type. She is a born student, and work of some kind is a necessity to her. She is cautious, discreet, reserved, and lives rather too much within herself. She is very patient and forbearing toward others; she can "wait quietly and watch patiently." One thing at a time is her philosophy. She is fond of children, but very particular in selecting her male friends.

Esther, England.—This lady is comparatively strong, resolute, and even forcible in cast of mind and strength of organization. She has a distinct individuality, and will make her mark somewhere. Ambition, independence, and determination are marked characteristics. She is intuitive in her mental operations, and is direct in all that she says. She may fail sometimes in definiteness of observation, but has a favorable organization for thought and judgment. She is capable of taking her place, and sustaining her individuality in the presence of others. She is somewhat radical in her views, and not disposed to accept things as true without getting good reason for doing so.

Moan, S. Hague.—The photo indicates refinement, susceptibility, clearness and directness of thought, purpose, and speech, determination, power of will, strong ambition, love of power, of appreciation. Is naturally quick tempered and impatient, yet with power of control over expression of feelings. Is adapted for a public profession, as singer or reciter. For artistic work, should select drawing, painting, arranging or decorating with flowers, etc.; is good in blending shades and colors.

No. 209.—S. S.—Groveland, Ill.—You have quite an amount of intellect that you could do something with in a professional line of work. You could teach school, or study law, and still carry on your present duties. You possess a good scientific mind, and could take up surveying, or the chemistry of soils; but, aside from all business, you have the oratorical mind that will want to address an audience, preach (in an evangelistic way), and arouse attention to some moral cause. You are a little like Bradlaugh, considerably like Kossuth, and very much like Henry Ward Beecher.

No. 210.—L. L. P.—Perdue, Ore.—You possess a strong, sturdy organization, with considerable of the motive temperament, which gives you power of endurance. You can overcome difficulties more readily than most people. You have the indications of the German, Dutch, or Danish type of head, blended with the American. You are in your element when you are surrounded by life, stir, and hustle. You could not enjoy a quiet, monotonous, indolent life. You are a thorough man of business, and a keen, intelligent overseer, manager, or superintendent of works.

No. 211.—C. S.—Cincinnati, O.—You have a very distinct character. Your head is remarkably high over the top from ear to ear, which gives you great force, tenacity, and perseverance. You are long-headed from the opening of the ear to Individuality, which renders you very perceptive, scientific, and observing. You are, however, small in the crown of the head, comparatively speaking, and need to cultivate more strength of character in the occipital region. Yours is a bracing character, an executive and pioneering one, and adapted to work which is aggressive, reformatory, and evolutional in type. You should have your character fully delineated. You are worth it.

No. 212.—J. E. E.—Dayton, Wash.—You are bound to take an interest in many things. You find it difficult to cut yourself aloof, and even be alone when you want to be. You have a full, active, independent, sympathetic, thoughtful, and logical mind. You have too many powers that you can turn to an available

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purpose, and could spare a little to some unfortunate deficient individuals, without missing any. You ought to superintend some large business, edit an enormous paper, and do wholesale work.

No. 213.—R. H. D.—Dayton, Wash.—You possess a very inquiring mind, are full of enthusiasm for truth, are exceedingly observing, practical, and intelligent, are quite masterful in whatever you undertake to accomplish. You delight in doing good, and helping others by giving good advice. You like to reason out everything which can be dealt with by argument, and should know how to lecture appropriately, and in an interesting manner.

No. 214.—R. L.—Mt. Vernon, O.—You have developed the motive temperament, and this added to your mental powers should give you great intensity, energy of purpose, and power of endurance. You may sometimes need to think of your diet, and avoid the inclination to dyspepsia, if you work too hard, too long, or in an unhealthy atmosphere. You have a good practical intellect, can work by the eye, are a born mechanic, are quite ingenious, and very critical, and discriminate in your mode of reasoning out subjects. You are improving all the time, and will show it in your life and work.

No. 215.—J. P. N.—Butte City, Mont.—You are a clear-headed man, and know what you are about. You understand your work before you begin it. You do not love money for the sake of accumulating it. You should be good in languages, and with more confidence in yourself, could undertake to speak and teach them. You have considerable taste, and know a man the minute you see him; are inclined to set up ideals and respect character when it is worthy of it. You have about equal perceptive and reflective power, and generally enjoy an occupation that requires action, expertness, and mechanical skill. You should take a prominent position in your city.

No. 216.—I. T.—Santa Claus, Ind.—You possess an impressive character, one that is very earnest, anxious, ardent, and enthusiastic. If you played, you would play well. If you sang, you would sing well. If you worked, you would work hard. You infuse into the minds of others the idea that life is worth living. You should teach school, or have some classes where you can use your knowledge and energy, and infuse into others what you feel to be so important.

No. 217.—W. I. B.—Omaha, Neb.—Your brother should be a student, and enter a profession rather than go into business. He has evidently inherited some qualities from his mother, especially his Benevolence and social faculties. He is clever, intelligent, and should be interested in ethical subjects. He should use his intellectual and moral qualities to the best advantage. His artistic faculties are fully represented, and he possesses a keen eye for proportions, outlines, shades, and harmonies. We are glad to know you have been so long a subscriber to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

No. 218.—J. B. M.—Blackstock, S. C.—You have a fair balance between body and mind, but your weight hardly comes up to what it ought to be for the size of your head. You enjoy mental work. You could succeed in the study of Phrenology, and the investigation of the subject. You live in a moral atmosphere, and delight in those subjects that deal with the practical issues of life. You need your Dest. and Combat. to balance your other faculties and to give force to your work. You are choice in your language, and rather reserved and modest in your manner. You could afford to think a little more highly of your abilities, and bring them more to the front.

No. 219.—O. M.—Osborne, Kan.—You belong to the arts, literature, drama, music, poetry, etc. You were not fashioned after the pattern of anyone else, and are more original in manner and type of work than the majority of men. You have more ideas than you know what to do with, and can spare some to those who are lacking. In journalism, you would give off some brilliant and rather extravagant ideas, and whatever you wrote would be known for its sparkling wit, its originality, and touch of pathos. You could succeed in entertaining others in many intellectual ways. In business you would find scope for your energy and general activity. Yet you will not altogether give your attention to work of a mere business nature.

No. 220.—J. C. K.—Three Rivers, Mich.—You possess a well-balanced organization, and appear to have more than ordinary scope and intelligence. Your head is high from the opening of the ear to the top over Firmness, as well as over Benevolence. Hence, you are influenced largely by these qualities. You have a practical intellect, which should serve you well in the active affairs of life, and your Order makes you very tenacious in carrying out all your work on systematic lines.

No. 221.—C. H. B.—Denver, Col.—We wish you could have a full and satisfactory written examination of yourself and friend, as we cannot do you justice, or ourselves, in the short space allotted to

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us under the heading of "New Subscribers." We are, however, well pleased with the selection you have made, as there seems every chance of permanent happiness. You are all nerve, action, and are an organized minute man. She has the winsome, sympathetic, artistic nature, that will harmonize and blend suitably with yours. You are keen-witted and sharp in taking hold of an idea. She is strong and enduring, when patience and endurance are required.

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No. 223.—E. M.—Butte, Mont.—You possess a favorable organization for health. You ought not to know what it means to have an ache or a pain. You throw around you a healthy atmosphere, and people are the better for being in your company. Have you devoted yourself to singing at all? If not, do so, and learn to charm away both trouble and sickness, and learn to be a true healer and philanthropist by so doing. You possess a practical intellect. You do not thank anyone for looking at a thing for you. You want to be on the spot and use your own eyes in order to satisfy your thirst for knowledge.

No. 224.—J. R. B.—North Viking, N. Dak.—Your little baby boy takes more after you than his mother, and appears to have a good hold on life, and will be a happy child. He will keep anyone busy who has charge of him, and they must keep wide awake to know how to keep his mind and body equally employed. When you have conformed to the regulations of this column, you can return us your own and the photographs of the ladies, and we shall be happy to say something about you.

Nos. 225 to 230, inclusive, will appear in the next number of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

ERRATA.

On page 243 read 1883 instead of 1893 in Report on Dr. Holbrook's lecture before the American Institute of Phrenology.

PERSONAL.

THE ISAAC PITMAN MEMORIAL FUND.

To commemorate the life of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonetic shorthand, a special American committee to work in conjunction with the London Committee, has been appointed, consisting of the following members: David Wolf Brown, Official Reporter, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. E. Barker, 4 Simpson Avenue, Toronto, Canada; E. N. Miner, Editor "Illustrated Phonographic World," 102 Fulton Street, New York City; Clarence A. Pitman, 33 Union Square, New York City, care of Isaac Pitman & Sons. Contributions will be received by any of the above committee.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CIGARS.

Queen Victoria not only does not smoke, but does not even permit smoking in her immediate neighborhood. And yet she consumes annually about a thousand of the finest Havana cigars, which are specially made for her, and are intended for her guests. They are so expensive that even in Cuba, at wholesale prices, these cigars could not be had under one dollar apiece. The men who make them receive thirty cents United States currency for every one, as they must be most carefully selected and twisted, and none but the oldest and most skilful workmen are intrusted with their fabrication. To them the work is a regular gold mine, as they can turn out about three hundred cigars a day, pocketing about ninety dollars per diem. When finished, they are hermetically sealed into glass tubes, in order to guard against deterioration, connoisseurs insisting that the Havana leaf is affected by a change of climate, and that no Havana cigars can taste as well abroad as in Havana.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S PIPE.

Among the many anecdotes told of Raleigh's practices with his pipe may be mentioned that of his outwitting the queen in a wager she laid with the gallant knight respecting the weight of the smoke which exhaled from a pipe-full of tobacco. "I can assure your majesty," said Raleigh, "that I have so well experienced the nature of it that I can exactly tell even the weight of the smoke in any quantity I consume." "I doubt it much, Sir Walter," replied Elizabeth, thinking only how impossible it must be to catch the smoke and put it in a balance, "and

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will wager you twenty angels that you do not solve my doubt." Whereupon Raleigh drew forth a quantity of the weed, placed it in finely adjusted scales, and, having ascertained its weight, commenced to smoke it, carefully preserving the ashes. These at the finish he weighed with great exactness.

Then would it dawn upon her majesty how the wager was to end. "Your majesty," said Raleigh, "cannot deny that the difference hath evaporated in smoke." "Truly I cannot," was her reply. Then, turning to those around her, who were eyeing with amusement the curious play on the pipe, she continued: "Many laborers in the fire have I heard of [alluding to alchemists] who turned their gold into smoke, but Sir Walter is the first who has turned smoke into gold."—Gentleman's Magazine.

LAID TO REST.

Temperance people will learn with regret that Mr. James H. Raper died in London May 19th from the effects of a chill. Born in Carlisle in 1820, Mr. Raper signed the pledge in 1837. He became at twenty-three years of age a schoolmaster at Bolton. In 1860 he was appointed Parliamentary agent of the United Kingdom Alliance, which position he held for thirteen years. Afterwards he was a member of the executive committee of that organization. In 1879 he was induced to contest Peterborough. Afterwards, believing he could serve the cause better outside Parliament, he resisted many appeals to allow himself to be nominated. Deceased had recently made some vigorous public speeches, and had many engagements for meetings booked ahead.

WIT AND WISDOM.

STOPPING HICCOUGHS.

A new method of stopping hiccoughs is said to have been accidentally discovered in a French hospital. It consists in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth and holding it thus for a short time.

A CRANK.

Winks: "What sort of a man is Blinks, anyway?"

Jinks: "Oh, he's one of those men who, if they should happen to read that Charles Dickens was born on Friday, February 2, 1824, would take keen delight in showing that February 2, 1824, fell on Tuesday, and that the biographer, in consequence, was wrong."—Somerville Journal.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

"Apropos of the medicine-chest," remarked a physician a day or two ago, "it is a wise law to guard against poisoning which Germany has passed. All drugs intended for internal use must in that country be put up in round bottles, and those which are only used externally must be placed in hexagonal bottles."—New York Times.

Southard learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings. He would often say that no one knew what he owed to those tiny insects. —S. Smiles.

GENEROUS JOHNNY.

"Which would you rather, Johnny," asked the fond mother, "have the measles and stay at home or be well and go to school?"

"Rather have the measles and stay at home; but then I'd like to go to school too," said Johnny.

"But why, darling?" urged his mother.

"So I could give all the other fellows the measles," answered the generous boy. —Detroit Free Press.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

At Freeport, Ill., a new industry is to be started. On a quarter-section of land an enterprising Kansas farmer will establish a thousand black cats, and five thousand rats on which to feed the cats, estimating that the cats will increase fifteen thousand in two years, their skins being worth a dollar each. The rats will multiply five times as fast as the cats, and will be used to feed the latter, while the skinned cats will furnish food to the rats. Thus has perpetual motion been discovered at last.

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.

A little lad in our neighborhood had climbed a very steep spout attached to his parents' house to get a nest which had been built by some birds.

He was successful, and was walking away with his companions, when a gentleman who had watched his dangerous feat stopped him and said:

"My little fellow, I was sorry to see you risk your life for such a paltry thing. What would have happened if the spout had given way?"

"Oh," said the lad, "it wouldn't have mattered much. We're going to leave the house to-morrow."—Pearson's Weekly.

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On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Medical Age" — Semi-monthly — Review and brieflets adapted to the use of the physician. Derived from good sources. Detroit, Mich.

"The Literary Digest"—Weekly—Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.—Continues on its useful way. A valuable visitor in any home or in any business. As one practical business man remarked of it to the writer, "I find your paper here better than all the newspapers—I get something out of it."

"Gaillard's Medical Journal"—Monthly—June number received. One of the oldest medical publications in the country. Maintains the old spirit, at once liberal and progressive.

"Pacific Medical Journal"—Monthly—W. F. Southard, A.M., M.D., editor. America's excellent representative of Pacific Coast medicine. The parts of society meetings are quite full, and interesting reading on this side of the continent. We are glad to note so much earnestness on the part of our medical brethren—the Golden State. San Francisco, Cal.

"Le Progès Medical" (Medical Progress)—Weekly.—This is a gazette of medicine, surgery, and pharmacy. It also contains reports or notes of other scientific movements. The editor-in-chief, Dr. Bourneville, is a noted name on the other side of the water. From time to time there is some reference to American doings medical, that for the most part are approving. Paris, France.

"The Youth's Companion."—The Memorial number possessed an appropriate and picturesque cover. "A Boy's Museum of Natural History," by William H. Flower, London, is a valuable contribution. "Stuart, as a Reader of Character," who, as all people know, was a great American painter. He studied physiognomy and character wherever expressed, with wonderful success. "Science Applied to the Hen." The boys will be pleased with the tales contained in this number.

"The Review of Reviews," has this month a brief sketch, with portrait, of M. Herbert Myrick, the able editor of the "American Agriculturalist." "The Question of Sugar" is the title of an incisive article; it being the question of the day, carries great importance from the pen of such an able writer. "A Retrospect of Fifty Years," by W. T. Stead, should be read by every lover of history. Mr. Henry W. Lanier discusses the question of "The Season's Output of Fiction." "The Eyesight for School Children," by Dr. Alport.

"The Journal of Hygien-Therapy," discusses "Germs, Their Place in Nature," by T. V. Gifford, M.D.; Susan B. Collier, M.D., explains the wonders of "Breathing and its importance." Dr. Ella Young treats on "Emaciation in acute diseases."

"Appleton's Science Monthly" contains "The History of Alcohol," by C. P. Pellew, which is a valuable, interesting, illustrated article. "Science as an Instrument of Education," "Richard Owen; A

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Character Sketch," "Woman Suffrage and Education," "World's Geologists at St. Petersburg," illustrated, and "A Racial Geography of Europe." "A Sociological Study," with other fine articles, complete an interesting number. The latter named article is valuable from its scientific, phrenological standpoint.

"The Journal of Hygiene and Herald of Health" contains "Studies in Food Questions," by Charles F. Wingate; "Hygiene of the Brain, No. 5. Second Series," by Dr. M. L. Holbrook. "Notes Concerning Health and Hygiene for Women," are practical and useful, and well worth perusal.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer" contains valuable hints to amateur photographers, but these articles are not all intended for this class of workers. "The Causes of Color," by J. J. Stewart, B.A., "Echoes from Europe," "The Effect of High Temperature on Dry Plates During Exposure in the Camera," "Bromide Enlargements," "Photography as a Means of Existence," and "Nature and the Camera," are all well written articles. The frontispiece is given on Velox paper, and is a perfect representation of a lady, somewhat advanced in life, full of character, and all her finely preserved wrinkles are given with effect.

"The National Temperance Advocate," "The Christian at Work," "The School Journal," "The Western Rural," and "Livestock Weekly" (printed in blue ink), "Public Opinion," "Woman's World," "The Book Buyer," are hereby acknowledged.

HOW OTHERS SEE US.

Each number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL pleases me more and more. The last issue has no equal. J. H., Troy.

We appreciate your grand instruction more each year, and do all we can to spread the good cause.
Mrs. J. H. Scharrenberger.

I do not like to miss either one of the numbers of the JOURNAL, as I find them both interesting and instructive, and I would, if I could, get them all bound in one book. Emil J. Olsson.

The JOURNAL is a gem, the most welcome of all the literary supplies. It should increase in circulation. Our members welcome their copies. My Welsh work on the senses is now almost completed, and will be in the printer's hands the latter part of June.
W. A. Williams.

I am a subscriber to the JOURNAL and cannot see how anyone can do without it.
W. B. C.

I am a firm believer in the value of phrenology, and hope to see the day arrive when every school pupil will be given a chart on entering the school, and the teacher and parents be instructed in the proper course for managing said pupil.
F. D. Crain.

I think it the best magazine printed, and instructive as well as interesting. I am much interested in phrenology and feel that such a work as this magazine in the hands of parents would do more toward correcting the evils of the nation than thousands of theological treatises.
P. A. Waterman.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—In this magazine for May there is an article on "President McKinley and his Cabinet," from which we take the following about the Secretary of Agriculture:

Mr. Wilson had the good fortune to be born in Ayrshire, Scotland, amid the scenery rendered familiar and memorable by Robert Burns. He came to America in 1851, at the age of sixteen. He received an academic education, and nearly all his life he has been a practical as well as a scientific farmer. From 1857 to 1873 he

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was a member of the Iowa Legislature, and for four years he was Speaker of the House. He was elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, where he became acquainted with Mr. McKinley, who appreciated his worth, and has now sought his assistance. This new office found Mr. Wilson filling a professorship in the Ames Agricultural College in Iowa; and, therefore, he has, by inheritance, culture, taste, and experience, acquired the talents necessary for his present public services.

Another feature of special interest to Ayrshire readers is a contribution on "Burns and Scott Compared." The author says—"Scott saw with the outward eye, and described what he saw. Burns saw with the soul—was a seer in the truest sense of the word."—"Kilmarnock Herald."

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for April is an all-round interesting number. Chief among the contents is a sketch of Herbert Spencer, whose phrenological developments are said to indicate sociability, elevated ideals, a charming personality, and simplicity of character.—"Birmingham Mercury."

Notices have also been received from "Reynold's News," London, "The Newcastle Leader," "The Glasgow Evening Times," "The Dundee Advertiser," "The Grimsby News," etc., etc.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The Phrenological Annual and Register of Phrenological Practitioners (L. N. Fowler & Co., Ludgate Circus, London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York).

We have again to remind our numerous subscribers and friends all over the world that the time is drawing near when the above publication must be announced.

The last number was pronounced to be the very best ever issued, and we anticipate that this year's work will far eclipse it in every way. We therefore call the attention of all contributors to the fact that their MS. must be received by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, or Fowler & Wells Co., not later than September 30th.

As the articles must be illustrated we hope electros will accompany the MSS.

Will phrenological societies kindly bear in mind that notices and reports are desired of their year's work. A copy of last year's Annual will be sent free to all intending advertisers.

A detailed circular will be sent out in due course containing all particulars.

PHRENOLOGICAL ANNUAL For 1897, and REGISTER

Of Phrenological Practitioners.

EDITED BY

Prof. NELSON SIZER and JESSIE A. FOWLER.

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Frontispiece. Graduates of American Institute; Class of 1896.

Character Sketches and Interviews of Mrs. TWYFORD (London), Mrs. HELEN CAMPBELL. Messrs. G. MORRIS, N. Y. SCHOFIELD, W. B. SWIFT, EDWIN ANTHONY, H. B. MOHLER, and HENRY HUMPHREYS. Fellows of the American Institute of Phrenology. By the Editors.]

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VOL. 104 NO. 2] AUGUST, 1897 [WHOLE NO. 704

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It is not enough, however, to possess simply a knowledge of the location and size of the organs in order to delineate a character correctly—no! It is the same in phrenology as in mathematics, chemistry, and photography. In mathematics or advanced algebra you find an increase of study necessary to understand its problems when compared with simple arithmetic. A boy is asked to find the prime factors of 2964, and it is easy work, but in advanced arithmetic he is asked to write the formula for finding the sum of a geometric progression, having given the first term, the ratio, and the number of terms, and to show the application of the formula by finding the exact value of the decimal .666 . . . . to infinity. In advanced algebra he is asked to write the characteristics of the logarithm of each of the following numbers: 125, .0023, 8, 48.237.

All these questions are easy enough to solve when the boy knows how. In chemistry the same lad is asked to complete the equation, $Ca\ C\ O_3 + 2\ HCl =$, or give the method of manufacture of $H_2\ S\ O_4$, and state its properties and uses.

In photography you have the same need for technical knowledge and experience, though the subject before you is, say the Mayor of New York; yet you have to adjust the light and shade; and study the length of exposure; the development of the plate; the retouching of the negative, the combination of chemicals in the process; the printing and enlarging before the whole thing is complete. Men are daily devoting themselves to the work of each of these departments—mathematics, chemistry, and photography. With phrenology one may know the location of the organs, but it is the activity and

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combination of these powers that makes one man differ from another, and this is what a phrenologist has to understand when he gives a delineation of character. We say this in explanation because so many people judge from the stand point of appearance, and from their own prejudicial inferences which are *so often* unjust to the character under criticism, that really everyone should have scientific grounds for character reading. Let us see, in the first place, what the head of

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY

indicates. He possesses a strong, vigorous, working organization; constitutionally, he is adapted to action rather than to sedentary work. He is never so much in his element as when he has a little more on hand to do than he has time to do it in.

He is a minute man, or, in other words, he knows how to act in cases of emergency, and is not easily thrown off his balance. He possesses a good basilar brain, which enables him to enjoy executive work, and, through the pleasure that he takes in work himself, he is able to inspire others with the same feeling.

He must have had a strong, vigorous, and rather unique parentage, from whom he has gathered his individual characteristics. He does not appear to be a man who has been brought up, physically or mentally, in an artificial atmosphere. Hence he is all the more energetic on that account. He is what we will call compact, well set, and stocky, rather than like an Alpine tree that is tall, slender, and narrowly built. He is broad-chested and broad-brained. The latter makes him liberal and cosmopolitan in spirit, while the former gives him constitutional support, and a foundation for active service. He is a man of great observation, and his head is well developed in the orbital region; the arch to the eye, where the organs of practical perception are situated, more particularly, Individuality, Form, Size, and Order, are well represented in him. Had he his life to begin over again, he would have delighted in taking up scientific work, where he could use his faculties of comparison, form, or configuration, the power to individualize the works of nature, and the ability to analyze each as a separate entity.

As a man in the position of mayor of the city of New York, he calls into exercise the same powers of mind in his practical dealing with men and their affairs. Hence he is no *sinecure*, or *apology*, in such an office, but he goes straight to work in order to accomplish what is to be done officially.

His head is square and high rather than long and narrow, and if mental science is anything of a guide it shows us several important facts concerning his character.

He is built much after the order of General Grant, and resembles him in many of his characteristics. First, then, he will show energy, force, and executive ability, with strong determination to carry out whatever he commences, for he does not like to commit himself to anything until he is pretty sure it can be worked. Therefore, an enterprise that has his sanction is likely to be matured and carried into effect.

He is alive to all that is going on around him, and this is the business of the base of his brain. As we step higher, we find Economy, Tact, and Foresight strongly represented.

He is not one to squander, waste, or throw away either money or opportunities, but is able to make the most out of circumstances, material, and people.

He has the power to localize things and places, and had he been a commodore on one of the Atlantic liners, he would have known the geography of the sea, and the points of interest and danger, as well as he knows every section of the city of New York and the Empire State.

When we look a little higher, we shall find that he takes a deep interest in the study of character, and is intuitive in his impressions of men, their value and worth, and is not often "tak-

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en in" blindly in his judgment of their characters.

His Sympathy is strongly marked, and it must have always been a strong incentive to him to do a thing for another, when he would not have done so on his own account. He would even go out of his way to carry out some wish that might be helpful in assisting others in their work. He cannot isolate his interests from the community, and, were he in private life, he would be bound to take a deep interest in whatever concerned the welfare of the majority of his fellow-men.

He is no backwoodsman, and enjoys life right up to the handle when he is surrounded by congenial people, especially if he feels that his presence adds to another person's happiness. He knows what he is talking about, and does not mince matters; he speaks straight from the heart, and hits his argument square on the head; in fact, he may be too frank for some people's tastes. There is no hypocrisy about him, and therefore he has but little respect for those who simply parade their wealth or titles; but he takes a deep interest in all who manifest sincerity of character, philanthropic desires, and honesty of purpose.



THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY.

His conscientiousness makes him have a reason for what he says and does. He acts on principle rather than on impulse, and persons may be sure that he has thought a plan out before he takes a step forward.

He is not a man to seek the flourish of trumpets, or a gilded carriage, as some in his position would. He does not like to put on a veneer or paint, but

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would have the real article polished to bring out its own individual character rather than painted to look like some other kind of wood.

He hates shams, and avoids them as one would poison. He does not like his collar starched too stiff, or, in other words, his self-esteem does not give him any too much dignity, self-appreciation, or self-trust.

When called upon to take responsibilities, he will not flinch from any undertaking, and he is not easily influenced to change his opinion by mere flattery or compliments. He is inclined to criticise his own conduct from a stand point that he raises for himself, rather than be governed by the blarney that others may have to spare and heap upon him.

He is more inclined to forgive a fault of *commission* in one who has overstepped a mark in industry when trying to carry out his duty, than to forget an *omission* by one who is afraid to act.

With regard to himself, he would rather do more than was expected of him than not enough, and will be inclined to wear out the energy of men of ordinary ability, who have not his capacity to hustle, his electric force and dynamic energy. He would rather not have to do with those men who wear kid gloves all the time, and are afraid of soiling their fingers, or putting their shoulders to the wheel when the occasion or emergency demands their attention.

He is not a man to put fine ornamental gold beading on to a frieze or cornice when he finds the exchequer has only cash enough to buy but solid masonry. His plans have a solidity and breadth about them, though they may not always be carried out in the way he has designed them, for he generally improves, perfects, and enlarges as he goes on rather than the reverse. If he calls a committee of a hundred men to a room on the fourteenth story of a building, he would not try to force then to all go up in the same elevator or staircase, if there were several provided, but would leave each to go his own way, if they got to the committee-room at the appointed time. He knows how to arrange work for the narrow- and the broad-headed man, and does not grumble if each presents a different plan of procedure, providing the results appear to him to be practical.

He generates steam as he goes along, and gathers his electricity for use on his journey. In other words, he knows how to resuscitate his strength by change of work, and is able to get enjoyment out of his labor, instead of resorting to artificial means.

He has the indications of longevity from his build, as well as from the organ of Vitativeness, the length of the lower lobe of the ear, and his powerful nose. Hence he will, probably, live to see more than his octogenarian birthday, if his official duties and self-imposed tasks do not wear out his mental and physical machinery too rapidly.

In short, he is a perceptive, scientific, and practical organizer. He looks a man straight in the eye, and understands his meaning, depth, and character. He is prudential, and capable of exerting a salutary influence over others. He is sympathetic and conscientious in carrying out his duties and obligations.

He is more of a worker than a dreamer, and more given to examine things for himself than to take them from hearsay. He has more grit and substantiality to his character than artificialism. Such an organization as his must be in the whirl of life, where there is something to be done. He will die with his harness on, for he is not one to give up as long as he can accomplish what he has got on his programme.

The Mayor intended to be present and give an address of welcome to the recent New York State Teachers' Association convention, which was held in the city of New York, but was unavoidably prevented.

He is very much interested in educational matters and in public schools, and has visited a large number during his mayoralty. He said to Prof. Maclay: "Although I have lived here (New

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York) a number of years, I have never before personally witnessed so encouraging an exhibition as this. These ladies and gentlemen are certainly entitled to the thanks of our city. As Mayor I congratulate you. I have never before realized the wealth of intellect in the great body of our public-school educators. I suppose in the total it is quadrupled, or, I might say, commercially, this evidence here is but a five or ten per cent. payment on account of the greater body of teachers that it is our good fortune to have in charge of our children. I trust you may go on in the good work you have been doing, advancing in progress and utility, and I am sure that prosperity and happiness will ever attend our schools, and that nothing will ever happen to mar their usefulness so long as such men and women as these have charge of them."

CHARLES E. WHITE, PRINCIPAL OF FRANKLIN SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., PRESIDENT OF STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

In the portrait of Mr. White we see a fact-collecting intellect—one that delights in history and its progress; science and its evolution, and character and its differences. We note how particularly well the brow is developed when compared with the upper forehead. Iron, gold, and India-rubber are all useful in their special ways. So with the Perceptive and Reflective faculties. Each group attends to its own business. In Mr. White we find a scholarly man, but not a metaphysician, nor one so deeply engrossed in Indian philosophies as Max Müller, or in psychological subjects as Herbert Spencer, but we recognize in him ability to carry weight with practical subjects and the exact sciences. His head indicates that he takes a *deep interest* in the study of nature, and, had he time at his command, he would have all the flowers, leaves, and botanical specimens that he could lay his hands on arranged according to order, family, and locality. Or he would take up zoology and show his knowledge on all the various orders, classes, and structure of the vertebrate and invertebrate animals, the distinguishing peculiarities of the larva, the pupa, and the imago, and, in fact, he would be well acquainted with the species, genus, order, class, and branch, of whatever came within the zoological text. Or he would take up geography as a hobby, and acquaint himself with the surface, climate, production, growth, commerce, and government of all the large cities of the world, and the



PRESIDENT OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

lung power to which the latter belonged. In other words, he is a thorough student in whatever subjects he explains to others. He possesses a strong analytical mind, and it is inclined to lead the way in his style of argument, debate, or way of imparting knowledge. He is more accurate and particular in stating his facts than fluent or copious in the use of language. He endears himself to those who know him well, but he is not so spontaneous or expressive as many, and does not blarney or butter his sentiments to suit the tastes

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of others, or sugar-coat his pills in order to make bitter medicine easy to take; instead, he is plain-spoken, straightforward, candid, reliable, kind-hearted, always the same, and true to his colors.

President White said, at the opening meeting: "It is a great privilege to respond to these most generous words, conveying, as they do, so much of genuine hospitality, as well as of courage and of good cheer to the teachers of the State of New York.

"For fifty-two years the New York State Teachers' Association has been migrating from city to city throughout this State, and why this is its first visit to your city I know not.

"The greatness of Greater New York was never more deeply impressed upon our minds. We realize more than ever that this is the metropolis of America, with all its greatness—great men, great learning, great institutions, great industries, great commerce, and great population.

"It is difficult for your country cousin to believe, but it is true that if one of your large cannon were fired from the front of Normal College, one-half of the inhabitants of New York State could hear the report.

"We wonder at the vastness of these things, present, and while we wonder our minds turn backward and feed on the historic past of this island, and note the happenings and the conditions that have led up to this glorious present."

JOHN JASPER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY.

There is a reason for the well-earned popularity possessed by "The Superintendent of Schools." It will immediately be asked, Why? The answer is, Because he is a level-headed man. His head indicates that he is a decidedly practical man, and that is an element greatly needed in a superintendent of schools. He is very perceptive and leaves nothing undone that needs his personal attention. His head indicates Caution; he has an eye on the future as well as the present. He is firm, considerate, and kind, and his best speeches are those that he gives extemporaneously without notes or preparation. He has just celebrated his silver anniversary in school work.

HON. CHARLES R. SKINNER, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

As will be seen by the portrait of Mr. Skinner, we have before us a long range of brain fibre in the frontal, middle, and posterior lobes. Although the force of his mind shows itself in the anterior development or forward from the external auditory meatus to the nasal bone, yet



JOHN JASPER.

the occipital lobe is exceptionally represented, as we realized from a back view on fuller profile, and we note the strong interest he must ever take in the study of child-life. As water does not run uphill, so the office of State Superintendent is not a merely intellectual position to such a character. Mr. Skinner is a man imbued with a love of his work, for he makes the child's interest his own. The old saying runs, "You may take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink," and so with the educationalist—you may create official superintendents, but you cannot make all men devote themselves equally to children, or to reformatory movements, and so the educational superintendent must be a wisely selected man.

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Mr. Skinner's intellect is certainly a practical one, his moral tone high and impressive, and his executive qualities active and available.

In one of his public addresses he said:



PRESIDENT NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

"The declared object of the National Association is 'to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education.' This is a broad platform of principles upon which many notable reforms have been built, under whose inspiration the future will surely witness important advances in education."

Let us hope ere long it will broaden sufficiently to take in under its child-study departments the practical factors and scientific teachings of the one subject that comes nearest to the life of the child himself, namely, mental science.

ALFRED T. SCHAUFFLER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

In the above-named gentleman we find harmony between body and mind. Hence this balance of power throws a healthy influence everywhere. He is genial, humorous, and tactful; in fact, his mirthfulness and tact are his pepper and salt that season everything he does. Behind those spectacles his mental eye looks down upon work in a kindly critical way, yet he does not forget to criticise. No one can make a mistake in his department of work without his detecting it. He is sound, sincere, and thorough in everything he undertakes to do. He can always be depended upon. There is no shuffling or excuses or pretenses in his nature. He is a man of method and punctuality, for both Order and Time are well developed, and must play a conspicuous part in his everyday life and work. He is more of a leader than a follower of men. If left with responsibility, he will carry it out to the letter. His musical taste does not depend altogether on the organ of Tune, but on the combined influence of the perceptive faculties, and large Comparison, Human Nature, Ideality, and



MR. A. T. SCHAUFFLER.

Benevolence. One note that was played out of time or tune would jar on his senses, and he will not rest until he has traced the source. He is like a rock

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when his mind is made up, but he is as tender as the sensitive plant when anything calls for his sympathy. He has much of his mother about him, which, when blended with his manly, strong, executive qualities, give him a unique character, a manly bearing, a sympathetic insight into character, a spicy, hopeful, buoyant, and optimistic disposition.

JOHN T. NICHOLSON, STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SECRETARY LOCAL COMMITTEE.

It is not difficult to see what the portrait of the local secretary indicates.



MR. J. T. NICHOLSON.

His head is large in comparison to his chest development and the rest of his bodily powers. He is supple and athletic, but he does the most of his work with his brain, and lays his plans before he executes them. He is clear-headed, sharp, intelligent, and ready to grapple with whatever is uppermost. He has a suggestive mind, is an emergency man, and a born critic. Note his large Comparison, Causality, and Constructiveness. The full breadth of head in the lateral, frontal and coronal central regions.

He has a skylight to his brain that admits of keen insight beyond his years. He was old for his age when he began to walk.

New York City has indeed been favored with notable educationalists during the months of June and July. The National Music Teachers' Association commenced its nineteenth annual session on June 24th, and held a royal feast of meetings until the 28th inclusive, when the National Association of Elocutionists co-operated in its Monday morning session and received an address of welcome. Certainly there is a link that unites the interests of both associations.

On June 30th the New York State Teachers' Association for the first time in the metropolis opened its session at the Normal College, and to this convention many delegates from the sister con-

gresses found a hearty welcome also. Words cannot express the inspiration that was condensed into these two weeks' work, and many words of wisdom, experience, and encouragement will lift scores of toilers as they go back to their work for months to come. Space will not allow us to give as many references as we should like of the work done, and the progress that has been made of late years in the various departments of study. One noticeable feature in the musical convention was the advance made by the women in musical compositions, literature, and execution. The woman's department, which was so admirably planned and directed by Mrs. Theodore Sutro, was remarkable for its unique character and completeness. Nothing was wanting in its efficiency and industry to make it a success. All parts of America and Europe, India, etc., were represented, and one heard the remark: "What will our children do in the next century if so much can be produced in the present one?"

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One lady who took an interest in both conventions was

MISS MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM.

Womanliness is a strong characteristic of the lady whose portrait we have the pleasure to reproduce here. If ever the word womanliness meant weakness, it was never intended to suit the women of the twentieth century, and it is especially inappropriate to the subject before us. She has inherited intellectual strength and vigor from both parents—



MISS M. A. HAMM.

from her father considerable originality, and from her mother deep sympathy and tenderness for all who need help or encouragement. Her forehead is broad, high, and full, which gives her comprehensiveness of mind, a quick insight into character, mental curiosity to grasp new truths and principles, and an intellectual ambition to rise above an ordinary level. Her mind wants to be where it can penetrate into new avenues of knowledge yet unreached, and it is ever stretching toward the sunshine and cloudless sky above. She gathers honey, dew, and fragrance from the surrounding conditions of nature, and has always an oasis in her heart, even if environed by a sandy desert, and she has a well of water, ever full and running over, for the parched and thirsty traveller who crosses her path. More correctly speaking, she possesses a ready mind for emergencies, and has a storehouse for all kinds of useful knowledge. Look at the fulness in the centre of the forehead and the strength of intellect on either side, which can be expressed by a large interrogation mark, or a soul in search for truth. She is not easily satisfied or contented with attainments or work, hence the certain amount of unrest and the seriousness of purpose in her expression.

THE ART TEACHERS.

Professor Perry's subject was: "What is Involved in a Scheme of Art Education for Public Schools of a Great City?" The paper was substantially as follows:

"A great city carries on its system of public education for the sake of making the kind of citizens it needs.

"What does it need in its citizens? 1. Personal character. 2. Ability to earn a living. 3. Ability to use leisure well. 4. If possible, a surplus of intellectual and spiritual energy, which can be applied to the building up of social and industrial conditions into something better.

SUGGESTED METHOD.

"It is not my purpose to lay down in detail the stages of any plan for elementary art education in the schools, but there are a few points in regard to it that need to be kept in mind if the work is to practically serve its purpose.

"1. Art education must help the child to understand the world around him. It should set him to observing the forms of things both in nature and art; that is to say, it should start him in the power and practice of thinking in the line of the great constructive arts of civilized life.

"2. It should set him to noticing the beauty in natural objects—in the growth and color and markings of leaves and flowers (even the weeds in a vacant lot), and to noticing the suggestions of beauty that men put into common articles of daily use by their ornamentation. The school should help make children aware of the existence and of the great value of the great decorative arts."

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WHY PEOPLE ARE UNLIKE.

By Nelson Sizer.

If every temperament and constitution were favorably and harmoniously developed character would represent a stream of water gracefully winding through the valley with its shores protected by neat stone curbing against the irritations of the current. And we may presume, if the temperaments were harmoniously developed and the faculties also perfectly balanced, the stream of water we speak of would not overflow its banks. But most people are not developed harmoniously; they have too much of one and too little of some other quality; as lemonade in one concoction might have twice as much lemon and another only half as much as would be required for the amount of sugar used.

Many of the faults, so-called, are misfortunes. Inheritance in both body and mind works queerly. I have seen young ladies with under teeth that were substantial, of full size, but the upper set looked like children's teeth. The upper jaw being less developed and the teeth smaller, they shut inside of the under teeth and make the mouth look weak. I have seen other ladies who inherited the upper jaw of the father, who had great, masculine, obtrusive upper teeth, and the lower jaw and teeth were inherited from the mother. When they smiled there was authority, almost fierceness represented by the upper teeth, and weakness, gentleness, and irresolution by the small under teeth. I have seen four persons each of whom had a blue eye on one side of the nose and a dark-brown or, what passes for, black eye on the other side of the nose. Light-blue eyes and black eyebrows are frequently seen, but they do not coalesce, they do not belong together, although the persons in question are built that way. We sometimes see people who seem to have inherited the flaxen hair of the mother, the black eyebrows of the father, the blue eyes of the mother with the fair complexion, and the black beard of the father. These qualities in themselves may be excellent, but when they are inherited as specialties from parents of divers peculiarities, we look for eccentricities in temperament as well as character. If the dark hair of the father and the flaxen hair of the mother could have been, as it were, moulded into one coloring, say dark-brown strong hair, but not black or coarse, or flaxen and extra fine; if the black beard and black brow could have been of the brown type, half-way between light and dark, the father's and mother's qualities blended, and the eye a hazel, instead of blue, the character would be more equable and less erratic.

In speaking of faculties, enough of Firmness is desirable. The Quaker said to his wife one day: "Rebecca, dost thee know I think everybody is queer except thee and me, and sometimes I think thee is just a little queer." That man probably had large Self-esteem, large Firmness, and not much Approbativeness, Ideality, Veneration, or Benevolence, and, although the qualities named are not bad, the misfortune is in having too much of some good faculties. The athlete and pugilist sometimes have muscles heavier than necessary; bones that are stronger than the average man requires; and the boy so constituted, without fear can with his solid fist and sturdy arm, punch the little fellows, they who look up to him on account of his strength as being great and important. The pugilist is not necessarily quarrelsome, ill-natured, or unjust, but his Approbativeness and Friendship are fostered by the respect which the boys, less muscular, show him; and when he grows up, if he is able to stand before the strongest man, it tends to make him a prize-fighter, not necessarily a brute. If his strength could be employed in some worthy and useful efforts, beneficial to the human race and to himself, we should speak of the man as possessed of masterful pow-

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ers, but always used in accordance with good judgment and excellent motives.

The best-natured man I ever met lived in Scranton, Pa. It was in 1856, when they had begun making railroad iron for tracks. When the rails passed through the rolling mill to give them final form they sometimes came out crooked and somewhat twisted; and this blue-eyed, broad-shouldered, plump, amiable giant, who was called Mike, would use a sledge hammer weighing thirty-six pounds; as the rails were dragged over a row of anvils properly set he would, by his heavy blows, straighten the rails. They have learned since then to have the rails come out straight, or have a mill that automatically does the work, and I suppose that the great, good-natured fellow is older and wiser than he was forty years ago, and, like the horse of the horse railroad, he has probably found another job. Mike had the strength but not the fighting quality; he had the ability to pound anybody, as far as strength was concerned, but not the tendency to use it unduly.

Another man with half his strength might have been inclined to provoke disagreement and quarrel, and the wrong use of his Combativeness and Destructiveness would make him a nuisance; yet these faculties used good-naturedly in straightening rails made the man ambitious of the reputation he had of being the strongest man in Luzerne County, Pa.

One person may have the fault of extra frankness; he is honest, kind, and intelligent, but he has apparently no Secretiveness, and he often astonishes and mortifies his friends by repeating, in a mixed company, facts which are right enough in private. A child will often blurt out to a stranger something that has been said of him privately and confidentially, as, for instance: A little boy sitting next to Mr. Jones, who was trying to make himself acceptable to the family while visiting one of its members, at breakfast the infant terrible said to him: "Mr. Jones, I wish you would drink." "Why, my little friend, do you wish me to drink?" "Because papa says you drink like a fish, and I would like to see how a fish drinks."

There are people of riper years who seem to have no sense of propriety in the concealment of statements that are useful and not wicked, but which are not intended for repetition everywhere. Another member of the same family might have too much Secretiveness, and have a tendency to invent strange stories to mislead and astonish the listener, and, if carried to extremes, it would produce falsification, a temptation to lying. Large Hope, Spirituality, and Approbativeness, if not regulated by the action of other faculties, serve to make the talker stretch the truth when he can make himself the hero of the tale. Irregular development induces warped and undesirable characteristics.

Some people are so finely organized that they never say an evil thing of anybody. A Quaker lady had a daughter, and a young lady friend was visiting her for a few days, and she admired the mother very much for the equable and kindly spirit she manifested. The visitor mentioned it one day to the daughter, who replied: "Yes, I never heard my mother speak ill of anybody since I was born. If people have unpleasant qualities the mother permits them to rest. She talks only of that of which she can speak kindly and well. I think if the Evil One were spoken of rashly and unfairly in her presence she would take his part." At that moment the mother passed through the room, and the visitor said to her: "Ruth, what does thee think thy daughter says of thee?" "I hope nothing bad." "She says if the Evil One himself were spoken of unkindly in thy presence thee would take his part." Without slacking her pace as she went through the room, she looked over her shoulder and replied: "We might well imitate his industry and perseverance." She could see something even in the qualities of the common enemy of which she could speak well.

Phrenology teaches people who study it their strong and weak points, and

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gives valuable hints as to how these may be modified in their action and made harmonious in their work, and how character may thus be improved. If a person has a fiery temper and something is said by an outsider that insults his self-respect, it might be of service to him to remember that his father, if present, would want to strike the speaker and knock the words back; but a second thought might suggest to him that his mother, if present, would be likely to say: "I hope I am not as bad as that, and when you have time to think a little you will believe that I am worthy of a better name." In ten minutes the man who gave the insult would feel small and cheap, and it would be easy to know which would be loved and revered, the father or the mother by the insolent neighbor.

I heard of a man who was exceedingly straight, truthful, and just, as well as sensible, and his neighbors sometimes fretted at his obstinate views of plans that they considered were for the good of the neighborhood; they felt restricted by his upright and truthful traits of character, and they talked about him as if he were a meddling, mischief-making man; but, to the astonishment of the whole neighborhood, the man who during his life had quarrelled most with this straightforward man and had not a few lawsuits with him, when he died and his will was opened it was found that the quarrelsome man had made this enemy of his, this good man who was perhaps a little too good, too square-cornered for people's comfort, the trustee and executor of his estate and guardian of his children, giving him his affairs and property to manage, requesting that no bond should be required of him for the faithful performance of his duty. Thus selfishness in one had wrangled and quarrelled with equity and an aggressive sense was embodied in the other man, but when he thought over all his acquaintances, the square-cornered man with whom he had disagreed was the one he dared to trust. Thus a man's enemy may praise him and give him an immortal compliment.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS—NO. 14.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

AN OBLIQUE EAR.

The comments by the writer on Verlain, the French poet, have received much attention in that circle of the Journal's readers which is distinguished by the thinking spirit, and I find not a small measure of encouragement in the fact that my comments have been generally approved. A correspondent has made inquiry in regard to the significance of a peculiar set of ears occasionally met, and illustrated in the accompanying sketch. The ear is large, fairly fashioned, and well set out from the head, a not uncommon characteristic, but in this case the ear departs much from the vertical line, its apparent angle approaching forty-five degrees.

An investigation of the family to which the owner of this ear belongs would probably reveal the fact that the peculiarity has existed for a long time, in some degree, some of his ancestors and contemporary kindred possessing it. It is quite likely that the peculiarity is a feature of the maternal side, its evidences of tenderness and refinement being rather feminine than masculine. The temperament is of that order signified by the term mental, with a strong infusion of the intensity and excitability furnished by a marked nervous susceptibility. This relation does not by any means import necessarily that the owner is unbalanced in his expression of organic function, but that he is prompt, alive, and spirited in his methods, and quite the opposite of slow or mechanical. The portrait, as a whole, exhibits a man of good mental breadth,

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a man of energy, well supplied with resources, economical in the management of affairs, disposed to inquire beneath the surface of things, to have his own ideas, and on occasion to show not a little capacity for the resolution of difficulties. He has ambition, and so much desire to succeed in what he attempts that he may not always be judicious in the expenditure of his vital force.



If we credit what the aurologists say, we should be inclined to ascribe a high degree of tone discrimination to the owner of the ear, and if his mechanical and practical capacities were of good degree, he should have abilities in the musical line. Such a shell, its size, contour, delicacy of structure, and the very manner of its adjustment to the head, intimates unusual sensitiveness in the appreciation of sound.

FURTHER REMARKS ON DEGENERATION.

We suppose, however, that Lombroso, Nordau, and all that stripe of criminalists would impute some form of degeneracy to this ear or its owner. The oblique ear, like the oblique eye, means with them a departure from the normal in the mental economy. The old Greeks lay not a little stress upon their doctrine of correspondences. It was, with them, to slightly alter the current of the apophthegm, "Handsome does that handsome is." So the symmetry of a head and face imported symmetry of character. Their artists applied this principle in their work, but it is striking enough to note that almost all of the really eminent of Grecian history, the statesmen, philosophers, writers, etc., were not the possessors of symmetrical features by any means, assuming, of course, that the representations of them that have survived the lapse of time are trustworthy.

But, let such a view pass for what it may be worth; who has not met with instances of beauty and symmetry associated with characteristics the most depraved? Ah, it is, as Manouvrier declares, *le milieu*, the environment, that molds faculty and gives it expression. Out of gold and silver vessels may issue savors of mephitic deadliness. So out of formless clay may come sweet, refreshing odors. When we look around for the rose-jar we are often disappointed in finding it of but plain exterior, and not the artistically shaped and gilded receiver of our expectation. Beauty of face and form too often accompanies an expressionless character, or, oftener the case, one marred by caprices and instability. Give us the plain face, with its strong, bold lines, its irregularity and one-sidedness, even its large, unbalanced nose, its mouth too wide, perhaps, its forehead broad and projecting. We can trust the impressions of such a face. We know that the character has certain emphatic colors that impart a special individuality to motive and conduct. Circumstances do not govern the action of such a character: it has little of the pliancy and assimilation of that associated commonly with the pretty face. Its owner expects few or no favors, and makes no pretensions not founded upon merit or right. The experience, culture, and environment of the individual whose face and form are ordinary or commonplace

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contribute to practical, matter-of-fact conduct. With the person of beautiful and attractive features the case is usually quite different. From youth the attentions, compliments, and subordination of those in the handsome one's circle exercise a marked influence upon the development of the character. Affectation, pretension, insistance, expectation color the expression, and caprice and irritability mar the disposition. The growth of these qualities may at length render the character seriously defective, and a positive degeneracy result. While at first thought the possession of a symmetrical form and a charming exterior seem very desirable, the fact of such possession by no means assures one of excellence in the form and expression of mind. Loveliness of face may but mask a repulsive nature. This is so frequently the case, history, indeed, records so many at once beautiful and infamous, that we might say that the percentage of degeneracy is larger among those considered beautiful than among the plain, and that distortion or onesidedness of feature is far from being fair ground for the imputation of mental defect.

PHRENOLOGY.

PAPER READ AT THE AMERICAN CENTENARY OF PHRENOLOGY, NEW YORK.

By George Morris, F.A.I P.

Fellow students of the Creator's masterpiece, we have good reason to rejoice and be exceedingly glad as we compare the present with the past.



G. MORRIS, F.A.I.P.

One hundred years ago Dr. Gall's lectures—the first practical scientific object lessons ever given upon the grandest of all subjects (human nature) were like the "voice of one crying in the wilderness."

Mental and moral philosophy, as then taught, was confusion confounded.

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"Darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the people thereof."

Disappointed by the contradictory teachings of men, our young German hero, full of independent genius, "struggled through the enshrouding darkness" to the storehouse of Mother Nature—learned her ways, and brought forth a collection of facts the worth of which we cannot estimate.

The science that he demonstrated with these facts stood, compared with all others, "Like a solitary star on a dreary night, rendering darkness visible."

To place a correct valuation upon the work of this great master we would have to visit all the cities, towns, and villages of every civilized land and compare the present management of the feeble-minded, insane, and criminal classes with the treatment the unfortunates received one hundred years ago.

Dr. Gall was the first to prove that insanity was a disease and wickedness a deformity; that our every act is but the fruit of conditions; the first to point out the way to "study these conditions so that we may go about the work of self-improvement understandingly."

Phrenology has revolutionized and civilized many other "ologies," and paralyzed not a few; it has brought mental philosophy within the reach of all that care to reach for it, made it as all knowledge of ourselves should be, almost "as free as the air we breathe and the light of Heaven."

To-day the average sixteen-year-old pupil in our common schools knows much more of the laws that govern us physically, intellectually, and morally than all the colleges taught in 1796.

As we view the grand work of Drs. Gall, Spurzheim, the Combe brothers, Caldwell, the Fowler brothers, Nelson Sizer, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, and Miss Fowler—not least, we hope, if she did have the good fortune to be born after the others, when the world is more capable of appreciating her efforts.

We feel that to the memory of these pioneers in the arena of thought there should be aluminum monuments erected in every land, so that the old and young of every country in all the generations yet to come may see and know who have been the true friends of human science, and through it the friends of everything that is good, beautiful, and true.

Father Time is very slow, but sure; we will be satisfied for the present to know that their names are household words wherever the English language is spoken; their fame has girdled the earth, and their books have been translated into many foreign tongues.

"The world is their monument; upon the eternal granite of her hills their genius has been inscribed," these, the most important of truths, the actions of men, women, and childen are governed by laws which we can learn, obey, and be happy.

Brothers and sisters, if we wish to change ourselves and others for the better, we must drink deep at this fountain of knowledge and tell to others what we know: "The harvest is great, but the laborers are few."

Fowler & Wells Co. and the American Institute of Phrenology have labored long and well, and their labors have not been in vain.

This is the golden age for the capable phrenologist and lecturer.

The time has passed when people in great numbers run to see a phrenologist with uplifted eyebrows and open mouth, as the natives of Africa ran to see the first locomotive that steamed through their jungle, thinking it might favor them with a dance or somersault, because it could whistle, puff, and blow.

Phrenologists now have to show a clear title to the confidence of the public.

The question is asked on every side: Is the professor a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology? has he or she studied with Fowler and Wells?

It is safe to say that all are interested in phrenology; some are not quite sure that carrying investigations straight to headquarters is universally fashionable; they study their phrenological books on the sly and attend lectures and have

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their heads examined as often as they can without the knowledge of their fashionable friends. They ask, "Have any of the rulers believed?"

This class is growing "exceedingly small and beautifully less."

Phrenology is the most popular, if not the most fashionable of all the sciences.

I remember the lessons my mother gave me in reading heads, faces, and actions thirty years ago, and wish she had enjoyed the advantages of a school like this.

Two of my sisters have graduated in this institute and made a practical use in the lecture field and office of what they learned here.

In '78, '84, and '88, for three full terms, without missing a lesson, I sat at the feet of these same masters of mental science; as the result, I have been enabled to help others, and myself been greatly benefited in body, mind, and estate.

If I had a thousand tongues to lecture with, they should all be used in teaching this science of body, brain, and mind. Had I a thousand more lives yet to live, I would ask that every time I be born with the capacity to be a good phrenologist, and that I be properly trained for this field of usefulness.

PHRENOLOGY AS AN AID TO TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

ADDRESS BY WM. BROWN, J.P., AT A MEETING FOR TEACHERS HELD MAY 14, BEFORE THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

We have invited you here this evening to solicit your co-operation and assistance in support of the principles of Phrenology as an aid to teachers in the important work they are called upon to perform. To suggest to you the necessity for using the means so close at hand for acquiring the knowledge of how to successfully deal with the pupils under your care.

I need not remind you that there is nothing to-day which claims our attention more than the question of the education of the children. It is from them the great future is being evolved, and before we can expect the best results for the time and money expended, our educators must have a more perfect knowledge of the material on which they have to work.

Every opportunity is now taken, commercially, to aid the business man in arriving at the best results in the least possible time.

It is *knowledge* the world is seeking—so should it be in teaching the young in our schools. Every facility that the age can command should be sought, and, if possible, given to the teacher to enable him or her to more successfully accomplish the work undertaken.

We are living in an age when we must keep an open mind and be prepared to give all that is new and practical a fair and impartial hearing.

In introducing Phrenology to the teacher as an aid in education, we do not bring before you a science that is new. It has been on its trial for many years, has found a lasting place, and is destined to become a most important factor in the educational system of this and other countries.

Education or training differs from any other department of work.

There is a great difference between acquiring a knowledge of a business and knowing how to teach. In business life you deal very much with facts or with what you see, or follow a course others have taken before you, but in teaching you are dealing with mind, or with something you cannot see.

Education means development—the drawing out and training of all the powers of the body and mind. You cannot create any function of the body or faculty of the mind. Each boy and girl has at birth all the organs it ever will have, but these can be increased and directed into harmonious development; and we should seek to adapt education

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to the child to be educated, and make it attractive by having regard to the peculiar organization of the child.

Hitherto the course adopted in teaching has been without any regard to the individual as a separate personality, neither temperament, organic conditions, nor talents have been considered. The quick, the slow, and the plodding have been taught, or attempted to be taught, as one great whole, and one cannot be surprised that teaching is a drudgery to some and a difficulty to others.

Phrenology, the true science of mind, now comes to our aid and shows us that children have a dual nature—body and mind. Fortunately, of late years physical education has received a very fair share of support, and Phrenology now claims the attention it so well deserves by declaring that no two children are alike in mental organization, and hence the necessity for a new departure based upon the principles of a law laid down by the Creator at the beginning and confirmed by the great Teacher Himself when on earth.

In the short time at my disposal, I cannot enter into the elements of the science, nor demonstrate its truthfulness; that will be provided for in the proposed instruction for teachers; but it is sufficient for my purpose to-night to say that mind is composed of *intellect*, and *feelings* or *emotions*, and both must have their consideration in the teaching of the young.

Intellect is not the whole man. Many think in dealing with the young they have only to develop the understanding and store the memory with facts; but when you come into contact with other forces—as propensities, passions, sentiments, and affections—you realize the necessity for guidance, and that is supplied through a knowledge of Phrenology alone.

The teacher has to impart knowledge, to draw out latent power, and develop natural capacity. He must not only possess the knowledge to impart, but also understand the organization of his subject. It is one thing to have knowledge; it is another to be able to impart it.

To be intelligent is the first qualification of the teacher; to be intelligible is the second.

The teacher should be able, at a glance, to see the leading traits of each of the pupils; should understand the temperaments and their influence on the character and talents, and have a knowledge in classifying pupils.

The teacher should know how to govern the various dispositions; should know that the sharp-featured boy or girl will be nervous and restless, but quick in learning, especially if the lower part of the forehead is well developed.

That a dark, tough organization will be slow and sound, but will require more explanation from the teacher.

That a boy or girl with a high, square forehead will reason and comprehend a principle, and have the power to apply it.

That a boy or girl with a high crown to the head will be ambitious and sensitive to praise, while one with a small and low head will need encouragement and patience.

One with a low, broad head will be selfish, tricky, deceitful, sulky if provoked, and cruel if enraged.

It is the office of the teacher to detect all these conditions and treat each one so as to produce the desired result, not to bring the promising forward, exercising one talent which is strong at the expense of another which is weak.

The qualifications of the teacher are:

Good moral brain to impress and educate the moral brain of the pupils.

Good reasoning intellect—Causality and Comparison largely developed—to stimulate the pupils to inquire into causes and learn principles, to analyze truths, compare and perceive differences between things.

A good organ of Eventuality, giving memory of facts and information about material things.

Continuity must not be too large, as the teacher's work is so varied and he has to turn from one subject to another, and interest all.

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Ideality should be large, so that he may cultivate refinement in his pupils.

Combativeness and Destructiveness must be large enough to give energy, but not so large as to produce severity.

The temperament should be a blending of the Motive, Mental and Vital, giving health, activity of mind and body, and general vivacity of disposition.

Friendship and Philoprogenitiveness are the most powerful elements in instruction, for the teacher who can win the affection of the pupils soon becomes master of the school. They like the teacher because the teacher likes them. Teachers who are deficient in these organs do not succeed; the children will not be drawn to them.

The teacher needs a good memory, courage, and self-reliance.

Some children have large Combativeness. It should not be suppressed nor crushed, but brought under the control of the higher faculties. Combativeness is a propelling power and needs the guidance of Benevolence, Conscientiousness, and Friendship.

When Combativeness alone is excited, a quiet, calm manner is all that is needed to regulate it. If Destructiveness be excited also, it will give bitterness and cruelty; it is necessary, then, to be very firm and very kind so as to awaken the opposite feelings.

It is the nature of mind to be instantly affected with emotions corresponding to those which are exercised toward us. "Like produces like" is both physically and mentally true.

Mr. Brown, after reading the above paper, gave sketches on the blackboard of various types of children, briefly stating the chief characteristics and explaining the training each would need.

DR. DIO LEWIS.

By Jessie A. Fowler.

Dr. Dio Lewis had a favorable organization for health, and for the enjoyment of activity during life. To look at him, and to be in his company, was a benediction to all who had that privilege, and to hear him speak revealed the inspiration of his life, namely, to do as much good to his fellow-men as was possible. He was faithful to this object in life, and under all circumstances, in the arduous work in which he was engaged, he used his powers to the fullest extent for the "betterment" of his fellow-creatures.

His constitution was largely of the Mental-Vital character, which favored intellectual enthusiasm, mental capacity, ardor, and enterprise, as well as geniality of mind. Nothing seemed to be too much of a trouble to him, and everything he touched seemed to prosper. It should be noticed that his head was remarkably high and full on the top and frontal regions. His portrait looks as though his parents knew how to live and had supplied him with every want of a mental and physical nature that could enrich a young man with the highest possible qualities.

Truly, we could point to him and say, "Here is a man, in the most complete and fullest sense of the term!" His sympathy was unbounded, as is shown by his large Benevolence. His intuitions were strong, active, and accurate, hence he could read the needs of the times, and the requirements of individual people. He was particularly gifted with large Language, and knew how to appropriately use it. His Ideality, Constructiveness, and moral and intellectual faculties all seemed to command a hearing, hence his life was richly blessed.

His head indicated a deep sense of justice, and it was not surprising he was a pioneer in many crusades, such as physical exercise, temperance, chastity, etc., and he was deeply interested in mental science.

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His writings have spread through every part of the world, and his works, being written in such a fascinating style, are productive of much good, and carry conviction wherever they are circulated. He was not afraid to explain what he meant, and therefore his views bear a solid and substantial health-giving influence.

Dr. Dio Lewis was a very industrious man, his works include "In a Nutshell," "Our Girls," "New Gymnastics," "Our Digestion," "Camp Life in California," "Weak Lungs," "Chastity."



DR. DIO LEWIS.

MRS. DIO LEWIS, WIFE OF THE LATE DR. DIO LEWIS.

The following description was dictated from the head in Dr. Holbrook's office, hence the use of the second personal pronoun.

You possess a superior quality of organization, which enables you to enjoy life heartily. There is harmony between body and mind, and an evenness of temperament which enables you to enjoy life as it passes. You must have come from a very remarkable stock. You have the mental indications which speak of a long-lived family before you. There must have been many, at least several, in your family who have lived to be over eighty years of age, and, with all the healthfulness and vigor of constitution which you possess, you must have taken on a great deal of their tendency of body and of mind. Your Vitativeness, which is well shown, enables you to hold on to life.

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Your head indicates not only moral and social qualities, but also a considerable amount of the force element, which comes from the basilar part of your brain.

You have not been an idle woman. The fore part of Destructiveness indicates energy. You use the qualities of your mind in rather an harmonious way. For instance, your practical and your intellectual faculties work together. You see in order to reflect, and you reflect upon what you see.



MRS. DIO LEWIS.

One very strong characteristic is your power to adapt yourself to people and to circumstances. You know how to put people at ease in your company, and you feel at home quite easily with others. This trait must have been very noticeable in your character as a young girl, and also as you matured and were brought in contact with all classes and conditions of men.

Your head is comparatively high, and therefore you have strong moral sentiments in regard to right, justice, and your obligations to others. You cannot very well limit your family ties to one or two, and hence you are cosmopolitan in your spirit and broad and liberal in your views. The back part of your side-head is also strongly developed, indicating prudence, thoughtfulness, and a care for the future. You are seldom taken unawares. You are one to give advice to others, and it would be very surprising if many young people did not now come to you to ask for guidance, help, and sympathy in their work and in their difficulties. You are very fond of animals and of helpless creatures. Your social qualities make you a kind of magnet in forming your friendships. You cannot very well forget those you have become attached to. Your Conjugality is strong and firm. You cannot break away from the affections of your life and your surroundings. Were you placed where you had to care for the young, you would interest yourself in their future, intellectually as well as socially. You have a young spirit, and hence you will never be really old, but you will be able to inspire others to do good work, even when you are no longer able to do it yourself. You have the capacity to take an interest in many subjects. Your Continuity does not make you prosaic and forgetful of your surroundings, and yet, at the same time, you are able to finish and complete what you have once commenced, especially when you look upon a matter as a duty and an obligation. You are not known for great pride, vanity, and haughtiness of spirit and of manner. You have more of a deferential spirit, and you are much more inclined to please your friends and go out of your way to minister to their happiness and their well-being than simply to gratify your own desires. You are interested in the work of others, and you are inclined to spur them on to higher and better efforts.

When you are in touch with those around you, you can talk with more than ordinary ability, but your moderate Self-esteem may sometimes keep you in the background, so that you may not show to the best advantage.

You have a superior taste for that

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which is beautiful in art, oratory as well as in music, and all of these themes seem to appeal to your mind to a wonderful degree.

You appreciate property for what you can do with it. You have not a miserly spirit, but you have a philanthropic desire to do good and help others as you go through the world, and therefore you appreciate money for the good that you can do with it.

Your Conscientiousness may have been sometimes a barrier to you, because you have worried about things over which you had no control yourself, and therefore you have taken upon yourself the burdens of other people, and you have had to bear them as well as your own. It would not be surprising if other people felt that power which you have to assist and relieve them, and took advantage of it. You have spent many a night with one eye open, as the saying is, thinking of future work, or of the troubles of other people, and planning how to help them.

All things considered, you have in your character a remarkable amount of vitality, strength, magnetism, versatility, and foresight, from a social, moral, and intellectual standpoint; therefore, if you were in a position where you could influence the young and those whose lives were just beginning to bud, you would have a wonderful effect in moulding their characters. You will never seem to be as old as you really are, because of your elasticity of mind, your power to conform and adapt yourself to circumstances and to people, and because of the pliability which you will manifest in regard to the things that may come to pass.

You must have had a superior parentage, and your mother must have been a very superior woman; your Veneration indicates that she must have had a great deal of reverence for that which is superior, spiritual, and religious, and this trait shows itself in your own character.

Do not, on any account, give up all kind of active work. To be doing something constitutes your life, and with such a vigorous mind as you have and an active temperament it is necessary for you to keep up some kind of active work, for you will enjoy the inspiration which you will be able to derive from it, and you will also enjoy better health if you keep yourself actively engaged. Let the anxieties of life sit as lightly as possible on your shoulders, and breathe as freely and as deeply as you can.

Dr. Holbrook:

"What about her independence of character?"

Answer:

As a woman among women you will show more than an ordinary amount of independence of mind, and as a young girl you must have manifested this trait to a considerable extent and made the most of your opportunities in every way. This trait, joined to your Conscientiousness, makes you firm and persevering in carrying out what you consider to be your duty, which has helped you in all the walks and ways of life. I should think you might even overstep the mark and be a little too independent. If you undertook any work which was not particularly popular, you would carry it through and bring people to your way of thinking before you got through. You would be willing to suffer for your principles; and if you had lived in the time of the martyrs, you would have died at the stake rather than to recant.

Mrs. Dio Lewis said:

"In regard to what you remark about longevity, I will say that my grandmother lived to be eighty-one years of age, my mother lived to be eighty-seven, my father was eighty-five when he died, one brother was over seventy-six at the time of his death, another brother, now living, is eighty-four years old, and I am eighty years old."

Other facts were also given which bore testimony to the truth of the previous statement.

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THE PHONOGRAPH AS A TEACHER.*

By A. L. Leubuscher.

The significance of the radical changes involved in the substitution of machinery for man came to me with acute force when I considered the possible function of the phonograph as an educator—as directly teaching foreign languages, singing, elocution, etc., delivering lectures on history, literature, science, and giving instruction in many fields of study. What a host of teachers, present and prospective, will be displaced when cylinders, freighted with learning in any department of human knowledge, may be purchased for a few cents each! The monotonous iteration of the phonograph will subconsciously habituate the pupil to higher mental forms. In other words, it will organize in him, automatically and effortlessly, the modes and processes of things.

Every teacher seeks to cultivate mechanical expertness as a prerequisite to sustained voluntary and spontaneous action. The phonograph will furnish this work of prelimination, that is, of preliminary formation. It will be utilized as a fashioner of new mental forms for the subsequent housing of the expanding soul. I may overrate the imminency, or the universality, of this change. However that may be, let me show that I have not been painting a fancy picture of its practicability, and of the value of the most patient teacher in the world.

Some of the possibilities of the phonograph (and its variation, the graphophone) for the teaching of languages have been demonstrated by Prof. R. D. Cortina, of New York City. Briefly, his method is as follows: He furnishes a text-book (say for Spaniards to learn English) arranged in twenty lessons. These lessons are also given in his own voice on twenty cylinders. Accompanying these voice-freighted cylinders are twenty blank ones. The professor delivers the graphophone, the express charges paid, for thirty dollars; a cylinder freighted with a lesson in any language, with a chapter or scene from a comedy or novel, or with a song or a ballad, for one dollar. Blank cylinders for the return messages or recitations cost twenty cents apiece; a text-book in any one of a dozen languages, $1.50.

The pupil, thus equipped, opens the book at the first lesson; puts the tubes into his ears, and starts the machine slowly on its journey through the world of foreign sound. The eye follows the ear, and a synchronism is at once and fully established between sight and sound. He repeats this practice on any passage, again and again, more and more rapidly, until thoroughly familiar with every intonation and accent. Having mastered, in this way, the first lesson, he puts one of the blank cylinders in the machine and answers the questions of the lesson. In a little box, provided for the purpose, this cylinder goes back to the professor, who, with a stenographer by his side, listens to the recitation and dictates his corrections and criticism. The letter and cylinder go back to the pupil who compares his own utterance with the original cylinder at the points indicated in the professor's letter, and is enabled to tell wherein his defect lies and to cure it. Pupils write enthusiastically of their delightful experience and success.

With never-ending patience the phonograph will adapt itself to our mood and convenience as no personal instructor can ever do. But, above all, it gives tireless repetition. Frequency gives familiarity; and it is far better to take small or short doses many times than large or long doses a few times.

The phonograph is a teacher always at hand—at any hour of the day or night it will respond to our wishes without a grumble—and still more, without surprise or the lifting of an eyebrow, at our own stupidity, fancied or real. For the most fagged of brains, at just the passage desired, it will go slow or often enough to soothe it into subconscious action. To suit our mood and intelligence, it will talk or sing, fast or slow, loud or low, long or short, a few or many times. At your bedside at night it will repeat the lesson, poem or song, and, with the softest of murmurs, croon you to sleep and waft you into the land of dreams. Then in the morning (having set your alarm-clock attachment) it will rouse you betimes, and in stentorian tones peal forth its wisdom to your wondering ear.

Combined with the kinematograph it will teach "the young idea" elocution and oratory, for a "shadow" of Delsarte will go through the appropriate gestures, synchronically with the declamation.

This coming fall the phonograph will be brought into prominence in the world of song. In collaboration with Prof. Cortina's School, a professor of singing will give courses of singing-lessons by phonograph.

The employment of the phonograph on any large scale in these lines will bring about its simplification and perfection as

* Werner's Magazine for May.

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well as its cheapness. Its field of usefulness may be limited to rudimental things at first, but its sphere will continually widen until it will include the mastery of the language and literature of a nation, and do away with the need of coming into contact with a native. Think of acquiring Russian, Arabic, or Hindustanee without hearing the living voice!

Will not all teachers in the lines indicated, except the few experts needed to animate the wax-cylinders, go out of employment and consequently out of existence?

[Note by Editor PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: We hail with thankfulness this new way to bless the many who cannot afford the cost of exact and extended learning by the old methods. Education, when we think of it, is founded for the benefit of pupils, not merely to feed and foster teachers. For the world's sake we hail this new mode of teaching, as we do the telegraph and telephone, to save time and bless the many. Post riders are few and too costly for general use. We work and pray for "the greatest good of the greatest number," for the fifty pupils rather than the one teacher.—S.]

THE AMATEUR PHRENOLOGICAL CLUB.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS).

By ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

I.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

It was a clear, crisp morning in January that found me walking briskly along the snowless pavements on my way for an early call on my dearest friend, Mrs. A——. A long intimacy had made formality so needless that on reaching the handsome residence which she called home I fluttered up the broad steps and into the dimly lighted hall without ceremony.

A pretty little German maid, bearing a well-filled tray, was just passing up the stairs.

"Good-morning, Gretchen; where's My Lady?"

"Still in her room, Miss, keeping quiet-like, with a headache."

"Come on, then," I said, mounting the stairs ahead of her. "I'll cure it with one dose."

"And what may it be that you've brought her, then, if it's that powerful?" asked Gretchen, as I waited for her an instant with my hand on the door.

"Good news!" I cried, entering the room.

My Lady, as I loved to call her, was seated in a low chair by the fire, but she rose to greet me. "It must be the good news which makes that new ring in your voice," she said, pinching my flushed cheek. "Have you been out for a spin on your wheel this sharp morning?"

"No, O no! I was so eager to see you that I scarcely took time to eat my breakfast."

"Perhaps, then, you can help me with mine, for Gretchen has enough buttered toast here for a hungry tramp."

"Now, My Lady," I began, accepting the dainty cup of chocolate, "I am about to gratify your dearest and apparently most impossible whim. I have succeeded in interesting no less than five intellectual women in our pet subject, and they want to organize a Phrenological Club."

My friend dropped her spoon in mute astonishment. "How do you expect to do that here in a western city?" she exclaimed, when she had found her voice.

"It's easy enough if you strike when the iron is hot," I replied, impulsively. "No soul that is intelligently seeking for truth and knowledge is going to resist the undeniable fact that the brain is the organ of mind, and that the conformation of its structure is bound to show what distinctive uses we are making of it; and—I hope you will pardon me—I really think that if you yourself had only possessed more self-esteem

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you might have accomplished this undertaking long ago."

"I suppose so," she replied, with a sigh, then added: "I see I have instructed a pretty good agent, however, but you have not yet told me how it came about."

"Oh, to be sure! Well, you see, I attended that thimble party at Mrs. B——'s yesterday. I expected to be bored, for, as you know, I am not at all acquainted with her set, and only went out of courtesy, but everybody was nice after all, and then, too—well, it was this way:

"Late in the afternoon I was attracted to the side of a bright little woman who looked as if she had the organ of Language pretty well developed, and, to open conversation, I said:

"'Pardon me, Miss L——, are you acquainted with that lady who is bending over the album?'

"'No,' she replied. 'I was just wishing that I was, though, for somehow, I cannot tell why, her face seems unusually attractive.'

"'I, too, was fervently wishing the same,' I said. 'She possesses a strong and forceful character, and splendid executive ability, but she is very gentle and womanly, notwithstanding.'

"Miss L—— looked at me, quizzically, and, after a slight pause, remarked: 'She looks sad, don't you think?'

"'Yes,' I replied, half-unconsciously now, for I was studying my subject.

"'She has had a great sorrow at some time—it is not a recent one. Only the loss of one dearly loved would bend her proud spirit like that has done.'

"'You seem to be a reader of character,' said Miss L——, sharply.

"'Oh, pardon me, I think I forgot myself!—yes, I am an earnest student of phrenology.'

"She was biting off a thread just then, but I felt very sure that the dainty bit of linen hid a well-defined sneer.

"'I never could see any philosophy in bumps,' she said at last.

"'No, nor I neither,' was my quiet rejoinder.

"'But what do you preach, then, if you call yourself a phrenologist and do not practise the philosophy of bumps?'

"Something caused me to look up before answering, and there, by my side, stood the very woman of whom we had been speaking, with her dark eyes fixed on my face as if awaiting my answer.

"'I beg leave to join you,' she said, in a clear voice. 'I overheard that last remark and would repeat it for myself. Won't you tell me, too?'

"Oh, if ever I felt my ignorance and inability it was at that moment. The importance of it overwhelmed me, yet I was glad, too; and so, with an instant's uplifting of my heart to God, I regained my composure and launched out.

"As quietly and simply as possible, I told them something of the newer discoveries of the brain by anatomists, of the happy coincidence of these with the theories and observations of Gall and Spurzheim; explained the simple philosophy, now universally accepted, of brain-fibre, and how we measure the strength and power of brain by the length of it; spoke of the perfect harmony of the organs in their various groups and locations; of the beautiful use which God had planned for every natural element of the mind; mentioned several of the different organs whose combined influences mould our best characters; and was just going on to describe some other point of interest, when I was suddenly aroused by the stillness, and, on glancing around, I found the drawing-rooms almost deserted, except for the dozen who had quietly clustered around my chair, listening intently.

"My utter confusion and dismay must have been amusing, for, lost in my theme, I had only seen the two faces before me. I started up to move away, but several voices cried out: 'Please don't go; it is so interesting!'

"'Won't you tell us more? This is quite new,' said my hostess.

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"'It's most like a fairy-tale,' said a beautiful blonde.

"But I was too thoroughly awake now to dare to venture further, so I blushingly refused to talk any longer, and, as soon as I could, made for the cloak-room.

"'In there I was again surrounded by several enthusiastic young ladies, among them Miss L——, who immediately suggested, in her bright way, that we organize a little class for the remainder of the winter, for the study of human nature in all its phases, with phrenology as our guide.

"Then I told them all about you, dear; how well-versed you were in the science, and what a splendid leader you would make, and invited all who were interested to meet at my home to-morrow evening. No less than five eagerly accepted my proposal. You will come, too, will you not, My Lady?"

"Of course!" she said, lifting her eyes to mine, with a glad new light in them.

"And what do you think! As I passed from the house alone I saw a woman, wrapped in rich furs, standing at the curb-stone beside her carriage. The handsome bays were so impatient that I wondered for whom she tarried, but, as I tripped down the terrace, she drew near and spoke to me. It was my dark-eyed listener. 'Miss M——, I think? 'Yes,' I replied, taking the proffered hand for an instant.

"'I waited to thank you for the pleasure you have afforded me,' she said, kindly. 'I, too, was a skeptic in regard to phrenology, but your anatomical explanations were so accurate, and your theories at once so clear and so beautiful, that I find you have quite converted me. It will give me much satisfaction to meet you again some time.' And, slipping her card into my hand, she stepped lightly into her carriage and was whirled away.

"The short winter twilight was already waning, but I was so eager to read the dainty slip of card-board that I hastened to get under the nearest street lamp.

"Imagine my astonishment! the name was that of the eminent physician and lecturer, Mrs. McD——.

"That, too sounds almost like a fairy-tale, does it not, My Lady?"

To be continued.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By John Allen, an Old Ambulancer (England).

LESSON XII.—QUESTIONS FOR STUDY IN PREPARATION FOR EXAMINATION.

(*Continued from page 23.*)

15. Name the different modes and give the signs of death.

16. Name and describe the various kinds of asphyxia. How would you treat each kind?

17. Give a full description of Dr. Marshall Hall's and Dr. Sylvester's methods of artificial respiration.

18. How are warmth and circulation best promoted after breathing has been restored?

19. How would you treat (a) for hanging, (b) choking, (c) frost bite, (d) bites of animals?

20. What course would you adopt for burns and scalds, wounds and cuts, and foreign bodies in the eyes and ears?

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21. What are poisons? Into how many classes are they divided? Describe each class.

22. Explain how you would treat for each of these classes.

28. Describe fully the appliances necessary for dealing with fracture and hemorrhage.

29. Explain the various methods of handling and carrying the patients.



ILLUSTRATIONS FOR SPLINTING, SPECIALLY LENT FOR THIS ARTICLE.

23. How would you act on finding a person insensible?

24. Name the different causes and kinds of insensibility, and describe how you would treat each.

25. When would you give stimulants? When should you not give stimulants?

26. How would you act in case of fire? How would you treat for burns and scalds?

27. Give a list of the most common antidotes and emetics, and explain their uses and effects.

30. Describe the surgical appliances, prepared and extemporized, for the conveyance of injured and helpless patients.

31. In coming across any case requiring "first aid," why should one of your first acts be to send to or for a doctor?



As good and suitable illustrations have been obtained, Lesson XIII. will be, "Bandaging and Splinting," illustrated, with *twelve* questions, selected from the foregoing thirty-one, for the examination.

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WE DRINK FOR COMFORT.

Mr. R——, a hard-working farmer, had become extremely thirsty while unloading a load of produce on a very warm day. He was at the market and there was no water convenient, so, when his work was finished, he searched for a drink and found one at a private residence. It was ice-water, and he quaffed it with intense satisfaction. Just what he wanted. Ice-water was an unknown drink in his household, else he might have been more cautious.

If he had continued his work so as not to cool too rapidly, its effect might have been quite harmless, but he rode back to his home, a distance of twelve miles, and went to a bed of sickness, where he was confined for weeks, suffering intensely. That was before I knew him, so I cannot give all the details, but I used to think him unnecessarily cautious about drinking when heated.

He would sit down, pour a little spring or well water on his wrists and wait a minute or so, then pour on more, and sometimes bathe his forehead. The rest and the water on the arteries cooled and comforted him gradually. Soon he would sip some of the water, though he drank very little. I remember he used a half-pint dipper. He was equally cautious in giving water to his horses when they were warm. From what I remember of his health, I think he never entirely recovered from the effect of that drink of ice-water.

While conversing with a gentleman concerning thirst and drink, he remarked that he had been told a simple remedy for great thirst—so simple that one might think it silly until it is tried. "Take a small piece of hard cracker in the mouth ; hold it on one side a while, move it a little occasionally with the tongue or chew it a little, then change it to the other side, until soft."

It induces a flow of saliva and thus moistens the mouth and quenches thirst more effectually than a great deal of water or ordinary drinks can do. He had tried it and was pleased with it in cases where water will not subdue thirst. I thought it a valuable hint.

One of our Boston dailies—a Sunday edition—contained articles from several prominent men and women in answer to the query, if I remember rightly, "What is the best drink ?" One, an actress, stated that hot drinks were more efficient than cold drinks for thirst —a novel idea to me, and not an agreeable one until I tried it ; but I find she was right. Besides, one can take a warm drink when a cold one would be dangerous.

I once heard a teamster state that while at work on a cold day he sometimes drank heartily from an open spring, and, continuing his work, would soon become warm.

I suppose the cold stimulated the internal organs, and the blood became thinned by the absorption of water and its oxygen.

HOW WORRY AFFECTS THE BRAIN.

Modern science has brought to light nothing more curiously interesting than the fact that worry will kill. More remarkable still, it has been able to determine, from recent discoveries, just how worry does kill.

It is believed by many scientists who have followed most carefully the growth of the science of brain diseases, that scores of the deaths set down to other causes are due to worry, and that alone. The theory is a simply one—so simple that anyone can readily understand it. Briefly put, it amounts to this: Worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain; and the brain being the nutritive centre of the body, the other organs become gradually injured, and when some disease of these organs, or a combination of them, arises, death finally ensues.

Thus does worry kill. Insidiously, like many another disease, it creeps upon the brain in the form of a single, constant, never-lost idea; and, as the dropping of water over a period of years will wear a groove in a stone, so does worry gradually, imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroy the brain-cells that

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lead all the rest—that are, so to speak, the commanding officers of mental power, health, and motion.

Worry, to make the theory still stronger, is an irritant at certain points, which produces little harm if it comes at intervals or irregularly. Occasional worrying of the system the brain can cope with, but the iteration and reiteration of one idea of a disquieting sort the cells of the brain are not proof against. It is as if the skull were laid bare and the surface of the brain struck lightly with a hammer every few seconds, with mechanical precision, with never a sign of a let-up or the failure of a stroke.

Just in this way does the annoying idea, the maddening thought that will not be done away with, strike or fall upon certain nerve-cells, never ceasing, and week by week diminishing the vitality of these delicate organisms that are so minute that they can only be seen under the microscope.—*Pharmaceutical Products.*

MEDICINE TAKING.

So extensive has the business of selling patented and other forms of "medicines" become that the great majority of the drug stores deal chiefly, it would appear, with them. People go to the drug store rather than to the physician and take medicine more according to the directions of the advertisement on the bottle or box than in accordance with the counsel of a doctor. The more the advertised stuff is swallowed, the more seems to be needed. We have, indeed, a great and growing multitude of drug habitués. As a writer in *Modern Medicine,* lately, says:

"The man who does not sleep well at night, instead of finding the cause of his sleeplessness in an indigestible six o'clock dinner and neglect to take the proper exercise out of doors, or some other violation of Nature's laws, swallows some sleep-inducing drug, as bromide, phenacetin, antikamnia, chloral, opium, or, perhaps, a toddy as a "night-cap," until he soon finds that he cannot sleep at all without some hypnotic. Likewise, the man who finds his stomach disordered and his digestion disturbed, instead of seeking to find the cause for the deranged function in the violation of the laws of dietetics—overeating, too rapid eating, unsuitable combinations of foodstuffs, too frequent meals, insufficient exercise, badly cooked and too highly seasoned foods, and similar causes—flies for relief to the drug store, and doses himself with pepsin and other artificial digestive agents, until after a time his poor stomach becomes, to use the phrase of an eminent European physician, completely 'pauperized.'

The old system of treating sick men and women by the employment of drugs exclusively was well characterized by the late Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, as "artificial." It is very gratifying to note that this artificial and irrational method is rapidly giving place in some walks of intelligent society at least, to more rational methods. After a while it is hoped the leaven of truth will so permeate the masses that the wholesale medicine mixer and advertiser will find his now profitable occupation gone. D.

A PLEA FOR ATHLETICS.

Mr. S. Carl Webb says: "The time has gone by when a bad digestion is a certificate of piety and a weak body indicates a strong and healthy intellect.

"Can the Stars and Stripes be upheld by creatures who are not men, but objects of emancipated manhood? How can the patriotism of our forefathers be preserved? It can be done by rearing a nation whose blood circulates, whose eyes are bright, and whose muscles are alive.

"Athletics, inasmuch as they furnish an effective motive for resisting all sins which tend to weaken or corrupt the body, are of considerable moral value. Nothing is more certain than that man was originally intended to live in a state of physical perfection, for from inaction of the muscles comes disease. Men are rare indeed who can properly meet the demands of modern life in the pulpit, at the bar, in the counting house or editorial office without a certain amount of muscular exercise. Man must be strong to withstand the rapidly increasing competition. You are liable to respond to your country's call—can you do it if you are weak and infirm?"

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PHYSICAL CULTURE EXERCISES.

By Captain Harrison Evans, Professor of Gymnastics.

THROWING BACK THE ELBOWS.

In this exercise the hands are placed fast on the hips, the fingers forward, the elbows in this half-bent position. The arms are thrown forcibly back as far as possible. The trunk remains in an immovable position. The accentuation of this exercise rests on the motion of the arms backward as the elbow reaches a line behind the curve of the back. As the elbows are brought forward the lungs inhale a deep breath, and again empty themselves in the reverse movement.



FIG. XIII.

SITTING POSITION.

With the heels firm or closely pressed together, the body is raised on the toes and then let down as low and as slowly as possible, the trunk retaining its upright position; the raising of body should be taken in the same manner. It is not easy at first to maintain a perpendicular position of the trunk, as the back has an inclination to bend forward, causing a convex curve to the back. The extensor muscles of the knees and the muscles of the calves and toes take the most active part in this exercise; at the same time, by the exertions made to maintain the trunk in an upright position, it acts in a not unimportant manner upon the lower muscles of the back. It is also effective in rendering freer all the joints of the leg and foot, and further as a strengthening remedy against paralysis of the lower limbs.



FIG. XIV.

For nervous headache, bathing the back of the neck in hot water.

For sick or nervous headache, rubbing peppermint oil on the temples.

For burns, limewater and sweet-oil.

For the beginning of a "runaround," pricking it and painting it with iodine.

For an incipient boil, muriated tincture of iron.

For rheumatism, oil of wintergreen, internally and externally.

For breaking up the beginning of a cold, four drops each of camphor and laudanum on a lump of sugar.

For breaking up a cold, twelve drops of camphor in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, taken by the teaspoonful each half hour.

—Ruth Hall, in Good Housekeeping.

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POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

By Mrs. H. Whitney, New Jersey.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

A pail of unslaked lime left standing in the cellar will remove dampnes.

Brooms and brushes will last twice as long if they are hung up instead of left standing.

Poultices should be mixed with boiling water and boiled for a few minutes. It helps them to retain the heat.

For a nervous headache a cup of moderately strong tea, in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused.

The rubber rings for fruit jars, when stiffened, may be restored by soaking them in water to which ammonia has been added.

A smooth piece of whalebone is far better for curling ostrich feathers than a knife, as it is not so likely to cut or damage them.

To clean tarnished brass, cut a lemon in two; take one half and rub on the brass, then wash with warm water and rub with leather.

In garnishing dishes great care should be taken not to overdo the matter. Too much decoration tends to injure rather than improve the appearance of a dish.

For binding up cuts and wounds always use linen, not cotton, as the fibres of cotton are flat and are apt to irritate a sore place, while those of linen are perfectly rounded.

For tired feet put a handful of common salt into four quarts of hot water. Place the feet in the water while it is hot as can be borne. Then rub the feet dry with a rough towel.

The very latest way to hang curtains is to have a double rod and have each half cross the other to about six inches from each side; they are then tied back about two yards of the way up, much higher than formerly.

Furniture of the time of the Louis may be distinguished by its ornate finery, carving, gilding, and fragility; colonial is plain, heavy, substantial, but elegant, and Chippendale and Sheraton are beautifully inlaid with minute pieces of different woods.

An experienced iceman gave as his opinion that a vast amount of the ice purchased for housekeeping purposes was wasted by being cut in the wrong way. Every block of ice, he said, has its grain. When a small piece, for any reason, is to be cut off, this grain should be studied, and the knife—not a pick—used accordingly. Random hacking and splitting is always wasteful.

When sour milk is to be used in cooking, a few vigorous whisks with the egg-beater in the bowl or pitcher will mix the curd and whey so thoroughly that it can be poured as easily as cream, and will also obviate the unpleasantness of finding the cakes or muffins interspersed with particles of curd. Soda used with sour milk should not be put into milk, but be sifted into the flour like baking powder.

A little subcarbonate of soda or potash added to milk will keep it from turning sour in hot weather, while a few lumps of sugar in the cream jar will answer the same purpose.

FOR SUMMER DAYS.

Raspberry Cream.—Cook one-half the cream and one cupful of sugar, as directed; then take two cupfuls of sugar, juice of one lemon, and one quart of raspberries; mash fine and let stand one hour; strain through a cheese-cloth; add scalded cream and cream not scalded; after they are frozen, stir well and pack.

Pineapple Cream.—For pineapple cream use grated pineapple with juice of one lemon, and two cupfuls of sugar. Finish the same as for peach cream.

Blackberry Cream.—Bruise a quart of blackberries with a cupful of sugar. Put through a sieve. Mix with this one pint of whipped cream, thickened with two ounces of gelatine dissolved in a little water. Put in mould and set on ice.

Peach or Apricot Cream.—Cook one-half of the cream with one cupful of sugar; add juice of one lemon and one cupful more of sugar when taken from the fire; then add cold cream and sugar; freeze. Pare and mash one quart of fruit and add to frozen cream, turning the crank rapidly for a few minutes, after which pack.

ICE-CREAM AND FROZEN FRUITS.

In making ice-cream, scald part of the milk, but do not boil. Use only porcelain dishes for acid cream or frozen fruit.

Philadelphia Cream.—One quart of cream, two teacupfuls of granulated sugar, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla; place half the cream and sugar together and set the dish in another containing water over the fire; let boil ten minutes. It must be stirred constantly, and it will have a thin blue appearance. Take it from the fire, add the remainder of the cream and sugar, then the flavoring; stir well and freeze. One quart of cream will make over two when frozen.

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Breakfast cakes, or griddles, are more wholesome if made of one-half fine wheat flour and one-half graham, but do not make the mistake of not sifting the graham flour. When you see what remains in the sieve you will be glad that you are not obliged to eat it. To two cups of the fine flour and the same quantity of graham, put three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-third of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix with sweet milk. If made with thick sour milk, use a level teaspoonful of soda to the four cupfuls of flour and have the mixture a little thicker than when made with sweet milk.

Where eggs are used in cakes, make by this rule: One pint of wheat flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one egg, one teaspoonful of melted butter, a little salt; mix with sweet milk.

Home-made Syrup for Cakes.—To one cupful of granulated sugar, or one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, put one-half cup of water and a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Let boil three minutes. Place where it will cool quickly.

Pressed Beef.—Get a few pounds of the neck, the first or second cut; it is cheap and good. Put it over the fire, and as soon as it begins to boil place it where it will just simmer. Skim off what rises to the surface, and cook slowly until tender. Take out the meat, chop slightly while yet hot, and press. Salt the beef an hour before it is done. Do not have but little fat in it.

I bought three pounds of the neck piece recently, and made from it eight mince pies. To the broth I added a large onion, cut in pieces, a few potatoes. Fifteen minutes before these were done I placed a baking powder crust over, using no shortening, and had a soup that was not to be despised. Of course, I did not forget to season the broth. My dumplings I always make in one piece, like an apple potpie crust, and if I am careful not to make it too soft it will be nice and light. The three pounds of meat, with a piece of nice suet, cost thirteen cents. It is best to buy a piece with little or no fat on it.

Lettuce Sandwiches.—Cut bread into thin slices and then into small, pretty shapes, such as diamonds, circles, squares, and half circles. Butter the bread and put good salad dressing between the bread and lettuce leaves and between the leaves, using two leaves for each sandwich. Let the curly green edges stand out all around the bread.

Corn Pudding.—Two cupfuls of shaved corn, two cupfuls of sweet milk, two well-beaten eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Corn Oysters.—Three cupfuls of grated corn, one-half cupful of sweet milk, three well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Mix and drop by spoonfuls into a spider and fry in good butter. Turn quickly; serve hot.

Orange Souffle.—Peel and slice six oranges; put in a glass dish alternate layers of oranges and sugar till the oranges are used. Let stand for two or three hours. Make a soft-boiled custard of yolks of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one pint of milk, and flavor with grated orange peel. When cold pour over the orange. Make a meringue of the whites of eggs, flavor to taste, and spread over the custard. Serve very cold.

Chocolate Custard.—Heat one quart of milk, beat smooth the yolks of four eggs with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of flour, and four of grated chocolate, and pour into the boiling milk. Stir until it thickens. Flavor with vanilla and pour into a deep dish. Beat whites of eggs with one cupful of sugar, pour over the hot custard; take from the fire and cover so as to steam the whites.

HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER.

The mind has much to do toward maintaining health in hot weather, and mothers should do everything in their power to keep their children cool.

Are there not three essential things worth knowing ? First, to keep the mind as free from excitement as possible, both when at work or play, to avoid outbursts of temper, by giving cooling drinks and wetting the head when hot, and by calling the attention away from the troublesome topic or desire, and by suggesting something cool and quiet to do. Second, to be careful as to the diet of the family and avoid providing heating foods, such as pork, rich gravies, pastry, or meats. Third, by letting the clothing of children be suitable to the weather. One garment like a gauze suit to cover the chest and limbs is a wise provision in hot climates; the second garment can vary with the heat or chilly condition of the atmosphere. Should not some thought as to the colors of dresses and trimmings be studied? Lavender, light-green, and pink could be chosen in preference to deep shades of red, violet, and magenta. It may be a fad of mine, but I think people should study the restful appearance of dress more than the prevailing fashionable color. We rest or tire the eye of another by our appearance.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Nelson Sizer.

Fig. 393. — M. E. P. — This little girl is finely proportioned and harmoniously developed. She seems to be



FIG. 393.—M. E. P., OF ENGLAND.

healthy, and will early mature in ripeness of judgment and harmony of thought and vigor of purpose. If she had younger brothers and sisters she could be left in charge of them, and she would be as wise as a mother in managing and controlling them. She does not go off at a tangent or in a fury like a rocket, but she thinks before she acts. She has a splendid memory, and knows to-day everything she has ever learned She is orderly and systematical. She is witty, is historical in her tendencies and intellectual in her tastes.

She has force of character, and she will mix thought and effort together in the work of life. She would make a fine physician if she had the opportunity to study in that direction. She will learn the fine arts readily and have the art of doing well whatever she undertakes to do ; and she is likely to have more friends than there are seats at her table or space in her drawing-room or carriage.

Fig. 394.—Vista M. Huddelson.—This girl is eight months old. Her head measures seventeen and a half inches in circumference and twelve and a half inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, and the length of the head from front to rear is six and a quarter inches.

We are not advised as to the weight of this child; but the size of her head for her age is uncommonly large, and effort should be made to leave her mainly alone. People who fancy children always try to do or say something

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pleasant, and so they keep the brains of the poor little things boiling, and sometimes they are mercifully released from their wrong conditions. Bright, thoughtful children often die early, because people who love children are continually tempted to talk to them, ask them questions, and make them talk in an older way than their age warrants.

This child will make a good scholar if she has a chance to study. She will do well in art and in the mechanics of life. She will be especially strong in



FIG. 394.—VISTA M. HUDDELSON.

steadfastness, self-reliance, integrity, reverence, and benevolence.

She appears to have a blue eye, and hence we judge her complexion to be light. The tendency of her temperament is nervous and excitable.

A BOY WITH EIGHTEEN DOLLS.

While lecturing in West Alexandria, O., I was called to examine the ten-year old son of Dr. Aspinwall, V.S. I said :

" His head is large and he talks and acts much above his years. He is rather dull in perception, slow to see things, but he thinks. He will ask, ' Why is this ? ' He wants to know the causes of things. Though a boy, he is very fond of dolls and pets, and will take delight in little babies. When he is older he will believe in woman and marriage, and have an extraordinary tendency to a settled home life."

The head was large. Reflectives very large, perceptives moderate. Parental Love and Inhabitiveness remarkably large, and Amativeness large enough for a boy of fifteen or sixteen. His mother said :

" What you say is remarkably true. He always talks older than he is, and is a perfect bother with his ' Why's.' He has eighteen dolls, and as to the rest, I suppose it is correct, for even now he is always talking about marrying Lawyer S——'s daughter, who lives next door."

JOHN W. SHULL.

RELIABILITY.

BY LISSA BIDDLE.

" Mamma, you don't tell the truth," and a little girl looked at her mamma in a grieved, indignant way.

" Why, my child, what do you mean? You shouldn't speak to me in that way."

" But you said you would come back as soon as I would be home from school and you didn't do it."

" But, my dear child, you must know that mamma can't always do as she would like. I had more to see to, and it took me longer than I expected."

But it was not only this once, but many times the little girl had trusted her mamma's word and found it was not to be depended upon. The woman had a habit of making little, easy, careless promises that she was not particular enough to fulfil.

" I will be there in a minute," she would say, and her minute would be liable to lengthen itself out to keep one waiting for half an hour or longer.

This little girl began to imitate her mamma.

" You can go over to the neighbors and play just one hour, then come directly home," was the positive injunction. But the afternoon passed and darkness came on before the child returned.

" Why didn't you come home as I told you? " asked the mother.

" The lady didn't tell me when I had stayed an hour," was the answer.

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"But you knew you were staying more than an hour, and that you ought to come home before dark. If you don't mind better I just won't let you go away to play any more."

"But she will, though," muttered the small girl as she went off, "for my mamma doesn't tell the truth."

So there is a sin and a seriously harmful influence in unreliability, was my thought. And how many persons there are who go about the world making light promises in small matters that they perhaps forget all about, or some slight interference comes in the way and they think it of not much consequence whether they fulfil it or not, thus causing more or less annoyance to someone who thinks it possible that a promise may be fulfilled. There should be more care in the first place not to make promises lightly, and then to consider all promises as veritable as fixed laws that are not to be broken.

A fine old business man wanted a boy to help him in his office. He appointed a certain hour on a certain day for the boys to come in and he would make choice of the one to suit him. And one boy came just one minute before the exact time and secured the position. All the others came much too early or else very late.

The man was not to give his decision until the next day, and one of the boys, his nephew, came in two hours after the appointed time, but with what he thought sufficient excuse for his delay.

"O, uncle, I do want the position so much, and you know I am honest and industrious and will do things right."

"Right, except in one thing," replied the staunch old man. "I must have a boy who is reliable. Promptness is a hobby of mine. These behind-time people are always in a hurry, and their nerves on a strain, and they are distracting to me. I want only those about me who are in all respects to be relied on; and I must have a boy who is reliable in word and action, and prompt to the minute as railroad time. Suppose the engineer on a railroad train was no more to be relied on than people generally are, what mighty disaster and confusion would result! And now, sir, I think it of the highest importance that an individual's sayings and doings should be as much depended upon as a daily passenger train, and whose every deed and promise show his character to have the stamp of reliability."

The boy went away sorrowful; but so impressed with the importance of reliability in one's character that he became a man whose slightest promise has the surety of a bound contract, and he is about as accurate in his doings as are the stars and planets, and his word or promise as sure as the sunrise every morning. And he is spoken of by many as "the most reliable man of my acquaintance." *

THE HOME AND SCHOOL.

At the State Teachers' Convention, Dr. Gunnison said, in his address on "The Relation of the Home and the School":

"To one who has watched the trend of events in school administration for the past twenty or thirty years the changes are very marked, especially in these great centres of population. Many of them, perhaps most of them, are the result of an intelligent adaptation of methods to changed conditions, and are, therefore, entirely beneficent in their effects, yet one can but feel that in this hurly-burly of changes and adaptations some things have crept in here and there, and with the energy and persistence of all parasitic growths have done much to weaken and impair our best efforts. Some of these growths are, in fact, so firmly fixed as parts of our system that it is perhaps unwise to disturb them or to question their right of possession—some, however, are so dangerous in their results, so subversive of all standards and canons of right education, that vigorous efforts should be made by all who are truly interested in educational advancement along true lines, either to remove these evils, or, by exposing them, at least to lessen their baleful effects.

"The one thing in this case that the limit of this paper permits me to dwell upon is the changes that have taken place in the relations of the home and the school.

* If the young people under fifteen who read these pages will please tell the Editors what faculties help to give Reliability and assign reasons, a dollar book will be sent for the most accurate reply.

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"In many respects the country district school of twenty-five or fifty years ago realized more perfectly the ideals of education than any plan which has since resulted. Think of it! The schools were small—an absolute essential for the most effective work. They were mixed, thus furnishing the natural and normal conditions of all social life. They were removed from all distractions. The teachers worked with the individual pupils. Such things as grades, by which it was attempted to perform the impossible, in trying to have forty or fifty pupils of differing attainments and differing capacity move along at a uniform rate, were unknown. There was no course of study. Each pupil was made to perform just what he was able naturally to perform.

"Above all, the teacher knew his pupils and the parents of his pupils, and thus was able to shape his instruction and to modify his discipline so as to accomplish the most desirable results for his pupil.

"The above conditions of the earlier schools are fundamentally necessary in order to attain the highest results in education, and just as we have departed from them, whether deliberately or from necessity, just so far have we removed ourselves from the ability to attain the ideal. Of necessity, large schools have taken the place of the small ones.

"Are our very large schools and our abnormally sized classes a necessity? The answer will readily come, I suppose, from all, that this whole matter rests with the taxpayers. This is true, but cannot something be done to show to the dispensers of the public funds that a very great injustice is being done to the young people of our cities by too greatly reducing the tax-rate, and that by so doing we are failing to accomplish properly what so many millions are being expended yearly to bring about?

"If we take this initiative in seeking the co-operation of the parents, we shall meet with many discouragements, but we will have the satisfaction of having done our part in placing the schools on a national basis."

THE KINDERGARTEN SECTION.

Dr. Hunter said:

"So much has been said and written of late concerning the kindergarten that it is nearly impossible for me to present anything new or interesting on the subject. At the risk of telling twice-told tales and perhaps of uttering unpleasant platitudes, I propose to plunge in medias res and give, from the standpoint of an experienced teacher, my opinion of the kindergarten as an educational factor, to explain its benefits to society at large, and, above all, to prove its influence in conducting to the happiness and well-being of the child.

"Debarred from play, necessity drove Frederick Froebel to seek happiness in nature. Beast and bird, and every creeping thing, became his companions. He observed their habits, studied their dispositions, and made them his friends. He became passionately fond of trees and flowers, and found intense pleasure in tending and nursing them. This planting and rearing of shrubs and flowers tends to elevate the moral nature and to develop the creative faculty. Froebel, realizing these facts, called his school 'The Child's Garden—the Kindergarten.' The very name was a stroke of genius. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing in Froebel's system is its perfect accordance with the laws of psychology.

"Froebel's psychology, like Shakespeare's, was not obtained from books. It proceeded from the study of the operations of his own mind and the operations of the minds of others, as manifested in their actions. The kindergarten was certainly established on psychological principles; but it may safely be asserted that Froebel himself was not aware of the fact. He builded more wisely than he knew. Frederick Froebel found play a wasted force, just as Franklin found electricity. With the unerring intuition of genius, the great German conceived the idea of utilizing the waste energy of the child for purposes of physical, moral, and intellectual training. The intelligent use of organized play means the kindergarten.

"As before stated, man, like the better kind of lower animals, is gregarious. The kindergarten brings children together for their mutual and reciprocal good. No child working side by side with twenty or thirty other children can possibly overestimate himself. He very quickly learns that he is no better than anyone else, perhaps not quite so good as some others. He learns unconsciously to respect the talents and ability of other children, and to measure himself at his true value. The kindergarten is a democratic leveller, but it levels upward. Of course, he cannot put these thoughts into words; but he feels them, and undoubtedly they influence his future life.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

"Next to promoting the happiness of the child, which, after all, is the most important, the development of the constructive faculty, conduces most to the welfare of society. The uncultivated child is like the savage in a state of nature. He

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is destructive. Close observers have noticed the destructive tendency of the child to tear, to pick to pieces, and to destroy whatever comes in his way. The kindergarten unconsciously compels him to be a constructionist and an inventor. In addition to this the kindergarten develops a respect for manual labor.

"The foolishness about the simplicity of the kindergarten is rapidly disappearing. I would advise my fellow teachers everywhere to prevent, as far as possible, very young and inexperienced girls from becoming kindergartners, and to insist on a sound education as the prime necessity on the part of all young women who propose to study the beautiful and inspiring art and science of teaching established by the immortal Frederick Froebel.

"One thing more I would recommend, and that is, to preserve the kindergarten unmixed with primary studies, and without any attempt to engraft upon it anything extraneous. It is ruinous to the simplicity, the beauty, and the very usefulness of the system to make it a means for teaching something else."

SCHOOL AS WORKSHOP.

Mr. George A. Lewis spoke on the school as the workshop and text-books as the raw material.

In our educational economy the school becomes the workshop. In ordinary shops, each artisan is making some article or part for someone else, while in the school, each worker is striving to make something of himself.

School-room, school building must be healthful. School-room, in fact, all the surroundings, must be cheerful, elevating, inspiring. As the shop where articles are manufactured must contain implements of improved pattern, so the school shop must be up-to-date. The school artisan becomes discouraged, dissatisfied when his work—i.e., himself, is placed in competition with the product of other schools and is seen to be inferior in style and workmanship.

John G. Allen, of Rochester, brought out the following:

1. Definitions from the standpoint of the artisan, of the teacher.
2. Brains bring forth tools, and, hence, the finished product.
3. In the industrial world nothing can be done without tools.
4. In the educational world nothing can be done without brains.
5. The brainiest worker is the true teacher.
6. The brainless charlatan is the recitation hearer.
7. The brainy boy is the one that says, "I can, I will."

CHILD STUDY.

At the New York State Teachers' Association an interesting discussion took place at the Child Study Section. President, George Griffiths, of Utica. The room was crowded with an interested audience.

Professor M. V. O'Shea, School of Pedagogy, gave a fine address on "The Purposes, Methods, and Scope of Child Study." He said much that was interesting to teachers, and he hoped the New York State Society for Child Study would aim at, first, scientific methods, second, practical methods, as both were useful. The study of brain-factors, he said, was very necessary. The functions of cerebral growth should be understood by every teacher. Several speakers took part in the debate that followed. Miss J. A. Fowler, who has devoted much time to the study of child study, and who is now engaged on a manual for teachers on the above subject, said she was glad that mind-study, or psychology, had been so universally taken up as a special study among the teachers. She believed it would not be long before the practical study of mental science and the localization of brain functions would be introduced into the curriculum of teachers, as a definite guide in the understanding of the "child-mind."

In the paper of the New York City Supervisor of Sewing, Mrs. Jessup, before the Association of Sewing Schools, said: "We require in our teachers the education and culture necessary in other studies, an attractive appearance, tact, unlimited patience, quickness, and, above all, love for children. Add to this thorough training in methods and practice of teaching, considerable knowledge of drawing and a complete understanding of all practical sewing and garment drafting."

The paper closes with a brief description of the work accomplished last year in the night schools, where classes in sewing were held in three different schools. The work in these schools is more industrial in nature than that in the public schools, which aims to be purely educational.

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EDITORS, PROF. NELSON SIZER, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1897.

THE INSTITUTE AND ITS STUDENTS.

On Tuesday, September 7, this year, the American Institute of Phrenology opens, and we are looking for some students who have waited for years to have the way opened to be with us. Every hour that the class is in session some student will secure a golden opinion or a diamond thought which will enrich, cheer, and lighten the path of his life thenceforth.

One of our students, in listening to the course, in the middle of one of the lectures, lifted his hand, desiring to speak, and said: "Professor, that remark of yours repays me for my fifteen-hundred-mile journey from my home and the same back again in order to be here, and is worth more than all the tuition money" (then $100, double the present price). And he had lectured successfully a year or two before he came, and knew when he heard a new and good point.

One gets clearer views on the Temperaments; another learns the laws of health; another how to sum up character; another how to advise people to drop their faults and overcome them. Another learns how to state the truth clearly and tell what he knows so that it will seem true and strong. Everyone will learn how to study strangers so as to astonish hearers, who will ask, "How do you get at that? It is true, but how can you know it?" One of the most valuable compliments I ever received was from Hon. Horace Mann, the great educator, who knew Spurzheim and Combe. Mr. Wells brought him into the examination room in 1849, my first month in this office, saying to me: "Here is a gentleman who wishes to see if phrenology can describe his general character, and prefers not to give his name." Thus, for a total stranger, I proceeded to dictate to a reporter my opinions of him. And when he returned to the business office, Mr. Wells asked: "What do you think of our examiner?" Mr. Mann replied, "He is a

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judicious man. He has told me several important things relative to my disposition which I know to be true, and which I am sure my wife does not know, and I think Dr. Howe, of Boston, my most intimate friend, does not know." But the Hon. Horace Mann was a thorough student of Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe, and understood the theory of phrenology as well as anyone in the country.

In those early days, photography being then only eight years old in America, and charging from three to five dollars for a single picture, not copyable, as now from a negative, had not familiarized the faces of public men as it has in these later years.

When a distinguished man or woman of whom I may have heard and do not know comes in for examination, it is a rule of the office that I am not to be informed of the name. Some public persons give a name for identification, as John Smith, Mr. Brown, or as " Cash." Phrenology is supposed to know diamonds and quartz without prompting.

To read the character of strangers so that intimate friends would know the original who sat for the description if it were carefully reported, and to teach pupils how to move among people so as to invite the amiable traits and evade the disagreeable, and thus to lessen the labor and double the success of life, are results sought for in Institute instruction.

CELLULAR MOVEMENTS IN THE BRAIN.

It is not so very recently that the idea was advanced that the nerve elements in brain experienced certain local changes or vibratory movements in correlation with intellectual or emotional affections. The fact of movement and alteration of form in the blood-corpuscles was sufficient to suggest an analogous procedure in the primary elements of physical tissue-muscle and nerve especially. Then, too, vibratory movements seem to be characteristic of vital action as well as of the elementary forces in the universe of matter. Of late, however, even within a few years, physiologists have been led to ascribe to the neurons, or essential nerve integers, a property of movement by which their relations to each other are modified, and to these relations so differentiated, variations in combination of functional quality with resultant differences of intellectual or emotional expression. Perhaps this doctrine, in association with the doctrine of functional localization, goes farther in explaining the procedure of mind upon a basis of physiology than any other heretofore ventured.

Having space for but a brief description of neuron movements as formulated by Professor Dercum, of Philadelphia, we trust that the reader will have little trouble in understanding it.

A few months ago we took occasion to speak of the neuron as a new departure in the views of physiologists concerning the structure of intimate brain tissue, and need but to refer to what was said then on that line. Using the terms in brief of Professor Dercum, the neuron bodies of the brain convolutions show extensions upward and downward; those downward becoming nerve-fibres —a process of the cell-body, however great its length. This process, called axon, extends through the white matter of the brain, the crus, pons, medulla, and cord, terminates in the end tuft. Thus the brain-cells are made to communicate with the cells of the spinal

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cord. Movements of the neuron occasion movements of their processes.

Illustrating in the case of hysteria, when among the phenomena we have paralysis of an arm. As the result of an emotional excitement the neurons of the arm centre of the brain contract or change shape so as to retract their processes, and as a consequence the end tufts of these processes dissolve their normal relation to the spinal neurons. Hence the brain and spinal-cell connection is broken, and the paralysis results.

These movements apply well to an explanation of the induction of sleep. While awake the neurons of the brain, through their processes, are in active communication with each other, and the function of consciousness is established. But when fatigued, the nerve-cells no longer exert their power to maintain form; they necessarily become lax in energy. Their volume diminishes and their processes are retracted and no longer can associate with each other. The isolated neuron has lost its function, at least it has become passive, which must signify an inert, unconscious state. When this state becomes general we have sleep.

We may apply the theory to dreams and explain them by it in very clear terms, for in dream certain of the neurons are active and supplying the impressions recognized by the partial intelligence of the dream state.

But as to the principles of mental localization, what effect must an acceptance of this theory of neuron movement have? No anxiety need be entertained. On the contrary, there is much of confirmatory help toward making clearer than ever the function of the mental or psychic centres. The writer has for several years taught that processes or fibres extending from the nerve-cells were the physiological agents of cell correlation, both in the brain and spinal cord. The very necessity of such an arrangement was apparent on rational grounds. Now the enunciation of this theory of neuron constitution comes to furnish authoritative support for our views, and to add another stone to the great arch of truth. D.

OUR AIM.

We want more telephonic communication constantly at work belting us together, and uniting our common interests. Our object is to establish a thoroughly good phrenologist in every State in America and in every county in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. When we have done this there will still be more work for us to do than we can possibly accomplish.

IGNORANT PRETENDERS.

Someone has asked us if we cannot prevent ignorant pretenders from going about calling themselves professors and bringing shame on the science. I tell you, friends, we are doing this every year, as we send out honest, earnest men and women, who are crowding out the cheap and ignorant house to house delineators.

We need not be afraid of the harm of these latter travellers; they kill themselves with their own story, and the public will weary of supporting them.

THE DIPLOMA.

We are gratified with the remarks in a letter received the other day from one of the Fellows of the American Insti-

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tute of Phrenology. We quote the following: "I find that John Smith, F.A.I.P., stands for considerably more in the estimation of the public than Professor John Smith. It takes so little to be a 'professor' nowadays, whereas F.A.I.P. has a meaning that commands respect even from those who do not understand it.

THE TARES AND WHEAT.

It is not always wise to pull up the tares when they appear with the wheat, but when the harvest is ripe then they can be separated. As Phrenology is daily becoming more popular, *the public* is discriminating between good and false advice, and it is a good sign that people are becoming more particular. Questions like the following are being asked: Where did you learn Phrenology? What have you read? Do you know ——? Have you been to the American Institute of Phrenology? Have you studied at the Fowler Institute? Have you a diploma from either institute?

PHRENOLOGY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

We have daily applications for advice on matrimony from photographs, hence the need to teach all photographers the science and art of Phrenology, so that photographs sent for delineations may be living witnesses of "the inner man."

MORE AGENTS WANTED.

As we have repeatedly said before, our friends can help us by sending us phrenological items that appear in the columns of the newspapers of the various parts of the country to which they belong. Ours is an international work, and our family is a large one. We must have agents in every section of the globe whose interests are ours, for ours are certainly theirs.

THE PRESS.

We are greatly encouraged with the notices that have appeared from month to month in the English and American press. Even the occasional opposition that one receives does not kill, but tends to burnish the true metal and make it shine more brightly afterward.

MORE KNOWLEDGE.

Our advice to all workers in Phrenology is, think more of how you can present your own knowledge on the subject and less about the so-called harm done by charlatans; by so doing you will drive them away from your neighborhood.

THE RESULT OF ONE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

A Fellow of the A. P. I. writes:

"As regards my own progress since returning from New York, my professional work is not remarkable for the number I have examined, but rather for the distinction of my subjects. I have examined the mayor and ex-mayor of the city, one of the judges, prominent lawyers, Senators, doctors, leading politicians, and Congressmen, noted ministers and professional men, several distinguished business men, the chief of police, etc., and I have been able to bring the science prominently before the public—to correct many errors and popular fallacies in regard to the science." The same letter contains a word that may set other future students *to thinking* before they commence their au-

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tumn course of instruction at the institutes. "I have received my certificate attesting that I was a Fellow of the A. I. P., and, of course, am highly pleased with it. I am proud of the honor it confers, and thankful that I was inspired with sufficient confidence to make the attempt and sit for the special examination. It is very gratifying, indeed, to note the success and the enthusiasm of those who, seated at their respective tables, were silently but earnestly struggling to do their best on that critical day of examination. The scene is easily recalled, and it brings to memory a renewal of those doubts, those hopes and fears that alternately haunted and inspired us on that auspicious occasion."

I only regret that all of our class did not avail themselves of such a golden opportunity.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE JOURNAL.

Advertisements generally are obliged to stand on their own merits or demerits, for a newspaper generally publishes anything the advertiser will write and pay for. Advertisements that contradict each other squarely in the face about baking powder, bicycles, and medicines—each is claimed to be the best in the world—nothing equals it—consequently the reputation and credit of the paper ceases to be an inducement to accept what advertisers think it proper to say.

In the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, advertisers for the last sixty (60) years have been accustomed to regard the advertisements in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL as in some special sense indorsed by the editors and publishers. We do not admit extravagant and untruthful advertisements. We may give an instance of well-founded faith in an advertisement.

When the Lawton blackberry plants were ready for sale, a new, and probably the best, variety, at least at that time in existence, Mr. Lawton spent a hundred dollars in advertising that the plants were ready for sale, to be had only at one place in Barclay Street, New York. He had made a card for advertising the new variety of blackberry, and each of the four leading papers charged $25 for a given number of insertions. As he was passing the PHRENOLOGICAL office, it occurred to him that the JOURNAL had been friendly to fruit culture and fruit as food in its editorials, and he thought he would inquire what one insertion of the same card he had ordered published in the newpapers would cost him in the JOURNAL. He was answered that it would be published one time for $5. He paid it. When the rush of plant-selling was ended, the sole agents for the sale of the new blackberry plants informed us that they had sold more Lawton blackberry plants, which they knew came from our advertisement in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, than they had sold from all other sources besides. Our reply on hearing of it was that our readers believe everything they find in the JOURNAL in the advertising columns just as much as they believe in the editorials.

Of course, each of the other papers had a larger circulation than we had, but in a forest of advertisements all are not read, some are not believed in, and none of them are indorsed by the paper that publishes it.

Try the JOURNAL in which to advertise true, good things! Our subscribers think "If they see it in the (JOURNAL), it's so."

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THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The above Institute reopens its autumn work next month with a specially interesting programme. Evening Meetings, Classes, At Homes, Illustrated Lectures, Public and Private Examinations are features that will be sure to attract large numbers to its rooms.

THE SUMMER EXAMINATION.

On going to press, the Fowler Institute Annual Summer Examination is taking place. It is anticipated that a larger number of students will sit this summer than has ever been the case at this time of the year.

The examinations are *thorough* in the theoretical and practical departments. Hence a graduate from this Institute carries the highest grade of qualification if he or she secures a Fellowship Degree. Its teachings are sound, hence it is not a matter of surprise that many students are anxious to gain its credentials.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Phrenological Annual and Register of Phrenological Practitioners will again have the combined energies of the English and American editors as last year.

The last number was said to be "the most excellently gotten up annual ever published," and we anticipate this year's work will "far and away eclipse" last year's efforts.

Articles from the leading phrenologists in England and America will appear, and be illustrated, on subjects of current interest. Considerable progress has been made in the science during the past year in educational and professional centres.

Therefore, it is sure to reach a wider circle than any previous issue. Phrenological societies will be fully represented, and reports on the work during the year will be largely noted.

Character sketches of new and rising phrenologists, as well as some of our older friends in the work will be given. It will be profusely illustrated with recent half-tone pictures.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"The Dispensaries of New York City, Their Use and Abuse," by Walter Brook Brouner, A.B., M.D. A clear and cogent statement of the dispensaries and hospitals "evil." In New York City, and other large cities, charity has run mad seemingly in medical lines. It is not at all strange that the multitude in practice most earnestly protest; should the abuse be carried much farther there would be no patients left who would pay for their treatment, or would expect to be adopted —that is, gratuitously.

"Too Many Women, and What Comes of It," by one of them, is a booklet explaining the whole matter in a succinct manner. Buy it and read it for yourself. 25 cents, reduced to 15 cents.

"Phonography." Serial Lessons in Isaac Pitman's Phonography, by W. L. Mason, New York, and "The Stenographer's Companion."

Part I. Particularly adapted to Isaac Pitman writers.

Part II. Advantageously used by students of any system of Pitman's shorthand.

Both books are portable, useful, and easily grasped. Reduced to 10 cents; formerly 25 cents.

"The Education of the Memory," by John A. Shedd. Part VIII. Containing an application to History, Geography,

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Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, etc. 25 cents, reduced to 10 cents.

"Shorthand and Typewriting. The Self-Culture Library." By D. McKillop, 40 cents, reduced to 25 cents. A useful book on both subjects.

"Howe to Bathe. A Family Guide." By E. P. Miller, M.D. 30 cents, reduced to 15 cents.

All of the above second-hand books can be had of Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

"A Manual of Mental Science, or Text-Book for Teachers, with Special Illustrations Representing the Phrenological Organs." 12mo, pp. 150. By J. A. Fowler, New York and London.

There are now wanting treatises bearing on education written from the phrenological point of view; but, strange as it may seem, there has been no volume published in English in which the subject of Phrenology is treated on a plane adapting it to the use of teachers. Such a book is the one under notice.

The object of the book is to give such a presentation of mental science that teachers will be able to understand and apply the subject in a practical way to the children under their care.

The psychology of the last few years is a psychology based upon physiology, and consequently there has been an approximation to the principles enunciated by the phrenologists. Holding, as others do, that the phrenological system involves the theory and practice of the best principles of mental science, they have striven, and with success, to contribute a compendium which the teacher and others interested in educational psychology can employ.

The field covered may be itemized thus: Temperaments, Brain, Skull, Moral Faculties, Intellectual, Selfish, Social, etc.; to the recognized faculties of the mind and their related organic centres are described and illustrated. Each chapter has a series of questions, so that the book may be readily adapted to class or individual instruction.

The style is practical. Illustrations specially made for this book. Comparisons and incidental suggestions are quite of the character that will interest teachers and young people. Difficult technicalities are avoided as much as possible. It is, on the whole, a simplification of the subject, heretofore deemed quite beyond the capacity of the average person to understand.

A valuable glossary of terms forms part of the book, which will be very helpful to teachers who are making a study of child character and culture.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Defective Organization.—A. S.—Such a constitution as you describe would be distinguished by a peculiar responsiveness to circumstances, yet show obstinacy, tendencies to sullenness, want of confidence in others, and to withdraw apart. His feelings would be fitful and unstable, yet toward some people he might show a very marked respect. Such a person should be encouraged to strive toward improvement, especially on the practical side of character. The utility of such and such lines of conduct should be impressed, and regular, systematic habits should be followed, for their educational effects.

"Mental Science," "Mental Healing," etc.—C. H. G.—The teaching of the cult or cults that go by such names depends upon the impression or suggestion made upon the mind for their effects. They do not, so far as we know, affect, one way or another, the principles of Phrenology. They recognize the rule of mind over things physical, carrying that idea to an extreme. Phrenology recognizes reciprocity of mind and body, with a superiority of the former influence. So far, at least, the cults above named harmonize with Phrenology.

Intellectual Capacity and Beauty.—G. P. S.—It seems to be the rule that women of special abilities intellectually are "plain" of face and angular in form. The energy and resolution demanded of those who aspire to extraordinary educational qualifications tend to bring out the strong and forceful in mind, and this is reflected in the face and form. But we have known women of unusual culture who were beautiful; their studies and efforts, however, were, for the most part, in lines æsthetical. We can instance writers, artists, and teachers who are very attractive physically. A very harmonious temperament being theirs, and a nature cheerful and sunny, encouraged, so to speak, the maintenance of physical gifts that were above the average. The habits of such people are worth study.

Sore Throat.—J. M.—In the July number certain statements were made in this department bearing upon the above ques-

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tion. A "throat that aches" may intimate a neuralgic or rheumatic condition, due to differing causes. You need to consult someone conversant with throat throubles. The rectum pains may have an analogous source. It would be difficult to advise you without a personal consultation. The trouble should be attended to promptly, at any rate.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

——, Ia., 1894.

Your description of my character was received promptly. Though I was confident of your ability to describe character, I did not think you could do it so perfectly from photographs. If I know myself, you have described my peculiarities to perfection. M.

Iowa, February 9, 1891.

The phrenological character of myself and the photographs came duly to hand. To say that I was well pleased is but expressing it mildly. You say: "You believe in yourself;" granted, I do, but be assured I believe also in phrenology. The description is thought by friends to be scrupulously correct. I could possibly find no fault with it. Your advice I value and will follow it. I shall now enter upon my work with much more confidence. It is my desire to attend the Phrenological Institute some time and devote my time to the science. L.

Washington, D. C.

Accept my sincere thanks for your promptness in sending me description of my character from photos which I sent you. I fully appreciate all you have said of the lady whose photograph I sent, and our adaptation to each other, and feel satisfied that your delineation of her character is all that possibly could be expected from one photo.

I regret circumstances prevent my being able to attend your Institute course of instruction this year, as my ambition and taste incline me to give special and thorough attention to Phrenology; the science, in fact, has, for me, a special fascination. W.

B——, Ct., 1893.

It is not only a duty, but a pleasure, for me to let you know the benefit I have derived from the examination made by you at your office six months ago. Knowing, as I do now, I would not have missed it for anything. It has helped me in a good many ways.

Thanking you again and again, I remain, Sincerely yours, Miss ——.

C——, Pa., June 14, 1897.

Your description of my character is received and it is very correct. I knew some of my faults, but did not know I had so many until I read this description, and I find it is about right. Some of my ways I will have to mend and thereby improve myself.

Yours truly, W. H.

Virginia, November 11.

I have just received my description of character, given at your phrenological rooms on the 3rd inst. I can say it is just the "gospel truth," as correct as it can be. I was so glad you advised me to do a thing for which I have always had a liking. You said if I had a thousand dollars to use in study that you would advise me to study medicine. I am glad I did not have the thousand dollars, for I prefer to do what you said would be best for me under my circumstances, namely, get into a printing office and learn the business. I think seeking your advice is the best investment I have ever made.

Please send your circulars giving directions for having pictures taken, to A, B, and C.

I shall try to get up a club of six and thus get my description free as a commission.

My friends have asked me to get these circulars. Yours truly, B.

——, Mo., ——.

I beg your pardon for not acknowledging the receipt of your description of my character and the photographs. I am very much pleased with it. You have described me exactly, better than I could have done. I consider it complete and perfect. Since knowing my character better, it stimulates me to have more courage and determination to build up a better one. I shall kindly remember you as one who helped me toward a better knowledge of myself. Some points I was not aware of, but shall heed all you have said. Miss ——.

——, Kan., 1894.

I received the description of my character about two weeks ago and am much pleased with it. I thank you for the advice you gave me in regard to my diet. I have reduced the quantity of some articles of food of which I was fond at least one-half, and feel improved by it. Fortunately, I can follow the pursuit you suggest—farming and stock-raising—as my father has a large farm and is no longer able to superintend it himself.

Yours truly, G.

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WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

The grand bazaar in aid of the funds of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children was attended by Mr. Elliott, Miss E. Russell, and Miss Higgs, who were kept busy with delineations throughout the two days. A special feature at this bazaar was that the examinations were typewritten by a lady from the Remington Typewriting Company, the machine being lent for the occasion.

London.

Leyton Phrenological Society.—On Friday last the Leyton Phrenological Society held its usual meeting in Congregational Lecture Hall. The Rev. Charles Edmunds, M.A., occupied the chair, and a paper was read by Mr. James Webb on "The Uses of Phrenology," with an introduction on the principle of Phrenology. The lecture was much enjoyed by those present, and a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Mr. Webb at the close.—Leyton Independent, May 22, 1897, London.

See another page for Mr. Brown's address before the Fowler Institute.

I commenced a class for character study some three weeks ago. The work opens up well; twenty-seven present the first meeting. This included doctors, ministers, teachers, newspaper men, and prominent W. C. T. U. workers.

Edwin Morrell, Graduate '96.

I am attending the summer session of the Northern Indiana Normal School, and taking special training in elocution and voice culture. I lecture once a week. I commenced work here June 27th, and made one hundred and thirty-six examinations since coming to the city. There is a very high class of students here, and I have kept a careful measurement of each person examined and will prepare you a nice article for the JOURNAL some time in August, giving the readers the benefit of my measurements.

W. Kent, Graduate '96.

I have read the "Constitution of Man," by George Combe. It has helped me very much to take a new and broader view of life. I wish all the thinking people in the world could read that book. It would aid them in getting their feet on higher ground, if their minds are open to conviction.

A. L. Smith.

I would indeed like very much to take advantage of the Post-Graduate Course of instruction, but as this is my last year in Medical College, for various reasons, I shall be unable to do so. When I have finished my Medical College work, I shall endeavor to do more for Phrenology.

Cora M. Ballard.

We hear that Mr. Wells, of Leyton, London, delivered a lecture on William Moore the Poet before the British Phrenological Association last month.

The lecture is sure to have contained useful and interesting matter.

We are glad to hear that Professor Haddock and Professor Holt are doing good work in California among the colleges.

The prospectus of the new Teall Memorial College, under the able management of Dr. Gifford, informs us that phrenology, health, and a scientific system of therapeutics will be taught. Dr. Ella Young is one of the faculty. The college is winning golden opinions.

Be sure and get next month's JOURNAL to see the new department to be opened for women on children in connection with the Hygienic Department of the JOURNAL.

——, O., 1892.

I am very much pleased with your description. You agree with me perfectly as to my proper profession, namely, dentistry. I have been studying toward it for some time, but was anxious for your opinion. I shall now enter into it with increased confidence.

Please send me a catalogue of your publications. I have ten of your books already, but wish for more. Thanking you cordially, I remain, Yours, F.

D——, O., 1893.

I must say I cannot thank you too warmly for the good advice you have given me. I feel as though it was a fortune to me, and so it is and shall be as long as I live.

B.

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

No. 225.—E. J. R.—Worcester, Mass.—Your niece has a capable mind and available character, if she is rightly understood; but, if yoked in the wrong way, or placed among wrong environments, she will only show one-half of her abilities. She needs encouragement, but not flattery. She is ingenious, and could be taught to be "natty" and useful with her pencil and paper, or with her needle and scissors. Even better still, she could become an expert in drawing, she is broad between the eyes, but she lacks Imitation, and would not be a copyist.

No. 226.—Poppy.—Whitwell, Tenn.—Your friend has a wide-awake organization, is rather brilliant in company, is capable of seeing through a joke, or a brick wall, it does not matter which. She is very intuitive, rather poetic, very sympathetic and genial, and has energy enough for two, which she feels impelled to constantly give off.

No. 227.—A. A. G.—Stillwater, N. Y.—The photograph indicates that the gentleman has more than his share of brain power, which he could use in the legal or medical professions. He has a superior intellect, and would be an Aaron Burr at the bar or a Dr. Jenner in the medical line. If he became interested in evangelistic work, he would carry moral weight, dignity, and influence in a ministerial calling. He has exceptional talents for a student, and a remarkable endowment of veneration, which is inherited from his mother.

No. 228.—F. V. T.—Columbus, O.—Your photographs indicate that your head is high in proportion to its width and circumference. Hence, you must occasionally get down-stairs into the main apartments of your mental house, and be practical, energetic, and forceful, and not be quite so speculative, emotional, and æsthetic. You have too many irons in the fire at once, and can live by your brains rather than by your muscles.

No. 229.—J. J.—Hills, Minn.—You have inherited your father's intellect and your mother's sympathy and intuition. You are organized to champion some cause, to become eloquent in the defence of your views and opinions, and you need not take off your coat to earn your living. You are wide-awake as to what is taking place around you, and in law, literature, or the drama, you could satisfactorily excel. You like refined work, and are rather too exquisite in your tastes.

No. 230.—S. A. M.—Ottawa, Canada.—You have a scientific caste of mind, and would find the subject of Phrenology of intense interest to you. You could do considerable good in promulgating its principles, and would command respect wherever you went. You are firm, reliable, and persevering, and respect a man for what he is rather than what he possesses. Have you mastered the advanced Student's Set yet? If not, think about it, for you will be well repaid by doing so.

E. L.—You have a favorable organization for mental action, but will find it to your advantage to restrain a little your great thirst for knowledge; you think too much, have too many ideas, and should strive to be more practical. Interest yourself in what is going on around you. You are liable to be extravagant in the presentation of your ideas. Your sympathies are strong. You need more side-head to give you "worldly wisdom." Take plenty of out-door exercise.

No. 232.—S. O.—Racine, Wis.—As you are too tall for your build, you must try and broaden yourself in every possible way, so that your physique may support your active brain. Use your lung power by breathing exercises, public speaking, and physical exercises, in a general way. Your head is broad in the temples, and from Constructiveness to the central superior line it is well developed, giving you artistic taste, creative power, and ingenuity. We would advise you to engage in (1) artistic and (2) literary work.

No. 233.—L. D. F.—Sterling, Kan.—Your photograph indicates that you are a fine young woman for your age, and that you have many things for which to be thankful. One is your stock of Vitality, which you must learn to treasure and store up

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for old age, not by being lazy, idle, or inactive, but through the right direction of all your powers. Your constitution fits you for active service. You could become a fine teacher in a boys' school. You would show the right kind of disposition to make use of the superfluous energy of boys, unless the girls in your school were exceptionally vigorous. You cannot bear tame people, and are equal to any emergencies. Make up your mind to have a full written delineation of your character, which will pay you in the end.

No. 234.—E. E. G.—Garvanza, Cal.—Your daughter has a combination of the American and German type of head and build of body. For her age (sixteen) she has a powerful constitution, if it is rightly proportioned. One hundred and sixty pounds is more than her share of weight for her age. She could spare a little to our friend (No. 232) above, who is twenty-one years and only weighs 130 pounds, possessing a large head. Your daughter will grow thinner as she matures, but I would not advise her to reduce her weight, except by taking a daily amount of physical exercise in the open air—cycling might answer for her. She possesses a practical intellect and a capable mind for most things. She is generally sweet-tempered, but when she loses control of herself, she can be pretty stubborn and strong in the bent of her mind. She will need all of her will-power in mastering, curbing, and training her mind. She is a social magnet wherever she goes.

No. 235.—C. B.—Pennsylvania.—You are adapted to work that will use your mental and physical powers. Too much sedentary work, say in a bank, would not be suitable to you, neither would the work on the farm. You could succeed in electrical engineering remarkably well. Hence, if possible, qualify yourself in this direction. You are well adapted to the study of Phrenology, and you need not be afraid of studying it with the object of making proper use of it. Yes, the young lady on the left of the group would be suitable to your tastes. She is refined, womanly, and has more of the Vital-Mental Temperament than you have. She is, however, very sensitive, cautious, and modest, and will need drawing out of her shell.

No. 236.—W. H.—Port Townsend, Wash. Yours is a slightly delicate constitution, and if you work up to what your organization indicates, you will be aspiring, manly, dignified, and capable of taking your place with merited respect from those around you. You need not ask the question, "For what am I born?" because there are so many avenues that are open to you that there need be no difficulty on your part for you to decide what you are to do. You must cultivate more Language, and work within the limit of your strength, and husband your resources until after you are forty-five. Strive to live as natural a life as possible, and avoid those things which deprive one of vitality and strength. You could succeed well in the profession of the law, and in medicine you would know how to diagnose as a specialist; but you had better not become a practicing physician, as the work would be too arduous, we are afraid, for your strength. Literary work will eventually engage a part of your time.

No. 237.—D. McL.—Elkton, Col.—You are like a fish out of water when you have nothing to do, and generally set yourself to find some work to keep you busy and happy. You possess a very intense, anxious, thoughtful, and discriminating mind. You do not treat anything lightly. Therefore, you are not one to neglect responsibilities, and are inclined to worry too much over trifles, although they do not seem so to you. You could have understood the languages very well, and have taught them, too. If you have anything to do with children, you won't spoil them, but send them on errands in order that they may help you, as well as keep them busy.

No. 238.—F. W. L.—Canpello, Mass.—The Motive Temperament is well represented in your case. Hence, with the amount of fine quality of organization you ought to enjoy health and give very little work to the doctors. You are a man of action, and would rather build a fire yourself than wait for someone else to do it. You will live for some other aim beside commercial interests. Your head is not broad enough to enable you to enjoy a life of meanness or selfishness. You are constantly giving what you possess to others, as you see they can make use of your materials. Some of them are mental and spiritual, such as the gift of sympathy, thought, plans, and practical help in advice and wise counsel. You do not object to having money to spend and give away, but you need a wife who can keep it for you, or a business partner who will look after your financial interests. With a good education, you could succeed better in professional work than in a business.

No. 239.—R. McC. M.—Beaver Falls, Pa.—You have too much brain power to be able to always do what you like with it, for it will sometimes require to be cooled down like an engine in mid-ocean, after

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going full speed. There is every reason for you to take an interest in your physical condition. Your vitality and health show that you may live long enough to accomplish a quarter of what you are capable of doing and anxious to carry out. You have a quick, comprehensive, intuitive mind; are very critical and analytical. Hence, do not allow your own work to pass without considerable combing with a fine-tooth comb; you want every hair in its place, and every word rightly used, figuratively speaking. When you get to talking you have plenty to say, and you had better give yourself every opportunity for launching out in this respect. You have ingenuity and skill enough to build your own house, and you would build in a solid and substantial manner.

No. 240.—L. A. D.—Appleton, Wis.—You are pretty well made, and we have no fault to find in your constitutional strength. Hence, you ought to sail along pretty smoothly. You are scientific, practical, and observing in your tastes, and will make your mark where these powers are called into action. You have a quick eye to see the relationship of things, and know in a flash whether a thing is rightly constructed or not. You have a sense of system, and like to have your things left as you have placed them. You are very particular, and even fastidious, in your tastes. You have an eye for beauty in art, the drama, and musical sounds and melodies.

No. 241.—W. M.—Johnsville, O.—Your son must have worked hard to have had his photograph taken. He is sitting in a very unnatural position in both photographs, and they hardly do him justice. If we had not so many of the kind, we should be liable to do him an injustice, owing to the pose of the head. Your son will take some time to mature and show to his best, but he must not be discouraged, for there is fine material to work up if he is willing to take the necessary discipline to accomplish the task. He certainly looks more than twenty-three years of age, and this may be an advantage to him as he goes out and mixes with men. He ought to be where he will be required to have a beneficial and sympathetic influence over others. He is rather easy and lets people get around him. He is inclined to think they are honest as he is. He will have to learn by experience to read as he runs, and realize that he cannot trust all men alike, for they do not resemble peas in a pod. He will make a good speaker one of these days, and people will stop to listen to what he has to say, because it will have the ring of originality and sincerity. He must make haste slowly in what he wishes to accomplish.

PERSONAL.

HERBERT SPENCER A PHRENOLOGIST.

Mr. Timson writes: "Mr. Wright, editor of 'The Leicester,' and also of 'The Nottingham and Shires Directories,' called upon me the other day, and in our conversation he asked, 'Are you aware of the fact that the great Professor Herbert Spencer is an enthusiastic student of Phrenology? He examined my head and wrote me out a chart nearly thirty years ago, and he has frequently spent a few days with me, and I have returned the visits, and he has been exceedingly interesting when describing the different characteristics and developments of the persons represented by his pictures. Oh, yes; he is a very clever phrenologist, and has examined many of my friends. He is a relation of my wife. I have been examined by Fowler. He was a good and very clever phrenologist; also Professor Hagarty. I have been interested in Phrenology for over forty years.'"—From the Popular Phrenologist.

DOLLY MADISON.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" contains an article on the centre of our population, the Prince of Wales and his family, in which he is spoken of as a dutiful son, a loving husband, and a devoted father. The most popular woman in America, who is Dolly Madison, writes Clifford Howard, and no one should forget how she saved the Declaration of Independence. It should be remembered that for eight years her husband occupied the position of Secretary of State under Jefferson's administration, when she was almost as frequently called upon to do the honors at the receptions and levees at the President's house as in her own home, where she entertained in a delightful and sumptuous manner. She was, therefore, prepared for the duties that devolved upon her as mistress of the White House on the election of her husband, Mr. Madison, to the Presidency. In the graceful and skilful performance of her delightful task she gained the admiration of everyone, and added to the popularity she had already gained both for herself and her husband. Through the potent influence of her personal charms, to which were added a frank and cordial manner, a sweet and ingenuous demeanor, and the

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happy faculty of adapting herself to the views of those about her, she readily became a general favorite.

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST POSTAGE STAMP.

"Uncle Sam's First Postage Stamps." Josh Billings's father was the first purchaser, just fifty years ago. "The Sun Never Sets on Uncle Sam's Domains" is an article which may surprise and interest many who did not know that such a term was applicable to America. "The Britons proudly boast that the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions, as if they were special subjects of solar favoritism," writes William George Jordan, on "The Greatest Nation on Earth," but it is equally true that there is always sunshine on some part of Uncle Sam's great possessions. When it is 6 P.M. on Attoo's Island, Alaska, it is 9.36 A.M. of the day following at Eastport, Me. "The College Girl Graduate" is an article by Edward W. Bok. He says: "Whatever the necessities, her desires or ambitions, let her not forget that first of all she was designed by God to be a woman, to live her life in true womanliness, so that she may be an inspiration, a strength, a blessiong, not necessarily to a world, but, what is infinitely better, to those within her immediate reach whose lives are touched by hers."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

HEREDITARY SKILL

is exemplified in no better manner than among Japanese workman. In Japan apprentices begin to learn the trades usually much earlier than in our country, so that when majority is attained the mastery of the crafts is thorough. Not a few of the famous artisans of the present decade are descendants in the ninth, tenth, and even twentieth generation of the founder of the establishment. A carpenter in Fukui can boast of his ancestry of woodworkers through twenty-seven generations; and the temple records show such boasting to be true, though often adoption interrupts the actual blood line. At a paper maker's establishment in Awotabi, in Echisen, the proprietor's ancestors first established the industry a thousand years ago. The same as above, so far as skill in the family goes, is as true of China as of Japan.

AT THE MEALS.

Not long since a young man, being invited out at six o'clock in the evening, remarked: "I cannot come then, for I would miss my dinner, and I should not like to do that, for meal times are the jolliest of all in our house." And he was right. He sits down to a very carefully appointed table, with immaculate linen, neat dishes, and, best of all, a row of smiling faces. His mother and sisters make it a point to always dress for dinner, but not elaborately by any means, for they cannot afford that. There is always plenty of light, a pretty dish of fruit in season somewhere on the table, and flowers when they can be procured—in summer from their little garden at the back of the house.

In the morning the sun steals in through the white-draped windows over a pretty picture of comfort and happiness, and the evening lamp sheds its warm light on the same. These people have made it a point to never be cross at the table. They reserve whatever troubles they have until later; if they wish to scold each other it is done afterward, and all complaining and grumbling is forgotten for the time.

In so many families all this is brought forth at meal time. The husband and father is told how naughty his children have been, and they in turn are scolded and reproved. It is hard to enjoy a meal when tears are very near the surface, and it is most disagreeable to have to gulp down the food in a hurry that one may get away as soon as possible. There are so many pleasant subjects which could be discussed while eating, and it has been said that laughter and content are splendid aids to digestion. Have a pleasant, light dining room; let there be neat cloths, napkins and dishes, with flowers and fruit if possible, and cheery words and faces always, which is best of all.

WHY SOME PROMINENT PEOPLE DIED.

Dr. Michael has been looking up the subject, and has reported that Lord Bacon died of pneumonia, aged 65. Ben Jonson, apoplexy. Benjamin Franklin, abscess of the lung, aged 84. Washington, acute laryngitis, aged 67. Edward Gibbon, hydrocele, aged 57. Napoleon, cancer of the stomach. Thomas Gray, gout, aged 54. Burns, rheumatism, aged 37. Byron, heart disease, aged 36. Martin Luther, gastritis. Cromwell, intermittent fever. Sir Walter Scott, apoplexy. Shelley, drowned. Keats, consumption. John Milton, gout, aged 65. Sir Isaac Newton, stone in the bladder.

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WIT AND WISDOM.

CONSTRAINT.

He who is held by law alone
Wears fragile chains:
Far firmer fetters he has known
Whom love constrains.
Susie M. Best.

HIGH SOUNDING.

Bason—"I see they have put a sounding board at the back of the minister's pulpit. What do you suppose that's for?"

Egbert—"Why, it's to throw out the sound."

Bason—"Gracious! If you throw out the sound there won't be anything left in the sermon."

OUR MOVABLE CAPITAL.

The capital of the United States has not always been where it is now. It was at Philadelphia from September 5, 1774, until December, 1776; at Baltimore from December 20, 1776, to March, 1777; at Philadelphia from March 4, 1777, to September, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa., from September 27, 1777, to September 30, 1777; at York, Pa., from September 30, 1777, to July, 1778; at Philadelphia from July 2, 1778, to June 30, 1783; at Princeton, N. J., from June 30, 1783, to November 20, 1783; at Annapolis, Md., from November, 1783, to November, 1784; at Trenton, N. J., from November, 1784, to January, 1785; at New York from January 11, 1785, to 1790, when the seat of government was changed to Philadelphia, where it remained until 1800, since which time it has been at Washington.

An English exchange gives this incident indicating the progress of cookery in the board schools:

One evening the boys' cooking class at an industrial school had a lesson on eggs, including an omelet. John McK. was particularly interested, as he had a few hens in the yard at the back of his miserable home in a tenement house. He asked many questions and carefully wrote out the recipes. The next time he came in swelling with importance, and announced that he had made "one of them egg ornaments at home, and it was first rate, too."

Another class of boys were taught to make croûtons and were successful in their work, but the name was too much for them; "coupons" came more readily to their tongues.

A gentleman wearing a big chrysanthemum in his buttonhole attracted the attention of a small boy on the other side of the car. "Look, mamma," he said; "see the cold slaw on that man's coat."

WORKING OFF OLD STOCK.

"I'm going to tell my pa on you," said Johnny Smithers, as the blacksmith pared some of the bone away from the horse's hoof.

"Why, what have I done?" asked the blacksmith.

"You ain't got shoes to fit Dobbin, an' you're whittlin' off his feet to suit those you have got."—London Telegraph.

NOT ALWAYS THE SAME.

"You don't seem to care much for original ideas," said the contributor, with a sneer, as he gathered up his manuscript.

"No," replied the zero-blooded editor; "we'd rather have good ones."—Washington Star.

A MATTER OF COURTESY.

An irascible man entered the sub-station exactly at four o'clock, and, approaching the money order desk, politely requested the presiding genius to issue him an order for $50. "Too late," said the damsel curtly, pointing with an ink-stained finger to the clock. The indignant man stormed, raved, and finally challenged the correctness of the timepiece. The imperturbable lady smiled. The following afternoon, two minutes before the closing hour, he again presented himself and calmly asked, "Am I too late?" "Only just in time," replied the damsel crossly. "Thank you. Now, miss, I must trouble you to issue me fifty orders for $1 each." "F-i-f-t-y!" gasped the horror stricken woman. Her tea had just arrived and was standing on a table behind the screen. "Surely, you are joking?" "Madam," said the man, raising his hat politely, "courtesy begets courtesy."—New York Advertiser.

Deeds speak louder than words, and acts are more forcible than arguments.

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FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Housekeeper" contains some interesting articles under "Home Talks"; a chapter on music and art, such as woodcarving, vocal music at home, etc. Under "Mother's Counsel" we are given kindergarten help for mothers. "Sunshine in the Home," and quite a variety of suggestions are crowded into the page for fancy work, making an interesting and profitable number. Minneapolis.

"The Journal of Hygiene" contains an article on "Muscle-Beating as a Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, and Promotive of Longevity, or The Case of Admiral Henry," by Jennie Chandler. "Hygiene of the Brain" contains "Turkish Soldiers' Wounds" and "Hygiene of Our Consciousness." "Notes Concerning Health" treats of physical culture for children, causes of baldness, diet as an aid toward perfection, the work the heart does, mind-cure for hydrophobia, and other equally important subjects. New York.

"American Medical Journal," eclectic by preference in its school, nevertheless a liberal publication, and serviceable to practitioners of every color. The manner of dealing with its topics and cases is that just suited to the rank and file of physicians—thoroughly practical. St. Louis, Mo.

Other interesting magazines have been received as follows:

"Lippincott's Magazine," "The Pacific Health Journal," "The Book Buyer," "The Writer," "The Bookman," "The Hygienic Magazine," "The American Kitchen Magazine," etc.

"The Literary Digest."—The recent number contains the essentials of the important doings at home and abroad, and certain personal reminiscences that are uncommonly interesting. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

"Medical Brief."—July.—A veritable multum in parvo; short articles meet the need of the busy practitioner. This publication increases in value from year to year. Its management is progressive and independent. St. Louis, Mo.

"Brooklyn Medical Journal."—July.—Fairly represents the profession in the East River section of Greater New York. J. H. Raymond, editor. Brooklyn.

"The Charlotte Medical Journal" comes to us all the way from the city of the name in North Carolina. It is a well-edited medical, creditable to its management, and our Southern colleagues should contribute.

"American Medico-Bulletin" maintains a liberal, as well as an independent, course. The attitude with regard to the promotion of the interest of the private practitioner is highly praiseworthy. Our friends in the profession should see to it that the bulletin is well sustained. Bulletin Pub. Co., New York.

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"The Book News" for July has an article on the "Author's Purpose," by the author, in which article is reproduced the handwriting of ten or more well-known writers, with their reasons for presenting to the public their latest thoughts. The portrait of Samuel Minturn Peck, author of "Pap's Mules," is given as the frontispiece, and indicates an intellect of practical as well as ideal fancy. The "Notes from London" include "The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton," edited by W. H. Wilkins. Although the book is a high-priced one, it has already reached the second edition, and, I hear, a third is in active preparation. The book is a most fascinating work, for the most part autobiographical, as Mr. Wilkins has compiled it mainly from letters and memoranda left by Lady Burton. He is one of our most promising young literary men. The new volume of Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" has just been published, and is as well received as any of its predecessors. Hall Caine's new novel, "The Christian," which has been running through the monthly edition of "Munsey," is announced for the end of August in volume form. The cheap edition of Ruskin's "Modern Painters" has been so exceedingly successful that Mr. George Allen is now preparing a similar edition, with all the original illustrations, of "The Stones of Venice." "News from New York" contains items of news concerning Richard Harding Davis and his "Soldiers of Fortune," "The Sowers," by Merriman, Conan Doyle's "Uncle Burnac," John R. Spear's "Port of Missing Ships," Flora Annie Steele's "On the Face of the Waters;" "America and the Americans," and James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible." Great things are expected of Du Maurier's "The Martian," and the advance orders have been large. This monthly is printed on nice paper, and is finely gotten up. Philadelphia and New York.

"Good Health."—This opens with an article on "The Influence of Sunshine," by J. A. Kellogg, M.D. He rightly shows that sunshine is the mightiest thing in the world. An illustrated article is given on "Notes on Mexico," and another on "Practical Hydrotherapy." This includes the sitz-bath, foot-bath, and leg-bath, and illustrations of each are given, which can cause no mistake if the ideas are carried out at home. One article is on "The Health Value of Relaxation," and another on "Flowers as Food." "Mental Moods and Bodily Health" is another subject that is dealt with, and Dr. Mansen on "Stimulants and Narcotics," is a quotation from his new book, "The First Crossing of Greenland." "Hygiene in the Nursery" is another interesting topic among other entertaining articles.

"Intelligence," or The Metaphysical Magazine, in new form, color of cover, and name, devotes its pages to the advanced thought of the age, namely, the Scientific, Philosophical, Psychic, and Occult subjects, under the able editorship of Leander Edmund Whipple. One article, by Dr. Dowson, is entitled "Ourselves Critically Considered," which, of course, is interesting to us all. A fine portrait is given of Augustus Le Plongeon, M.D., and indicates a mind of exceptional quality, force, and intellectuality. He is the famous explorer among the ruins of Yucatan, and author of "Queen Moo" and "Egyptian Sphinx." It is one of the most remarkable productions of modern literature.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer," by Mrs. Fitzgibbon Clark. This is a beautifully gotten up monthly, and well deserves the encomiums of all interested in the art of photography. It holds its own among the numerous monthlies now issued on photography, and is published and owned by a woman.

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"Godey's" for July.—With its July number Godey's (the oldest monthly magazine in America) enters upon its sixty-eighth year of continuous publication, and celebrates the event by the issue of an Anniversary Number, the title cover of which is a reproduction of the first cover ever used by the magazine.

The general contents of this issue, taken as a whole, make what its editors believe to be the best number of Godey's ever published. Almost every kind of topic appears, the illustrations are peculiarly fine and varied, and the poems are strong, striking, and original in conception.

"Good Housekeeping," as the name indicates, is a monthly containing an intellectual menu suited to nearly every taste. "Social Graces" is the title of a series of twelve articles for every-day service in the home, by Mrs. Hester M. Poole, and the one before us is on "Dining-room and Kitchen Civilities, Consideration and Claims," etc.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" contains a valuable paper on the "Racial Geography of Europe," which this month takes in "The Teuton and the Celt," by Professor William Z. Ripley (illustrated). It gives not only the geographical illustrations of France and Belgium, but also the Teutonic type in photos. Another article on the "Forecasting the Progress of Invention," by William Baxter, Jr.; "Some Facts About Wasps and Bees" is a cleverly written article. "The Principle of Economy in Evolution" is another comprehensive article of over sixteen pages, by Edmund Noble. Then there ripples from the pen of Ellen Coit Elliott, a bracing article upon "Let Us Therewith be Content." "Wild Flowers of the Californian Alps" are fully illustrated and brought before us by Bertha F. Herrick, which stand out so boldly on the fine glossy paper that one can imagine they are before us in reality. Clifton A. Howes, S.B., carries us to "The Planet Saturn," and leaves us there a while, while Spencer Trotter takes us "North and South." "Horatio Hale, M.D., Ethnologist and Lawyer," is the character sketch of the month, and a fine portrait of him is given.

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Staring one in the face in every sentence of the book are two questions: 1. *Is Man Immortal?* 2. *Is the Lower Animal Immortal?* These questions are handled in a remarkably clean, scientific and philosophical manner. The literary style of the book is fascinating. There is heart in the whole work. Said a lady: "I picked the book up with a curiosity, thinking that I would throw it down in a moment, But I read on, and on, and could not rest until I had finished it.

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Some letters relating to "Where Is My Dog?"

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To the Rev. C J. Adams:

Sir: I have read with tender interest your book entitled, "Where is my Dog?" and I want to ask you whether you ever found the fox terrier you lost just before you wrote that book? I have a fox terrier, Jessie, and I have spent a great deal of money in "rewards" for her, for she has been "lost" a good many times. She has a soul. I am sending you herewith a little tale I recently printed in the *News Record*. It may please you; I hope so, I really feel under deep obligations to you for your true, forceful words in behalf of man's best friend, the dog.

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE FIELD.

Chicago, March 2nd, 1893.

From Dr. Norcross:

Pittsburgh. Pa., March 11th, 1893.

To the Rev. Chas. J. Adams.

My Dear Sir:

It is said that all the babies cried when John Calvin got into heaven, and have spent most of the time since hazing him for the way he slandered them while he was here. You will have all the dogs on your side when you get there for the way in which you have set forth their rudimental humanities in your book. It may give you considerable standing among the angels, also, for I have always thought of them as interested, much like the children, in dogs.

But I observe that their reflections are all about "Your Side" of things. Let me say I enjoyed the book. It is well written, shows great observational faculty and good literary skill and taste.

Yours very truly,

ALLEN H. NORCROSS.

From Hiram Howard:

Providence, R. I., March 23d, 1893.

To the Rev. Chas. J. Adams,

Rondout-on-Hudson, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:

I have been reading your charming book entitled, "Where is My Dog?" and can not resist the inclination to express to you the gratification I experienced in its perusal. I have always been a lover of man's most faithful friend, and having sustained a bereavement last year in the death of an affectionate little English pug, which had been my constant friend and companion for twelve years, your words touched me deeply.

Let me say, that, if your book is not already considered a classic in the literature pertaining to that most magnanimous of God's creatures, the dog, it ought speedily to take that rank, and I want to thank you most heartily for the pleasure that the reading of "Where is My Dog?" has afforded me.

Very truly yours,

HIRAM HOWARD.

From Phebe A Hanaford.

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 13, 1893.

At the library table, in the hammock, by the evening lamp and on the cool piazza near where the sea-breeze bowed the autumn golden-rod, I have read its pages, charmed with the style, pleased with the statements, interested in the facts, convinced by the logic, contented with the philosophy, and adding an emphatic "No" to the question on its cover; "Is Man alone Immortal?"

Its smooth sentences, with literary polish and finish, make it a delight to move along its pages. The facts and illustrative anecdotes waken interest and keep alive that interest from commencement to close. A book fully in line with the best work of the writers on dumb animals and kindness to them, and it should take a place beside "Black Beauty" in the library of every home where there are domestic pets.

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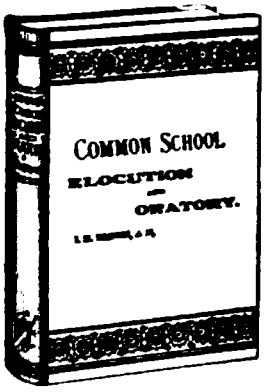
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Dear Sir: During the time I occupied the Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, I regarded the MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL as one of the current periodicals to be regularly read in order to keep up with the best thought touching medical jurisprudence. Besides this, almost every number contained matter, historical or biological, of much interest. I do not hesitate to say that every lawyer, whether on the bench or at the bar, will, on trial, find the work both useful and entertaining. It gives me pleasure to recommend it. Very respectfully, L. E. BLECKLEY.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Nov. 19, 1894.

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SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CLARK BELL, Esq.: RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1, 1894.

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SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, 1894.

I have had occasion to read and examine the MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL, edited by Clark Bell, Esquire, of New York, and have found it an able and interesting publication. It is useful to all who are concerned with the jurisprudence relating to insanity; and I would especially commend it to the judges of criminal courts and to prosecuting officers throughout the country.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
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PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 104 NO. 3] SEPTEMBER, 1897 [WHOLE NO. 705

CHARLES G. WILSON.

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.

BY NELSON SIZER.

The portrait of Mr. Wilson is expressive to us of a person capable of filling any high and good place beneficently. His face and body represent the subject of his high commission, Health. His head is large and filled with active comprehension and definite brain-power. His face, by a lady of good judgment, would be called handsome, and correctly so. It indicates a smooth and mellow temperament, and the great strength of the system, which is represented by the ample body and brain, evinces the possession of abundant power that is strong but smooth, broad but genial; the words "thorough" and "just" may be read all over the constitution of that head, face, and body. His large Causality studies for reasons. His large Cautiousness renders him prudent, his Secretiveness is sufficient to give him smoothness of method, and his very large Firmness renders him stanch and decided. He can secure obedience without a show of threats or anger. His Conscientiousness, Benevolence and Veneration represent true justice, kindness and politeness. He is a man who is strong without being rough, just without being cruel, and he has an honest intelligent appreciation without carping criticism. If he were on a jury anywhere, honest men would instinctively feel thankful, even those who were on trial.

On the 25th of July, the New York "Tribune" published an able article in connection with Mr. Wilson's portrait, entitled, "A Benignant Autocracy," and described the Board of Health as representing the law of the people for the benefit of all the people.

Those who live on a splendid avenue, with all the appliances of health and comfort incorporated into their dwellings and premises, do not need the Board of Health half as much as the laboring poor who live in flats, tenement-houses and cramped quarters. To such people the apparent rigor of the law pertaining to the duties of the Board of Health, and the large liberty which the law confides to its administrators, may sometimes seem offensive and too strict, but it is just what they need for their own protection and well-being. There are some selfish men who openly oppose the Board of Health and

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in every possible way try to violate its laws for the sake of saving or making a penny, but the great mass of people, especially those who have but little to do with administration, need the parental protection of the Board of Health and are thankful accordingly.

The "Tribune" speaks of many reforms which have recently been promulgated, and of several excellent ones incorporated in the charter of "Greater New York." One section gives to the Board of Health,

"The authority to abate public nuisances, dangerous to human life or detrimental to health. Such sweeping provisions of law give to the Health Board almost unlimited power to protect public health and life in the city, and it has been one of the traditions of the Health Department that the power should be used carefully, without favor and with no motive of oppression."

"A striking example of the use of such power is the action of the Health Board in compelling the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to stop the danger at Dead Man's Curve (at Union Square) by the use of an improved grip."

Engineers had argued the matter and decided it was impossible to abate the speed, but a new method has been adopted and the speed has been reduced.

"Sometimes the Health Board uses its power in the interests of public comfort without having its action made known to the public. Complaint was made several weeks ago that one of the largest corporations in the city was allowing a nuisance which was annoying to many residents of a fashionable part of the city, although it was difficult to show that the nuisance was a danger to health. Sanitary experts which were sent to make an investigation presented reports which made the nature of the nuisance clear and they were placed on file. Then an official of that corporation was politely requested to have the nuisance abated, being informed at the same time that the Health Board would grant a hearing before proceeding to issue an imperative order. In a few days the nuisance was abated entirely, and the hearing was not needed.

"What may happen when a corporation refuses to obey an order to abate a nuisance was shown a few years ago in the case of a gas company which continued to allow drips from its gas retorts to flow into the East River after it had received positive warning to desist. The action of the Health Board was taken after calm deliberation and after several hearings, in which the gas company had been allowed to make all sorts of explanations and raise all possible objections.

"Thousands of poor people living in tenement-houses near the river had suffered from the effects of a sickening odor that came from the water at times. Sanitary inspectors had made investigations and had discovered that the water at such times was covered with a thick film of scum, and the chemist had made sure that the scum was caused by the gas drips which were allowed to flow into the river when the retorts were cleaned.

"Lawyers in the pay of the gas company declared that there was no way of preventing the flow of the drips into the river, and that the supply of gas would have to be cut off if the operations of the company were stopped, but the Health Board issued the order to stop the nuisance. The company failed to obey at first. Sanitary policemen were sent to arrest the officers of the company, and the sanitary officials were about ready to declare the gas works a public nuisance and close them down when the company surrendered. The nuisance was abated then, and it has not been allowed to occur again.

"The New York Steam Company's smoke nuisance was abated several months ago by order of the Health Board. Tall chimneys of the company's plant had been sending out dense clouds of black smoke and soot, which were blown against high office buildings. The smoke entered open windows and annoyed occupants of offices. Layers of smudge from the steam company's chimneys were deposited on

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desks, books and papers. The trouble arose from the burning of large quantities of soft coal in the furnaces of the steam plant. There was a loud protest, which the sanitary officers were compelled to hear. New York would be converted into another Pittsburg if the nuisance was not abated. it was said.



CHARLES G. WILSON.

Sanitary experts made investigations, took photographs of the smoke and made reports upon which a hearing was ordered, and then the order went forth that the nuisance must stop. It was stopped.

"The trouble with the milk supply in this city lasted many years. The trouble continued until President Wilson of the Health Board recently hit upon the plan of compelling all milk dealers to take out permits. Special legislation by the Board accomplished a decided reform. The milk-dealers were obliged to tell the source of their supply and give other information of value to the department before receiving their permits, and then the Sanitary Code was amended so as to allow the revocation of permits and the driving of milk-dealers out of business if they failed to comply with the requirements for the sale of pure milk. The result has been most satisfactory. The dealers have been careful to comply with the law, and the information gained from them has enabled the inspectors of the Health Department to inspect the cows and cause the destruction of cows which were afflicted with tuberculosis, thus removing a great danger from the milk supply.

"Within a year the Health Board has ordered the destruction of 108 old rear tenement-houses in the city, which had become dangerous to the health of the

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people. Most of those houses have been torn down. The Board acted under the provisions of the Tenement-House law in ordering the destruction of the houses, but the work of needed reform could not have been performed so speedily except by the use of the extraordinary power previously lodged in the Board. It has been said sometimes that the Health Board has more power than the Supreme Court in dealing with the owners of tenement-houses who are unwilling to keep the houses in a condition fit for human habitation. In many cases, when such owners have failed to make improvements or repairs demanded for sanitary reasons, the Health Board has sent a policeman to drive all the tenants out and keep the houses vacant until they were repaired."

The new city, Greater New York, may be cordially congratulated that it will inherit the best Board of Health with the best health code and the best President of such board that old New York has ever had.

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN BY THE AID OF PHRENOLOGY.

By T. Timson.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

There is hardly to be found a more important subject than the education of children, for not only "of such are the kingdom of heaven," but also, "of such will be the kingdom of earth." Each successive generation improves or degenerates in proportion to the education received in its childhood. Our schools for the masses are more or less influential as their codes are in accordance with the natural laws of physical, mental, and moral development, and applicable to the specific as well as the general case under tuition.

It is a wild speculation to expend immense sums in what is usually styled education. Thousands of our children are annually run through the common code of board school and middle school systems with baneful results, often with false notions as the fruit of the labors of thousands of teachers, who, like the young under their care, have suffered the "breaking in" of the general schooling. "Breaking in," in defiance to natural laws, cramming in, drilling in, reiteration after reiteration, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly, until the natural functions fall beneath the oppression, and a false and acquired habit is obtained, which frequently dwarfs the further development of the intellectual and moral faculties, to say nothing of the serious injuries recorded of physical bankruptcy and nervous derangements. To assume to train a plant without knowledge of its natural adaptation to particulars of soil, air, sun, and moisture, and climatic conditions, would appear, to the horticulturist, an absurd undertaking, and to set all kinds of seeds and cuttings promiscuously in the same bed, expecting all to come up alike, healthy, and to the fullest maturity under the same watering, exposure, and surroundings, would even to a casual observer reflect a wanton negligence, or stupid ignorance, at once ridiculous and deserving contempt; nevertheless our code of boasted "advanced education" for the children of the masses is just as absurd. Children differ equally with seeds and plants and in their organizations we find more complexity, greater variety of functions, some much less understood, and many more ignored, or deranged in their school days than we find in the case of the flowers and plants during their stages of growth. The various stages, seasons of sowing, planting, cutting, and potting, are all carefully attended to in the latter case, while in the former, the children are treated as so many mental machines built and constructed the same in all their parts and equally ca-

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pable as a whole. The same amount of work is given to each in the various standards to begin with, and each child is expected to show the same aptitude for learning the various lessons. To possess a deficient capacity in any one direction is to mark a child "an object of disdain" and frequently of contempt, and deserving of retribution—witness the dunce's cap, the cod stick, etc., and the dark penance of our childhood.

Physiology and anatomy make clear to us the physical differences of children, also the stages of osseous and muscular development, and the laws which govern muscular growth, and they should be the first to be recognized and obeyed. The science of phrenology makes plain equally important differences in the cerebral development and shows to us those laws necessary to a correct formation of character and system of education. Phrenology indicates the lack of calculation in one child, the special talent to recollect figures and reckon them in another, while in a third is seen lack of memory of events, or inability for copying, drawing, or writing; a fourth is expert in all these, yet deficient in judgment of tune and time. Why should one possess an affectionate loving nature, a conscience of the highest integrity, while another of the same family and class in school is marked by selfishness, falsehood, and cunning devices with indifference to guidance or authority in school or at home, quite an habitual law-breaker and disobedient in every respect, in spite of all punishment and entreaties? The above is no imaginary phantasm but the photograph or charactograph of two brothers with the same surroundings, educational and domestic advantages. What and who can solve the problem, except phrenology and its teachers? Their heads differ decidedly by one inch around the base; in the latter case it is the largest by one inch over the apex from ear to ear with a high back head, and sloping downward to the forehead, with a much coarser constitution and less harmonious physiognomy than in the case of the first boy, whose forehead is full, high, and long from the ears, and his head high in the centre in the region of veneration, and but moderate in self-esteem with large Conscientiousness, Approbativeness and only average Destructiveness. Yet nine months only is he the junior of his lawless brother. "Train up a child in the way he should go," is a difficult task applied here, without phrenology to aid and direct, now that education in general has failed. Teacher, parent, friends, relatives, and acquaintances have all pronounced him unmanageable and ungovernable. Phrenology receives him a pick-pocket, and a runaway from home, describes his peculiar deficiencies and how to improve and harmonize the faculties. He becomes a reformed and worthy member of society. Again, one boy is full in the temporal lobe, possessing large perceptives and capability for a mechanical occupation; another is lacking in mechanical ingenuity, but possesses literary ability. They are in the same office, were trained in the same class and school, one goes in search of "a job on the line" in anticipation of becoming an engine-driver (his love of mechanism is so strong a magnet). It shocks his friends to see his greasy clothes instead of the smart attire of a junior clerk, nevertheless he is happy and in his element among mechanism and the day is never too long. The other boy writes competitive articles for the "weekly penny readers," and gains a prize, neglects his computations, his reckonings, bookkeeping, and goes wrong. He gets reprimanded, determines to be an author, an editor, or at least a novelist, and detests the thought of being an accountant. He leaves the office and eventually secures an occupation in a journalist's office. He is at the foot of the hill, at the top of which he sees his "life's purpose," for which he is by nature adapted, and life is happier and success more certain. True education should enable us to train the young so that they may daily grow stronger in body and mind, with special attention to each function and faculty wherever deficiency is observed or excess mani-

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fested. Equal attention should also be given to the training of the affections, propensities, moral and religious sentiments, as is given to the intellectual faculties.

The early education of the muscular system, the right carriage of the body, a graceful movement and confident demeanor should also be encouraged to overcome the bashful reticence often manifest.

Those intended for Art should have a special artistic education; those for mechanics or merchandise should be enabled to commence their life work from the infant school, and thus save much valuable time and money, and the trouble of unlearning, or the need of re-learning.

Each child should have his or her life mapped out according to the indications of its natural gifts.

A Council of Phrenologists could, by the classing of the children into different groups, differentiate the mechanical, the musical, the artistic, the literary, the mercantile, etc., and thus save untold failure, and immense expenditure of time and money both to the nation and private individuals, and secure every man his right occupation by his education.

Why not have trained the mechanical boy in mechanism from the beginning? Why not have educated the literary scholar in the way he should go from the outset? Why not give the mercantile boy and the musical girl the advantage of childhood and its pleasures in learning that for which they were most particularly endowed. "Poets are born not made." The same applies to every trade, business, and profession; children are either born to be "Hewers of wood or drawers of water" and all the coercion of compulsory methods of general education only defeat the end in view. "Every man to his trade" and as the boy or girl is father or mother of the future man or woman, childhood indicates their future destiny, and parents, guardians, and teachers have the responsibility of seeing that from infancy their charges are educated in accordance with their peculiar qualifications and specific gifts of adaptation. A grain of wheat under no condition of attention or culture ever becomes an ear of oats or vice versa, nor is a thistle ever converted into a rose. Genera and species exist in human beings, equally distinct as in plants and animals, and each should be educated in obedience to natural laws here indicated.

The result would be a happier, wiser, and nobler—because more contented and successful—world; each man in his right vocation, gaining the highest results, promoting health and longevity, the result of general economy of body, brain, and mind without the friction now so predominant on every hand. Physiology and Phrenology are the royal roads to the education of the race, and the emancipation of future generations.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS.—NO. 15.—EDWARD BELLAMY.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

Happening on a fine portrait of Mr. Bellamy, the author of that well known book "Looking Backward," we are led to comment a little concerning the type of man this writer on certain vexing social problems represents. A brief examination of his physiognomy satisfies that to characterize him as a theorist, a weaver of schemes utopian or ideal with threads of superficial strength, but of interior weakness; a philanthropist, earnest enough in his desire to improve the condition of the masses, but faulty and impractical in his view of the economical relations subsisting between classes; a radical, in his presumption to force revolutionary changes upon society and to subordinate the strong to the weak, the energetic and capable to the listless and incompetent, would be

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unfair and not a little discreditable to the physiognomist.

Looked at candidly and soberly, this face is not that of a man who surrenders himself hastily to a taking idea. The general organization impresses you that he does not belong to the "crank" order but is a careful, considerate student—a critic indeed who is quick to appreciate the inconsequent, and logical enough to avoid being misled by the sophistry of others, or to attempt to deceive by a pretence of reasoning. It is a face on which education and the systematic pursuit of certain lines of study have set their marks. It is a refined face as well as a kind and frank one. We do not note that narrowness of spirit or special tendency of thought that renders men cramped and one-sided, especially regarding questions that are of peculiar interest to them. The head is broad, especially in the domain of reason and imagination; the mind correlatively is broad in its grasp of ideas, in its consideration of the various issues that an important topic may involve.

The quality is exceedingly fine—a nature withal very sensitive, on its intuitive side, and remarkably quick in perceiving the relations of things. There is much of the theorist in this mental constitution, but there is also much of the scientist—that class of scientist that draws from his observation of the facts of nature material for the discovery of principles and processes, and thus does he become the philosopher who arrays systems and syntheses that go far toward explaining the origin and meaning of phenomena. This is the attitude of such men as Faraday, Humboldt, Draper, and Tyndall to the scientific world.



EDWARD BELLAMY.
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But Mr. Bellamy has employed his scientific vision to a domain of human interests, and sought to resolve certain burning problems in economical sociology. The social progress of the community has been his study. Looking

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behind the signs of a material prosperity, that might be a thin, illusory veneering, he has analyzed the condition of the masses, and in the spirit of the moral reformer endeavored to add to his solution of the causes of the vicious and unhappy state of affairs, a plan for the betterment of society.

The impulsive coloring of motive springs mainly from the stronger sentiment in one's mentality. Mr. Bellamy's stronger sentiments are Benevolence and the instincts that constitute family relationship. Then, too, the ideal and organizing faculties are remarkably powerful in his intellectual prevision. He is of the type socialist—a humanitarian socialist. Mr. Tourgee makes large account of Christian socialism and appeals to our sympathy on that or the religious side of our nature and habit, but we are inclined to think that Mr. Bellamy would not so emphasize the religious phase, while he certainly could appeal to the conscience, and our fraternal sense as a fundamental reason for our participation in his scheme of community benefit and advance.

THE AMATEUR PHRENOLOGICAL CLUB.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

By Elsie Cassell Smith.

II.

HOW IT PROGRESSED.

Well, our first meeting was a pronounced success. Four of the ladies came and brought two others with them, so with Mrs. A—— and myself we had a cosy little company of eight. We spent the first hour in organizing and reviewing the line of general study we would have to pursue. I am the proud possessor of the Student's Set and Mrs. A—— brought her fine, new bust, with all the improved classifications marked upon it; so we had no difficulty in outlining a practical and interesting course. As to the organization, Mrs. A—— was unanimously pronounced the most suitable leader, and that was the only officer appointed.

As we were all nearly strangers to each other, it was suggested that we spend the remainder of the evening in getting acquainted, phrenologically. O, that was great fun! By the aid of the bust and occasional helps from Mrs. A—— and myself, we came to know each other quite well, and to establish among us a strong fraternal feeling, which in time was to grow to be a stronger bond. With much wit and merriment we gave to each other such names as seemed appropriate to our individual characteristics. One tall, fair girl with a serious air, we styled the Philosopher. Another, sprightly, petite and shrewd, we called the Critic. One had large Form, Color and Ideality, and someone whispered that she had a picture hanging in the Louvre in Paris, so we naturally pronounced her the Artist. And somehow, we couldn't help naming another the Angel, she was so gentle and spirituelle. Incidentally the name of Lady Bountiful became fastened upon Mrs. A——, suggested probably by my own endearing term and evinced by the predominating influence of her benevolence over her every word and deed. The hour spent thus was fraught with such happy results that we resolved to devote a part of each meeting to profitable conversation.

Next week we met again—the same delightful little company. Our leader gave us an excellent lesson, and it was very gratifying to see how the class had observed and remembered the divisions and subdivisions of the head. Someone had found a current number of the Phrenological Journal on a newsstand, and read therefrom an instructive selection; so the conversation hour came quickly, and all were eager for it.

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"I have been assiduously studying my own cranium this week," said the Student, "and I've made a startling discovery."

"Why, how tragic!" exclaimed one we called the Pessimist. "That's it," replied the Student, and you will all agree with her when I tell you that I made the remarkable observation that one-half my head is larger than the other."

Everybody laughed, and the Student blushed confusedly. "I do not doubt it," said our leader, still smiling. "It is nearly always the case that the left hemisphere of the brain in an active person, especially one who exercises their mental powers to a good degree, develops more in size than the convolutions of the right hemisphere. The left side of the brain, you know, corresponds to the right side of the body, which is usually more active."

"I saw a man yesterday," the Critic observed, "whose forehead fairly slanted from his eye-brows to the top of his head, which was high. I know him to be a man of splendid intelligence and rare business capacity, yet you said in our first lesson that such a forehead was usually an indication of stupidity, if not actual imbecility."

"And I also told you," replied Mrs. A——, "that the only accurate way to measure brain-capacity was to closely observe the distance from the opening of the ear to a given point or organ. The man you describe undoubtedly possessed very large perceptive organs which made the intellectual group located just above, appear comparatively small. If you had noticed carefully, I dare say, you would have observed a good length of fibre from the orifice of the ear to the slope of the forehead."

"Why, I did observe that to be a fact," interposed the Critic, "but I did not consider its significance."

"You spoke of his top-head being high," continued our leader. "As you did not judge from the proper standpoint perhaps you were deceived there also. The head at Veneration may have appeared high only by comparison with his sloping forehead." "That, too, must have been true," admitted the Critic, "for the man is an avowed atheist."

During this discussion I had been inadvertently watching the growth of a clever pencil-sketch on the leaf of a small tablet, under the skilful fingers of the Artist, so was somewhat prepared for her appropriate corroboration of Mrs. A——'s last remarks. "I think the brain-formation you referred to last week must bear something of this appearance, would it not?" she asked. The sketch she held up was evidently that of an idiot, or nearly so, as the expression of the features plainly proved.

"Yes," was the reply, "you have caught the idea precisely. And as you are so dextrous with your pencil I am sure we will find your aid of much interest and value in our future work.

"The study of physiognomy is very essential in determining phrenologically the status of life in which a person is living. Although the formation of the brain is incontrovertible in determining a person's possibilities, a close study of the physiognomy (in the broad sense of the term, i.e., including the whole man) is necessary to determine just to what degree his inherent powers are developed into activity and usefulness; and also with what other elements of brain-function each is operating."

"You spoke to-night," said the Angel, "of there being two distinct divisions of the brain to express morality and spirituality, and if I observed correctly, you located them in two widely different groups. I had always looked upon the moral and spiritual natures as practically one. That is, I was always taught to believe that spiritually-minded people naturally expressed a high degree of morality."

"Well, they don't," said the Pessimist, sharply. "I know plenty of people who are pious as priests on Sunday, but for the remainder of the week unscrupulously disobey every scriptural commandment that does not betray them into the hands of the law."

"You speak bitterly," replied the

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Philosopher, "and perhaps you have reason to. I myself stood quite recently by the dying bed of a woman and heard her express to her pastor her hope in heaven and the eternal reward she felt sure awaited her, and even uttered a fervent prayer; while not two hours after his departure she deliberately put her signature to a will that left the only relative she had in the world and who had faithfully sacrificed health and happiness for many years for her sake, no other alternative but charity or the poor-house. I was indignant enough to destroy the cruel will before the woman's eyes, yet I could not for a moment doubt her religious sincerity."

All turned eager eyes on our leader, awaiting her reply. "How the weary world needs the light of Phrenology to reveal the paths of peace," exclaimed Mrs. A——, her own eyes bright with tears." This one truth, dear girls, will give you more heart-rest than any other one I have in store for you. The organ that governs morality (Conscientiousness, is wisely located in direct relation to Firmness, Approbativeness and Self-Esteem, with Cautiousness just below, as you see on this chart.

"A person, as you know, may be exactingly moral while he may have no possibility of expressing any marked degree of spirituality. It depends, of course, on the shape of his head. And it is just as true that a person having large Spirituality and Veneration may be very religious, yet owing to his small Conscientiousness, be utterly lacking in moral discipline. We will admit that religion cannot be of much use to such a person, save as a source of emotional pleasure; still his nature is better with than without it, and no man should be condemned because he is unfortunate enough to be lacking in either one part or the other.

"There are materialists by name and by nature, and you have only to study the brain-capacity to determine at once whether one is or is not capable of receiving and adopting the truth."

"O, I am so grateful to know all this," said the Angel. A little cloud of doubt has been lifted from my mind, and I feel as if I was better acquainted with God than ever before. I am sure that my life and that of others will be greatly blessed by the sublime truths that Phrenology is able to teach me."

"I, too, feel the same," said another.

"And I," "And I," came a chorus of voices.

(To be continued.)

PHRENOLOGY AN AID TO THE LINGUIST.

By E. G. Bradford.

It may be somewhat surprising to assert that Phrenology may be made an aid to him who desires to use language with correctness of diction, but such the writer believes to be the case. In focusing our eyes on the main point of interest—the placing of the right man in the right place, and that still greater office of helping him to know himself—some of the lesser objects to the right and the left escape our vision.

It has been said that most of our wars are verbal, and if phrenological science can do aught toward terminating such, as well as others of a more material kind, it is a subject not unworthy our attention.

The profound yet critical mind of Combe thus distinguishes between the words "virtue" and "merit": "There is a distinction between *virtue* and *merit* which it is important to understand. *Virtue* consists in actions in harmony with all our faculties; *merit*, in actions performed in obedience to the dictates of the moral sentiments and enlightened intellect in *opposition* to the solicitations of the propensities."

H. W. Shaw says: "Virtue does not consist in the absence of the passions,

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but in the control of them." If we accept the definition of virtue as laid down by Combe, which is evidently the true one, we see that this is almost an exact definition of *merit*.

Locke, too, seems to be under the same mistaken idea in regard to virtue. "All virtue," he says, "lies in a power of denying our own desires where reason does not authorize them." Substitute the word *merit* for virtue, and, according to phrenological ideas, the definition is correct.

Goethe, though perhaps not a phrenologist, has struck a truer note when he says: "Our virtues and vices spring from one root" (in other words, from the use and abuse of good faculties). If Plato had lived in our time, and exchanged his own somewhat mystical philosophy for the true science of human nature, he would not have asserted: "Virtue is voluntary, vice involuntary." This may do for those that would view the genus homo as arrayed in saintly innocence, commendable for their good deeds but not responsible for their shortcomings. Here, then, we find an essential disagreement between two masterly minds, the one the prince of German poets, the other the foremost of pagan philosophers.

The theory, then, is this: Language being an expression of the conditions and manifestations of the mental faculties, the person who is conversant with those faculties, their conditions, and their manifestations, as discovered to him by Phrenology, is able to test his words as the goldsmith does his metal, rejecting the base and the spurious and accepting only the genuine. So, to make this article as practical as possible, let us test some of those words that are common to our daily conversation, the small change, as it were, of talk.

There is a little word that, like a boy's jack-knife, we manage to saw with and bore with and whittle and screw and file with; like some of those dim and misty halos that are appended to the pictured heads of old-time saints, we affix it to various parts of speech, thereby giving them a general effect of luminousness, a mysterious and undefined approval. I refer to the word "nice." Like the storied coat which fitted every man equally well, we attach it with the greatest sang froid to this, that, and the other.

The butcher, as he runs his thumb lovingly along the keen edge of his knife or cleaver, says to himself, "That's a nice hog." And thoughts of pork tenderloins, fat hams, and sundry considerations of profit course through his mind. Within ten feet of him, as she trips along the street, a dansel of tender years, with roses in her cheeks as well as in her hands, looks at the latter and whispers, "How nice these roses are!" and revels in their beauty and their fragrance, and the thought, mayhap, of the giver.

Although the writers lays claim to some analogical power, laying the rose and the hog side by side ('tis often done), he fails to see any striking resemblance, except that the butcher and the maiden are equally pleased in contemplating these respective objects. Nice is essentially connected with construction; it combines in itself the meanings of *delicacy* and *exactness*. Let every reader think of "nice" when he uses it in connection with the organ of Constructiveness, and, if he applies it wrongly, he will do so knowingly. We appropriately speak of the works of a watch as "nice."

How frequent the phrase, "I have got it." Somebody has said that this word "got" is the most abused word in the English language. When I say, "I *have* a rare book in my library," I speak correctly; that is to say, it is in my possession. I *got* it; now I *have* it. My Acquisitiveness, my Eventuality, my Self-Esteem, and my Combativeness, with Acquisitiveness in the vanguard, started out and ran it down to earth, to use a sportsman's term; when I had secured it, Acquisitiveness, having lost some of his followers, went into partnership with Firmness, and tucked the treasure away in the choicest corner of my book-case. "Get" or "got" express

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activity, aggression, striving; "have" expresses possession.

Let us consider for a moment the two words "offensive" and "obnoxious," used by many persons interchangeably. When a tyrant makes a decree that is injurious to our interests and oppressive to our liberty, the decree is *offensive* to us; we disregard it, override it, trample it under foot—we annihilate it, if we can, just as we would a poisonous reptile or a ravenous beast that threatened our existence. We do not vent our protest and our indignation against the statute. But the tyrant is *obnoxious* to us; he is blameworthy; he deserves our censure, and may be exposed to our violence. In the former case, our Destructiveness was aroused; in the latter, Destructiveness and Self-Esteem were working together in equal exasperation.

We often hear people say, "What did you observe?" They mean to say, What did you *say?* Observe has to do primarily with Individuality; it means to take heed, keep in view.

Some words have become, through popular misuse, largely distorted from their original meanings, so largely that it is seldom that we find a writer that uses them correctly. If we would transmit our thoughts to others, we must not only think clearly, but we must speak clearly; and, unless popular usage has entirely changed the meaning of a word, it is safer to use it in its correct sense or to forego the use of it altogether, and express the idea by some other available word.

Three words that are largely used wrongly nowadays are "alluded," "partially," and "appreciate." Allusion is the child of Mirthfulness, a sly, capricious creature, dealing in hints and innuendoes, and not the offspring of the voluble old faculty of Language, or plain, matter-of-fact Individuality. Speakers say, "I allude to such a passage, this or that occurrence, etc." They mean to say, I speak of, I refer to. Allusion is a playful touching on, a mirthful reference, a jocose indication; "Allusion is the by-play of language."

Instead of saying, The house was partially destroyed by fire, we should say *partly;* that is to say, part of it was destroyed. Partial means with unjust or unreasonable *bias.* A partial judge is not a piece of a judge, but a complete and perfect abomination (if we may be allowed to express our opinion on that subject); an impartial judge glories in the light of justice, and holds the scales with an even hand. Partial, then, has to do with the leaning, or bias, of some faculty or faculties against the dictates of Conscience and Intellect. "Partial idiocy" may be literally true, meaning such a warping of the mental faculties as to throw the mind out of balance; but that is not the usual acceptation of the term.

Appreciation means the cognizance of real worth or value; it does not mean a rising of value, an increase. It really means *sympathy,* at-one-ness, a knowing and realizing of the thing contemplated by our faculties intellectual or affective. Stocks rise or fall, increase or decrease, in value; they do not appreciate or depreciate.

We should not speak of an equal as an *affable* man; "affable" means an easy, courteous, considerate manner to inferiors, and it proceeds from a combination of Self-esteem and Agreeableness.

"Bountiful" and "plentiful" we sometimes confound. "Bountiful" means liberal, kind, beneficent; it has its source in Benevolence, and, of course, can be applied only to persons. Plentiful is that condition of abundance that affects the various organs interested—the lover of books is delighted with a large library, the epicure with a plentiful repast, etc.

These are but samples, but they show that he who would study the niceties of language and express himself fittingly may find in a knowledge of his mental faculties as explained by Phrenology a means of help and guidance to aid him in the selection of the right words.

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PEOPLE OF NOTE.

ANTHONY J. MUNDELLA.

The Right Hon. Anthony J. Mundella, M. P. for the Brightside Division of Sheffield, and twice President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, died in London on July 21st of paralysis.

Mr. Mundella, who belonged to the Radical wing of the Liberal party, was born in 1825. On his father's side he was of Italian descent. He received a liberal education, and was subsequently engaged in the staple trade of Nottingham, where he became Sheriff in 1852. In 1859 he organized the first courts of arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes, and this was the most important incident of his career, though he subsequently occupied a large place in the public eye in the development of public education and British commerce. In 1868 he entered Parliament as an advanced Liberal, representing Sheffield until 1885, when he was returned by the Brightside Division of Sheffield. From 1880 to 1885 he was vice-president of the Council on Education, and a Charity Commissioner. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone offered him the portfolio of President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, a post which he resigned, of course, when the Gladstone Ministry went out of office over the Home Rule question. When Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1892, he offered Mr. Mundella the same portfolio, which was accepted and held until 1894. Mr. Mundella established the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, and founded "The Board of Trade Journal" and "The Labor Gazette." He was president of the British and Foreign School Society, the National Education Association and the Association of Technical Institutes. During his Parliamentary career he was a leading member of several royal commissions on labor, education of the blind and the Poor Law Schools. He was a fluent and forcible speaker, equally effective in the House of Commons, on the hustings and in public meetings of a non-political character. His addresses on labor, conciliation and arbitration, education and economics, and his statistical publications, have long held an enviable rank. He was a man of fine presence and polished manners, had travelled extensively and was a liberal patron of the



ANTHONY J. MUNDELLA.

fine arts. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Mr. Gladstone.

Mundella was a most efficient, practical, far-seeing man, and his personality was one of the most marked that we had the pleasure of examining in the House of Parliament. The arch of the brow, it will be seen, was exceptionally full and powerful. F.

JEAN INGELOW.

Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, died in London, July 20th. She was in her seventy-seventh year.

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Jean Ingelow was the daughter of William Ingelow, and was born in Boston, England, in 1820. She wrote many poems and several novels that have had a wide popularity in England and the United States. Her first volume of poems reached its twenty-third edition in 1863. She also published "A Story of Doom" in 1867, and a third volume of poems in 1885. Among her prose books are "Stories Told to a Child," "Mopsa the Fairy," "Studies for Stories" and four novels, "Off the



JEAN INGELOW.

Skelligs," "Fated to Be Free," "Sarah de Berenger" and "Don John."

We have often visited her beautiful home in the Lake District in Cumberland, and hardly wonder that she was retiring in habits and mode of life, when surrounded by such exquisite scenery, that gave Inspiration to the immortal bard Wordsworth. Her head indicates exceptional modesty and reserve. She was possessed of fine sentiment, keen sympathies, and good taste. She enjoyed a great share of contemporary reputation, and the quality of her work on the whole placed her by the side of Mrs. Hemans, Letitia Landon, and Frances Havergal. Her lyric gift was perhaps a little more genuine than any of these three, and certain of her songs have inspired music of more than a merely popular quality. But it was through touching the sensibility of the tens of thousands, rather than the approval of those who care most deeply for poetry as an art, that Miss Ingelow won her wide reputation.

There is no doubt that some of Miss Ingelow's poetry will be known by students of the work of our time a hundred years hence.

The obituaries of Miss Jean Ingelow are all very short, and yet it should not be forgotten that over 200,000 copies of her works have been sold in the United States. She had a morbid aversion to all publicity, and always refused to be interviewed or to have her photograph inserted in any paper. For many years she gave three times a week what she called a copyright dinner to twelve poor persons. The special qualification of her guests was having been "just discharged from a hospital."

F.

DR. PEEBLES IN CEYLON AND INDIA.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from the doctor:

Only a few days since I returned to Ceylon from a long tour through Southern India, seeing temples, tonks, ruins, pagodas, Fakirs, Yogis and jugglers to my heart's content. The weather was intensely hot; thermometer standing from 102 to 122 in the shade.

P o o r, plague-stricken, f a m i n e-scourged, poverty-cursed India! England has governed the country for 200 years, squeezing the financial life out of the people through taxation; and yet, they infinitely prefer English to Mohammedan rule.

The two worst curses of India are, the ignorance of her women and child marriage. A Hindu said to me the

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other day: "I've but one child—a girl 11 years old—married." Has she ever seen her husband? "Oh, no; he lives in an adjoining village, and she will not see him until the day of their marriage. They will not go to living together under a year." Often they are married much younger. Girls must be married—rather sold according to custom. No wonder they are an effeminate race.

Swami Vivekananda, who appeared so gorgeously arrayed at the World's Parliament of Religions, and who has since been on a lecture tour through America enlightening people on the old Yoga philosophy and the Yoga practice, had better do a little missionary work in his own country—a country largely of ignorance and beggars. I met some very intelligent Brahmins, with minds given to metaphysics and meditation. They are social, kind hearted and courteous to those of their own caste. And this caste is another curse in the country. English railways are doing a good deal to break up the caste system.—Philosophical Journal.

Dr. Peebles has one of the most symmetrical heads I have ever examined. C. F. W.

DR. JOSEPH HURFORD.

Dr. Joseph Hurford passed away at his home in New Brighton, Pa., July 6, 1897, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a lecturer and practitioner in Phrenology for many years and retained his interest in it to the end. A biographical sketch of him was published in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for June, 1890, and a brief additional one in the September number, 1893.

He was born at Cadiz, Ohio, October 5, 1809. He had a Water Cure establishment in Ohio, and was related to many prominent men and women.

His early reading of law was prosecuted by the light of the lard lamp during the summer, and the flickering blaze of a wood fire during the winter. At the time of his beginning to lecture on the science of phrenology, few, if any, lecturers on that subject had visited Harrison county, where his first efforts were made. Mr. Hurford later extended his lecture field. His success as an eye and ear specialist at Salem may be briefly shown by stating that in one year he inserted 10 artificial eyes and cured 140 cases of sore eyes and deafness. He was a descendant of Lord John Hurford, of England, and of John Hurford, who came with William Penn to Pennsylvania. He was educated in a log school-house and at Mount Pleasant seminary. At 20 years of age he began the study of dentistry and was a successful dentist. He married Miss Rebecca Ann Welsh, of Washington, Pa., who died in 1885. His life was a checkered and eventful one, and he was known all over this State and Ohio.

He was an exceptionally gifted man, and possessed a well-developed brain, a most available intellect, and versatile mind. In features and built he very much resembled my brother, O. S. Fowler, but was much taller, measuring six feet and four inches, while my brother was less than six feet, and was born six days later than Dr. Hurford.

C. Fowler Wells.

"OLIVER OPTIC."

William Taylor Adams, known widely to young readers as Oliver Optic, who died in Boston on March 27, was born at Medway, Mass., on July 30, 1822. He started life as a teacher, and was appointed principal of a grammar school in Dorchester in 1842. He was successively usher and principal of the Boylston School in Boston, and later was transferred, at his own request, to the Bowditch School. He resigned the latter situation in 1865, to devote himself entirely to literary work. He was a member of the school committee of Dorchester, Mass., where he went to live, and a zealous worker in the cause of education. He travelled extensively, and endeavored to make the details of geography and history in his tales for the young as accurate and reliable as they could be made.

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The list of these books is, indeed, a long one. It comprises 116 volumes, divided into several series, without counting nine volumes of Oliver Optic's Magazine (1867-75). Mr. Adams edited, also, for many years "Our Little Ones' Annual." The total circulation of his books is estimated at 500,000 copies, a number that is likely to grow, as Mr. Adams succeeded from the start in winning the favor of his young readers, and kept it to the last.

Mr. Adams possessed a fine vital temperament. He was a thoroughly genial man and was in his element when writing for the cause of children. Look at the genial countenance, the lines of hospitality, the broad, cogitative nose, the kind and restful look of the eye, the practical intellect at the base of the brain, and the strong expression of sympathy in the lofty cupola-formed top head.

He had a healthy organization also, which added to his warm and ardent social nature. F.



MR. W. T. ADAMS.

Kindly lent by "The Literary Digest."

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, A.M.

Ever since the time when woman was allowed to open her mouth in public has she been prominent in the domain of the ministry, and it appears from a study of her organization that she is particularly gifted to fill the requirements of such a position.

If we look back a little in the history of America, we shall find that Anne Hutchinson, who arrived in Boston in

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1634. was one of the first to show an inclination to preach in this country. Later on, we find Mary Fisher and Ann Austin were workers in the same field of thought. Lucretia Mott was another worthy instrument in the cause of the Master and her purity of thought, elevation of mind, and sincerity of purpose, are strong indications of what woman's influence was at that period.

In 1774 Ann Lee began preaching in this country, and her doctrines, like those of Anne Hutchinson and Lucretia Mott, are too well known to need more than a mention here. We find soon after this time, Susanna Wesley, the real foundress of Methodism in England, and Barbara Heck in this country, gave an impetus to another section of religious thought.

A little later we find the Countess of Huntington figuring prominently as the head of another distinct religious line of thought; so that one section alone cannot claim woman as the herald of its beliefs.

In more recent times, the opening of the Hartford Theological and a number of other Seminaries is a noteworthy sign of the advancement of the times. The general fitness of woman preachers in mission fields, and the significant fact that Oberlin Theological Seminary graduated its first women students in the persons of Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and Mrs. Lettice Smith Holmes forty-seven years ago, was a notable fact in this then new field for woman's intellect. Oberlin College has added other students' names to its list, and prints the names of these women upon the triennial catalogues. These are straws upon the rising tide of favor toward the woman ministry.

Under the Congregational system, any church may ordain for itself a woman whom it may choose as a pastor, and this has been done in several instances. In 1849 the Congregational Church introduced the order of Deaconesses, and Mrs. Blackwell told me that:

"At the time of my ordination, forty-four years ago, I was pastor of the church of South Butler and Savannah, New York State. The church called a council to ordain me, and install me as the regular minister. It was an orthodox society in regular standing among other Congregational churches, and the ordination was quite according to precedent, though doubtless the Congregational body, as a whole, would not have ordained a woman either then or to-day, but churches have ordained a number of women, recorded in their regular year-books."

In passing, let us remember the Rev. Louise S. Baker, pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church in Nantucket, Mass., who was ordained by the deacons of that Church in 1884, two of the four deacons being women. Also, we find the Universalist Church in 1860 recognized the Rev. Olympia Brown Willis, and the Unitarian Theological Seminary at Meadville recognized Augusta Chapin. Disciples' Universalist Seminaries opened their doors to women students a decade after refusing to admit a woman to their classes.

Every one, more or less, has heard of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who is a preacher of well known ability. She has occupied a number of pulpits in this country, and when travelling abroad in Rome, Jerusalem and Santa Domingo, she has followed the same occupation, and this brief outline does not begin to touch a complete list of all the noble women, now several hundreds, who have used their inspiration in the pulpit.

We have had our Mary Livermores in the Unitarian Church, and the late Mrs Booth as a representative of woman preachers in the Salvation Army work, yet with all these facts before us, we recognize that woman in the pulpit is but a representative work in its incipient stages compared with what it will be in the twentieth century.

On broaching the subject to Mrs. Blackwell, I ventured to ask her when she first began her work in this calling, and she said she was nine years old when she first felt the call to preach, and, half laughing, said she had been preaching ever since. She liked the

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settled work of the ministry, but she now prefers more change and liberty, and devotes more time to writing of late years. "Do you think that women will be encouraged to devote themselves more to this profession?" I asked. "Most heartily do I indorse the opinion that women are adapted to this calling, when we look at the number of missionaries who have swelled the list in foreign lands, and who have returned to tell us of the good work that has been accomplished by their labors! Look at the home missions that are superintended and carried on by women, and then after such a picture as they present, can we doubt that woman was not intended for the ministry? It seems a self-evident fact that woman can proclaim the truth of the Bible with equal cogency and power as that possessed by her brother, and it only requires time for the expansion of ideas and principles and deep reasoning to place the feminine idea of yesterday's moral law and equity beside that of the masculine."

The following are a few of the characteristics of Mrs. Brown Blackwell.

She has a distinct Individuality of her own, and a favorable development of the Vital, Motive and Mental Temperaments which favor health, vitality and nervous energy. She ought not to know what it is to be ill, broadly speaking, for her constitution is so healthy that disease cannot get a good footing. Some people encourage and entice sickness, while other people are no friends to indisposition at all. The latter is the case with Mrs. Blackwell. Hence, from a physiological standpoint, her mentality has a good foundation to work upon. She could not preach dyspeptic or gouty sermons if she tried, and hers, by the way, is the kind of healthy life we need in the pulpits of to-day.

Her Mental Temperament favors thought, reflection, and the consent to work in an elevated sphere. She raises others to her standard instead of lowering her standard to suit depravity. Therefore, whenever her influence goes, she is bound to make a lasting impression upon her hearers. It will be noticed that her head is high in the Reflective Region. Hence, she will encourage and favor arguments that have tangible reasons attached to them. She is not likely to propound a mystery, and then leave you in an unsettled state of mind, or dilemma, with regard to her views connected with the subject. Neither is she one who is liable to become fanatical, or what they called in the earlier days, a ranter. Her forte is more in the domain of Psychology and Philosophy.

In the second place, the top of the head is almost phenomenal, and very exceptional now-a-days, Veneration being particularly represented. She must, therefore, have deep respect for all that is holy and sacred, and with her large Hope, Spirituality, Conscientiousness and Benevolence, she is inclined to look hopefully forward, and inspire others with a trust and confidence in better things.

Thirdly, that the crown of the head is not strongly developed. There appears to be a running off or falling away in this region, which only tends to manifest itself in her character by a full degree of dignity and independence of spirit. Yet there is very little self-love, appreciation and confidence in her own powers, aside from the consecrated consciousness of her calling in certain directions. Superiority of the development of the top of the head gives a bias to her character, and a tendency toward philanthropic thought. As for her thinking that she was a great "I am," or even being capable of accumulating self-conceit on account of her being the first ordained woman preacher in this country, nothing could be further from her mind.

Fourthly, the posterior development of her head. Under the coil of hair, we find a full representation of the conjugal, parental, friendly, hospitable and patriotic spirit. These characteristics also manifest themselves in the features of the face, and in the well proportioned ear. Few ladies' heads form a better study for phrenological discourse than

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the one before us, and few can mistake the actual and practical tendency of such an original, far-sighted and painstaking mind. Her analytical and intuitive faculties are well represented and give her that power to compare, identify and touch various subjects with depth and meaning, as well as enable her to decipher character with ability and accuracy. She is not one to look at the surface of things, but goes resolutely into the metaphysics of a subject, and takes the hidden currents that actuate life.

Her Language is largely represented, and gives her a ready command of words to express her ever increasing ideas. Constructiveness, in her case, is also a powerful help in the arrangement of her ideas, and enables her to show ingenuity, variety and skill in presenting a subject; but the key-note of her character is her sympathy and breadth of thought for the large sisterhood and brotherhood that surround her, and as she grows older, she becomes more and more conscious of the deepening of that power within her, which touches all humanity, instead of being poised on a pivot or on a pin-head, which always minimizes the true conception of the grand plan of creation.

Her father belonged to a good family of Browns, and was in the war of 1812. Her grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary war, and belonged to New England people. Her mother was one of the celebrated Morse family.



REV. A. B. BLACKWELL, A.M

Few women have been sought after more in club life for her personal magnetism and inspiration than Mrs. Blackwell. Hence, her time is fully occupied, and could be triply so, were she to carry out all the requirements of society, professional and literary life.

J. A. F.

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THE WILL; ITS FREEDOM, AND ITS LIMITS.

By Nelson Sizer.

Mr. D. H. Chase.—My Octogenarian friend and the first graduate of Wesleyan University.

Dear Sir: Your question in regard to the freedom of the will is an old one. You say, in your recent letter, "The fact is, the more I study the less real freedom I find. Our lives seem bound fast by the decrees of fate or of God. My brain is a fixed, complex fact; heredity largely fixed its developments and determined my character."

Of course you understand, my venerable friend, that Phrenologists do not recognize, as methaphysicians do, a supreme faculty, separate and distinct, called the Will, which rides regnant over all the other qualities. Will, as we understand it, is the consensus of all the elements of choice. My dog will look at the meat which comes in for our dinner, and will whine and tremble and the corners of his mouth drool like tears. He wants the meat, but he remembers that he once had a whipping for helping himself without permission, and so he decides between his dread of the whip and his desire for the meat. Or, I can lay a piece of meat down, hold up my hand and say, "No, not yet," and the dog will walk around it and whine and tremble, but he will not touch it, and then a nod of my head will be a signal for him to pitch in. Of course, in this case I am supreme, because the dog dreads my displeasure. I have trained him to dread it so that he lets the meat alone until I give him permission to take it. There are, however, some dogs that would lie beside a joint of meat if put in his charge and protect it against any invasion; a strange man could not steal it. In the case of my dog, I am a law to him, or he has a faculty that understands and dreads my displeasure; he exercises a Will and that will is the result of choice; and he chooses according as he understands the conditions involved.

We are free as far as we are responsible, and when we get beyond the limit of freedom our responsibility ceases. A boy might be anxious to help himself to chestnuts as they were exposed for sale outside a grocery-door, but he has been trained on the subject, morally, and he does not touch them. But, suppose the boy were very hungry—so hungry that he could not bear the fast any longer, then he might choose to take something and satiate his appetite and endure the penalty, were it impending. To be sure, the fruit is forbidden, but he has a law in him that is stronger than the penalty and he takes the food because he is hungry.

We sometimes choose between evils, or we choose between lesser and greater good. For example, we work hard through the hot summer months to gather the harvest for ourselves and for the cattle, and we drudge through the frosty winter hauling wood that shall keep us warm during winter and cook our food all the year around. There is reason, there is philosophy and fear connected with it. A lazy man lacks energy. He will not work "by reason of the cold," nor will he work by reason of the heat, so neglects to work for a "harvest and has nothing."

Now, you say, your brain is fixed. You have a certain amount of Cautiousness, of courage and of Firmness. You have certain elements of severity and of selfishness. If these are so strong that by a combined action of faculties you cannot turn the scales in favor of virtue, I suspect you are not blameworthy. Pope says God, "binding nature fast in fate left free the human will." The question is, is it free? It is to a certain extent and to a certain extent it is not free. I sometimes illustrate it in this way. Suppose there is a trellis-work twelve feet high with a vine stretched upon it, on which vine are hanging clusters of grapes. If, then, we tell a child five years old to go to the vine and pick

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as many grapes as he can reach he will pick all the grapes within his reach and then he will come back and say, "I have picked all I can reach. I cannot pick the others, they are too high." Then if I say to a boy who is a little older and larger, "Johnny, go and pick all the grapes you can reach." He goes to the vine and picks the grapes that are hanging a foot higher than the first one could reach and comes back and repeats the words of the first one. Then if a larger boy is sent he will pick still higher, and if I go myself I can reach higher than those who preceded me, but Abraham Lincoln could have reached two or three feet higher than I could; and after the tallest man had picked all he could reach there would still be grapes beckoning to us from above. Each one who was sent performed his duty to the best of his ability, and no one is to blame for not picking the grapes that are beyond his reach. A step-ladder is an economic invention and does not enter into the personal equation of responsibility.

We are responsible only for that which is within our reach physically and mentally. We feel that we can attain a certain height, but we cannot get beyond that; we can achieve a certain amount, but we cannot do any more; we can run, but we cannot fly, and we do not feel guilty for not flying; and let us remember that conscience, caution and a sense of profit are as much a part of our capability as a lack of strength, or lack of tallness and wisdom may be a limit to our knowledge and ability.

A squirrel has a nest where he stores up food for the winter, and when he sees a quart of corn from which a chicken has just filled her crop and walked away from it as if she would never need any more to eat, the squirrel begins to carry the remainder of the corn to his nest to be used in the future. The chicken has exercised Alimentiveness in satisfying her present hunger, but she has no such faculties as Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness to gather and garner, consequently when she has satisfied her hunger she leaves the rest of the corn on the ground. The squirrel is just as hungry as the chicken was, but Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness say to him, "Here is an abundance of corn, carry it to your nest to be used in the future." So he works steadily carrying the corn to his nest without stopping to eat his dinner, and late in the afternoon when he has deposited his last cheekful and commenced to satisfy his hunger, he looks out of his front-door and sees the chicken come back for her supper, but the ground is empty; the squirrel has gathered up every kernel. The squirrel declined to take time to gratify the cravings of appetite because his other faculties told him to secure and hide away the precious kernels while he had an opportunity to do so.

It will be seen by this illustration that the instincts of Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness were as much a part of the squirrel's make-up as Alimentiveness was a part of the chicken's make-up. The poor chicken had the use of only one faculty in the composition of her choice, so when that was satisfied she did not think or care about the future, while the squirrel, guided by his prudential faculties, took the trouble, denying present hunger, to store up the food so that he could enjoy it at his leisure.

We do the same things. If there is a running river of pure water by our door-step so that when we need water we have merely to reach down and dip it up, we do not store up tanks of water in the house, because we know we can get it whenever we need it or want it; but when water is scarce, or is at a great distance from us, we store it in tanks and reservoirs or bring it in pipes to our homes, and so contrive to have it when we need it. That is exercising ingenuity to gratify necessity. Choice employs talent, skill and self-denial to provide for returning want.

My thought is that if we do as well as we can, if we think as wisely as we can, and live in such a way that we do not feel guilty or as if we had transgressed some law, that it is all right and that we are a law unto ourselves. We consider our children free from blame when they

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do as well as their knowledge or strength warrants, but as they grow older and wiser we expect and require them to do more and do it better, and when they are matured they have to toe the mark and do as well as we do, or we blame them.

If there be a God, wise, good and merciful, He knows our make-up, He knows our life, our strength and our weakness; He knows our every sorrow and temptation, and if we do as well as He expects we will do, or as well as we can do with our conditions and organization, we are accepted by Him; but when we transgress knowingly and purposely and feel a sense of guilt and of shame—that is, if we wilfully go astray, then we are censurable and worthy of blame. S.

Recently I wrote to Mr. D. H. Chase asking permission to publish my quotation from him in the opening paragraph of this article and also to publish my reply and received his answer which follows:

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., July 22, 1897.

Dear Bro. Sizer: Hearty thanks for your views on freedom of will. I fully agree with you that it is a compound product, a resultant of the will of every faculty that votes on the occasion. If conscience or caution chance to be indulging in naps when Combativeness and Destructiveness are very wide awake, when the vote is taken, there may be chagrin and repentance when they awake and find the result. In our Conversational Club, composed of twenty-six members of Wesleyan's Faculty, some city pastors, three manufacturers and myself, I took this ground and illustrated by the case of a clergyman who receives a call to a new congregation. He considers salary (Acquisitiveness), leaving old friends (Friendship), forming new ones, the usefulness of his "old barrel of sermons" in a new field (toil-saving for intellect), salubrity of the new home (Caution), etc. These faculties vote and will to go or to stay. After I had illustrated thus, the esteemed, anecdotic Rev. Dr. Hazen illustrated by a case: "A clergyman received a call. A few days after, one of his parishioners met his little son and inquired of him his father's decision. He replied that his father was still praying over it, but most of the furniture was packed up!"

Every brain organ is a dynamo and storage-battery, able to throw its power into every other organ at need or convenience. If caution flags, intellect arouses it and vice versa. Every organ can also help check, neutralize the force of every other. Caution and Conscience check Acquisitiveness and Destructiveness. The brain is the most wondrously skilled piece of manufacturing mechanism on earth. It beats the whole solar system in manifesting creative skill!

Phrenology is not fully developed and but little known. Gall and Spurzheim need worthy successors. Be thou one of these, full of new discoveries! You will please feel free to present any views I write to you if you wish to insert in Phrenological Magazine. Phrenology is the only practical mental science and we cannot perfect creeds, politics, systems of education, etc., without its aid. It is the sovereign of all sciences. May God bless and prosper you for many years yet to come. With best wishes and kindest regards to all your co-laborers,

D. H. Chase.

When the devout Psalmist looked up into the glowing heavens, he exclaimed: "When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of *him*, and the son of man that Thou *visitest* him." Then, taking a subjective view of life, time, worlds, and man, in this higher study, his spiritual senses all aflame, he utters the reverential exclamation, "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor!"—How to Study Strangers.

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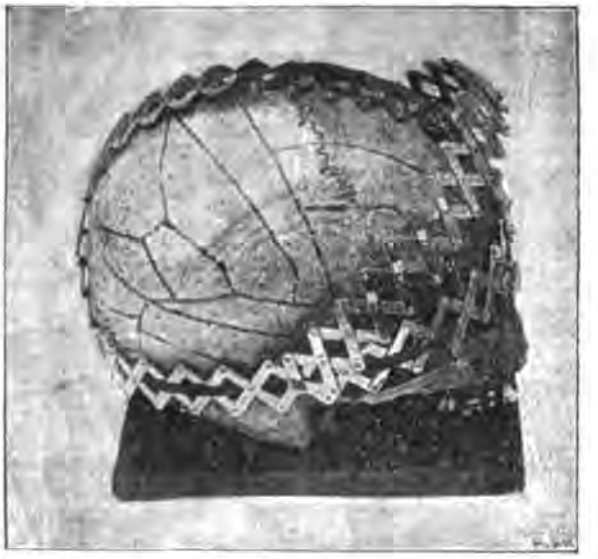
SCIENCE NOTES.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

BRAIN LOCALIZATION BY INSTRUMENT.

What is termed a "new method" for localizing parts of the brain has found some currency of late in the medical press. The designer, Robert H. Cox, of England, refers to it in the British Medical Journal as "a simple and infallible means of mapping out on the scalp the positions of any of the underlying convolutions of the cerebral cortex." The instrument is named the "cerebro-graphometer," and is accompanied with a chart for reference. In the accompanying cut is a representation of this device which is substantially an adaptation of the mechanical arrangement known as "lazy tongs," formed into a circle with two semi-circular loops hinged on at the transverse diameters. The system of jointure in this apparatus admits of extension and contraction so as to fit it closely to the head or skull that it may be desirable to examine. In other respects the apparatus is much like in principle the head measurers that have from time to time been offered to the professional phrenologists, but have found few to employ them. Mr. John Sheridan, of Hobart, Tasmania, called our attention a few years ago to a cephalometer of his design which seemed to meet the general want of the examiner. In his own practice he has used it with much success. This instrument has a semi-circular band of metal hinged to a circle of firm consistency. The semi-circle thus being made to play over the head so that a graduated strip of steel or composition working in a slide upon the semi-circle can register the distance from the brain centre of any point on the surface of the head.

The application of the "lazy tongs" idea is a novel feature, as it enables the user to make his adjustment more closely to the head, and thus to obtain more accuracy in localizing the anatomical relation of the cranial bones with the brain convolutions and fissures. In the cerebro-graphometer one of the semi-circles or loops is marked with numerals, and the other with letters from A to V. When it is desired to find a certain part the instrument is extended, and the terminal marked V of the lettered loop is applied to the occipital protuberance, and the other end to the usual margin of the frontal bone. Then the loop is pressed down smoothly upon the head in the middle line, and



THE CEREBRO-GRAPHOMETER APPLIED TO THE RIGHT SIDE OF A SKULL IN POSITION FOR LOCALIZING. THE LINES SHOW IN A GENERAL WAY THE DIVISIONS OF THE CONVOLUTIONS.

Kindly lent by "The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin."

the circle around the head is closed so that the 10 on the numbered loop will lie upon the lettered loop. The chart is now consulted for the bearings, and when the number 10 is placed upon the letter of longitude the number of latitude will rest over the part sought for.

The phrenological examiner who is desirous of obtaining the anatomical divisions with a precision that may appeal to the subject, who has certain

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ideas of scientific accuracy, would find an instrument of this kind useful. In certain of the text books the technique of localization is given with sufficient fulness for most practical purposes, but of late years instruments have been introduced so generally into professional work of all kinds that the old procedures seem in great part relegated to the limbo of conjecture.

BRAIN SCIENCE WILL OVERCOME DECAY.

Dr. C. A. Stephens, of the Boston University Medical School, is reported by "The Medical News" as saying he is "convinced that the progress of brain science will enable mankind to successfully overcome decay and its climax—death." He further states his belief that death at seventy years or thereabouts is due to the fact that generation after generation is born into the world expecting to die at that time and therefore die. He expresses the opinion that if children were brought up to believe they would live forever, the life limit would gradually be extended in the course of several generations."

READING AS A MENTAL STIMULUS.

An eminent French critic said in a lecture recently in New York that "To distrust what we like is the first requisite of progress in art and in life." He did not mean that books that are disagreeable are the only books worth reading. But he did mean that a book which opens up a new field of knowledge, a new outlook upon literature or life, is not at first likely to give the pleasure that comes from one which simply reflects the old familiar ideas of which we say complacently, "How good and true that is, for I've felt it or said it myself." A book that pats you on the head or heart all the time is apt to be little more than a reflection of your own narrow experience, and you will not learn anything from it. A book that makes one feel ignorant is as mortifying to one's pride as a superior person.—"Droch" in August Ladies' Home Journal.

DO NOT TELL PEOPLE THEY LOOK ILL.

The Hygienic Journal contains the following sensible letter:

In the May number of your Journal, in the paragraph, "Do Not Tell People They Look Ill," I was greatly interested. It is what everyone should thoroughly understand and never forget. Many sick persons that I have called on have told me that I did them more good than the medicines they were taking. I understood it, for I told them pleasant and agreeable stories, set them to laughing and made them forget themselves, and they wanted me to call often. I could relate some wonderful experiences, but must not do it now, but I would like to emphasize your suggestion, do not tell people they look ill. I hope to ever remain,

Your dear friend, T. S. Frisbie.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND SAILORS' EYESIGHT.

Owing to the intensity of the electric light used on board of men-of-war, men are frequently affected with eye complaints, which in some cases have led to total blindness. It has been observed that eyes in which the iris is not heavily charged with pigments, that is to say, gray and blue eyes, are more likely to be injuriously affected than brown eyes. These eye troubles are ascribed to two causes, viz., the intensity of the light and the action of the ultra-violet rays. Oculists recommend the interposition between the eye and any powerful light of a transparent substance which will intercept the ultra-violet rays, such as, for instance, uranium glass, which is yellow. The French naval authorities supply dark blue glasses for the use of those men who have to do with search-lights, etc., and the cases in which injury has been caused to the eyes were those of men who had neglected to use these spectacles, which, however, do not appear to afford any protection against the ultra-violet rays.—Revue du Cercle Militaire.

STATURE AND WEIGHT.

These anthropological elements are discussed in a highly satisfactory manner by Dr. Buschan, of Stettin, editor of the Centralblatt für Anthropologie, in the "Real Encyclopädie der Gesammten Heilkunde," now publishing in Berlin.

In America no tribe is mentioned with an average under 1.60. The tallest are undoubtedly American, some (doubtful) Caribs of the Orinoco at 1.84, and the Tehuelche of Patagonia at 1.78.

The article on the weight gives abundant information about the relative weight of the brain and other organs.

Both articles contain a very complete bibliography of the recent scientific literature of the subjects.—Scientific American.

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SCIENCE OF HEALTH

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

By Mrs. H. Whitney, New Jersey.

VEGETARIAN JUBILEE.

The English vegetarians have recently held a jubilee at Ramsgate. It was at this place that the English Vegetarian Society was first organized in 1847. Judging from the report, the occasion was very successful. The banquet consisted of the following bill of fare:

Spring Soup Tomato Soup
Macaroni Fritters Mushroom Patties
Savoury Pie
A variety of Breads
Lentil Rissole with Horse-Radish Sauce
Asparagus New Potatoes Butter Beans
Fruit Tart Rice Moulds with Custard
Rice Pudding Chesterfield Pudding
Dessert Tea Coffee

FACTS FOR HOT WEATHER.

Does the warm weather still find you spending long hours over a hot stove in your efforts to provide food for the hungry individuals who must eat all the year around? Then you have our sympathy, for we know you are unnecessarily tired out and overheated.

But we teach a better way.

We want to help you to keep cool by calling your attention to a food already cooked, which in and of itself thoroughly nourishes without overheating the body; which can be combined with juicy fruits and berries, making ideal summer dishes both wholesome and marvellously delicious and at wonderful saving of time and strength.

So far as we know all this is possible only by the use of the incomparable Shredded Wheat Biscuit.

BLACKBERRIES, PLUMS AND GREENGAGES.

Blackberry Roly-poly. (Steamed.)

One cup of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one spoonful of butter, add milk or water enough to make a soft dough. Roll out, spread with one cup of ripe berries, wet the edges of the dough and roll over and over until they stick well. Steam by laying on a cloth in the steamer over boiling water, and covering tightly. Serve with cream and sugar.

Blackberry Tapioca.

Wash one cupful of tapioca through several waters, then cover with cold water and let stand over night. In the morning add one pint of boiling water and cook slowly until the tapioca is clear. Stir into this one quart of berries, sweeten to taste, pour into the dish in which it is to be served and set away where it will become very cold. Serve with cream and sugar.

Blackberry Float.

Crush one pint of very ripe berries with a gill of sugar; beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and add gradually a gill of powdered sugar. Press the berries through a fine strainer to avoid the seeds and by degrees beat in the juice with the egg and sugar until so stiff that it stands in peaks.

Blackberry Cream.

Cover half a box of gelatine with cold water and soak half an hour, then set over boiling water until melted; add half a cupful of sugar and one pint of berry-juice, strain in a tin pan, set on ice and stir until thick; add a pint of whipped cream, pour in a mold and set in a cool place to harden.

Blackberry Jam.

Take a pound of granulated sugar for each pound of fruit. Crush well in a preserving kettle, add one pint of cur-

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rant juice, and boil gently until it jellies upon a cold plate; put into small jars and cover with paper dipped in white of an egg. Keep in a dark, cool place.

Canned Blackberries or Plums.

Sweeten as for the table and cook until done, seal tightly in Mason jars and set away in a dark, cool place.

Blackberry or Greengage Pie.

Line pie tins with good crust, sprinkle flour thickly over the bottom; fill with the berries, sweeten, add a few bits of butter and cover with an upper crust. If a richer pie is desired, omit the top crust and pour over one teacupful of whipped sweet cream. Bake quickly.

A SUMMER SALAD.

Here is an economical way to serve small potatoes not suitable to cook for ordinary use. Boil them, and while warm peel and slice thin; chop some parsley and an onion and add to the sliced potatoes; sprinkle with salt and pepper, and pour over two or three dessert spoonfuls of oil or melted butter, and moisten the whole with vinegar. Sliced beet and cucumber can be added to this salad to advantage before the oil and vinegar are mixed with the potatoes.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR STUDENTS.

The positive and decided benefit of physical exercise to growing students is strikingly shown by tables recently published by the Department of Physical Training in Wellesley College, giving the relative changes in physical development of three classes of girls in that college from November, 1892, to May, 1893.

The first class consisted of forty-three members of class crews; the second class was made up of twenty students who took five months of Swedish gymnastics in the gymnasium; the third comprised twenty students who had no physical training during this period.

In girth of chest, those who rowed gained 1.04 inches; those who took gymnastics gained 1.1 inches; those who took no training gained nothing. In capacity of lungs, those who rowed gained twenty cubic inches; those who took gymnastics gained fourteen cubic inches; those who took no training lost two cubic inches. In strength of back, those who rowed gained twenty pounds; those who took gymnastics gained twenty pounds; those who took no training lost sixteen pounds. In depth of chest the rowers gained four-tenths of an inch, the gymnasts three-tenths, and those who took no training lost one tenth. In breadth of shoulders the rowers and those who took gymnastics alike gained seven-tenths of an inch, while those who took no training gained nothing.—Canada Educational Monthly.

SUNSTROKE—WHAT IS IT?

The time of year for sunstroke is here, and a few words of suggestion may save some one from its danger. What is a sunstroke? *Coup de Soleil* is the scientific phrase. It means literally, "blow of the sun," or a supposed effect of exposing the head to the hot sunshine. One who dies of sunstroke does not show any evidences of inflammation or congestion of the brain, as is generally supposed. More recent studies show something quite different. They indicate that when a man has a sunstroke, he is self-poisoned.

The human system is continually generating poisons and throwing them off by means of the lungs, the skin, the kidneys, and the bowels. More than enough is formed in the body daily to kill the man or woman. Now if the operation of the organs of excretion be interfered with and the poison retained, the person soon dies. This is what the sunstroke does. It stops the work of eliminating the poison. Physiologists have experimented upon rabbits with the urine of a person under the effects of sunstroke. Quantities of urine containing enough poison normally to kill a rabbit were injected into the animal's veins without fatal result, showing that the normal amount of poison was not being excreted by the kidneys. Then injections of the blood and cerebro-spinal fluids of persons prostrated by the heat were tried upon the rabbits, and it was found that the rabbits were soon thrown into convulsions, in which they died. Experiments are still going on to ascertain, if possible, the nature of the poison retained in the blood and the best antidotes for it.—Journal of Hygiene.

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PATTERN DEPARTMENT.

We have made arrangements with the Bazaar Glove-fitting Pattern Co. to supply us with the following matter: *

HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

Nothing makes a more effective gown for dressy afternoon wear than does novelty goods of medium weight. The costume illustrated shows a figured material



7135—Ladies' Waist with Round Guimpe.
7123—Ladies Yoke Skirt.

in shades of brown with velvet ribbon of the darker tone used as trimming. The skirt embodies the Spanish flounce which is always graceful and becoming to all but the extremely short woman, who loses apparent length by broken lines. The yoke portion is lined throughout and fitted smoothly across the front and over the hips. The flounce is faced to the depth of the trimming and hangs in soft, graceful folds. The bodice which includes a shallow guimpe or full yoke has a fitted lining including the usual pieces and closing at the centre-front. On it is arranged the yoke of plain brown silk and the full waist, both of which close invisibly at the front. The sleeves are tight-fitting to the elbow, above which they wrinkle slightly and terminate in a shoulder puff of medium size. Broad velvet ribbon makes both the neck and waistband, and frills of soft lace make the finish for both neck and wrists.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material. The skirt requires four and one-fourth yards of the same width goods with one-half yard for the guimpe. The waist pattern, No. 7135, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40-inch bust measure. The skirt pattern, No. 7123, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30-inch waist measure.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, 6984.

An exceedingly stylish and graceful model is here given showing the latest cut in a ladies' five-gored skirt. As represented it is made of novelty goods with an interlining of haircloth to the depth of ten inches, which can be omitted however in preference to a petticoat worn beneath the dress skirt in which reeds are fastened across the back breadths, extending the skirt gracefully according to the present taste. The skirt is cut with a narrow front gore (a feature that is generally becoming) a wide single side gore and two back gores that are arranged at



6984—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt.

* See Publishers' Column.

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the top in two backward turning plaits at each side of the centre-back where the placket is finished. The mode is adapted to all seasonable fabrics, including cloth, serge, or silk, and may be plainly completed, or decorated in any preferred manner with velvet ribbon, narrow flounces or flat bands of jet, braid, or



galoon, as there is a growing tendency to trim many of the newer skirts.

To make this skirt for a lady in the medium size will require four and one-half yards of forty-four-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 6984, is cut in sizes for a 22, 23, 26, 28, and 30-inch waist measure, and retails for thirty cents.

A neat and useful gown is here shown composed of polka-dot percale, trimmed with bands of insertion. The upper portion consists of a short yoke that is simply adjusted by shoulder seams, and has a straight lower edge. The full portion has side seams, and is gathered at the upper edge and joined to the yoke, a single band of insertion concealing the seam. The sleeves are one-seamed and sufficiently loose to permit of perfect freedom of the arms, a feature necessary in gowns of this description. Gathers adjust the fulness of the sleeves at the upper and lower edges, and a single band of insertion completes the wrists. The neck finishes with a neat rolling collar.

Percale, dimity, gingham, lawn, batiste, and all washable fabrics are adapted to the mode, or the garment can be made of either French or outing-flannel, in which instance it can be used as a night-dress when travelling. Ladies contemplating a sea voyage will find gowns of this description exceedingly comfortable and practicable.

To make this wrapper for a lady in the medium size will require eight yards of thirty-six-inch material. The pattern, No. 7139, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inch bust measure.

POETRY IN PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATIONS.

"Aller Anfang ist schwer," say the Germans, and this is especially true of the first efforts in making phrenological examinations. The student who very often has a splendid equipment of phrenological knowledge, is utterly at sea when he attempts to give an oral description. Words do not come readily. There is much he wants to say, and tries to say. He feels that if he could overcome this one obstacle—the failure to command words—he could make a most successful reading.

The writer has a suggestion to make for a partial solution of this difficulty, a method which has been tested with good results and which it is hoped will be found helpful to others. Briefly, the plan is to commit to memory choice bits of poetry gleaned from the writings of master minds, and to apply them in describing character. While Shakespeare, Addison and others do not use the phrenological nomenclature, they acknowledge the existence of many of the faculties of the human mind, by expressing in smooth, rhythmical lines their influence in character, their workings, and their uses in life.

One or two quotations can easily be used in one reading, if properly chosen and rendered; but moderation here as in other things must be observed. The Phrenologist should also apply the rules of his science in adapting certain quotations to different people, and always use them judiciously. Above all, he should learn to make the quotations accurately. A careful study of them will aid in training the mind to think and remember correctly, in addition to making the learner familiar with many

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beautiful, inspiring, and helpful thoughts.

No rule has been followed in making the accompanying selections. They were taken at random from a large collection. The reader can choose or reject as he wishes. This is merely a thought. One might, for instance, have under his hands a man of sterling qualities, one with the angularity of feature and form, and high, broad head and square shoulders usually found in persons with large Conscientiousness. The feeling would instantly arise that here is a man whose progenitors have been people of industry, thrift, but, above all, honesty. They must have lived up to the motto, "The truth and nothing but the truth" at all times. It might be said to him, "Your Conscientiousness is large, also your Self-Esteem and Approbativeness, and you have a good development of the side head. This inclines you to be honest, dignified, and perhaps at times severe, etc., etc."

Such would be the technical description. He might remember that for a time, but if words were used like the following, for example, he would always remember and appreciate them, and every time he came across the quotation he would think of the examiner who gave it when describing his character:

"Yours is an honest, earnest, steadfast nature. You would believe, feel, and appreciate these words of the Bard of Avon:

"Good name, in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

One need not say all of this; an extract from it may suffice. Perhaps the subject might be told that he is a man of whom it can be said:

"His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate;
His tears pure messengers sent from his heart:
His heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth."—Shakespeare.

Is the subject a man with a large top head, with the faculties of Veneration, Conscientiousness, Cautiousness, and Sublimity about six in the scale of seven? Then perhaps a thought like this, it might be said, has surged through his brain, the thought, even if he could not clothe it in such terms:

"When Thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed
In majesty severe,
And sit in judgment on my soul,
Oh! how shall I appear!"—Addison.

Prefatory remarks are not given to each of the following, but with the selections before him, the examiner, after a careful study of them, can use his originality by suitably framing the word pictures. The quotations are grouped under the different faculties. An endless variety can be found in the works of our best authors. Much skill and care must be exercised in the use of these selections. It will not do to show "just enough of learning to misquote."

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS LARGE.

"A babe in the house is a well-spring of pleasure."—Tupper.

i.e. To a person with parental love large, "a babe in the house is," etc.

CONTINUITY SMALL.

"Few men make themselves masters of the things they write or speak."
—Selden.

ALIMENTIVENESS LARGE.

"That all softening, overpowering knell,
The tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell."
—Byron.

"A dinner lubricates business."

APPROBATIVENESS LARGE.

"The love of praise, howe'er concealed by art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart."—Young.

(*Continued on page 148.*)

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Nelson Sizer.

Fig. 395.—Alvin G. Lundquist, and his father and mother.—This interesting family-group of Denver, Col., cannot very well be separated in the picture to discuss the child, and we are happy to observe, that, having the father and the mother present, we can incidentally see how much more like the mother than like the father the little boy looks; and, for the fortieth time we will say that it is favorable for a boy to resemble his mother, as it is favorable for a daughter to resemble the father, when the parents are supposed to stand on a level in talent, constitution and attainment.

The picture was taken when the child was thirteen months old, but the following measurements were taken when he was eighteen months old. The circumference of his head is given as nineteen and a quarter inches, and from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head as twelve and seven-eighths inches. The chest measurement is twenty-one inches, waist measurement, twenty and a half and the weight is given as twenty-eight and a half pounds. His hair is as fine and about as white as any ever seen on a child's head, he has blue or grey eyes and good health.

The first point we make relative to the boy as a whole is that there is a good deal of him for his age. He has ripeness of expression and calm deliberation, as if he amounted to something and felt satisfied. We are not informed in this respect, but we believe that the child had influences that were favorable to health, mental development and calmness and consistency of character from the very beginning. The father looks resolute and determined, and the mother looks restful, sensible, philosophical, clear-headed and is endowed with strong moral sentiments. The father and mother are unlike and yet harmonious in mental development and disposition. The father has practical talent, knowledge of character, and respect for excellence and dignity. He has strong determination. He makes up his mind what he has to do, buckles on the harness, starts at the word "go," and gets there. His Self-Esteem gives him a relish for supervising. The mother seems to be a ripe thinker. She is not in a hurry. She surveys the whole field under consideration, and is sound in her conclusions. The boy gets his logic and his breadth of thought from his mother. He also gets his order, wit, his sense of refinement and his tendency to be mellow, pliable, agreeable and genial from her.

If this child shall be fed properly, clad rightly and not flattered too much (for a great many nice children are spoiled by the flattery of partial friends and relatives), he will be a wise thinker, a clear, strong reasoner, he will be brilliant in his wit, refined in his tastes, excellent in memory, prudent in conduct and conversation and not specially overbearing. He will win his way as his mother does, by gentleness, refinement, persistency and sound sense.

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If a team conveying this family were to start and run away, the father would master the team, and the mother would cling to the boy and say nothing. She would make no outcry, but keep her eye out for the danger and the safety. She has wonderful courage of a quiet sort, and she will do wise things in a wise way at the right time. The boy will perhaps be an improvement on the mother by inheriting some of the dash and positiveness of the father. The mother's mind is judicial. She will be wise in governing, in planning, in looking ahead, and in making the most and the best of life.

Fig. 396.—Alvin G. Lundquist.—Here we have a side-view taken on a larger scale, and not retouched, showing a remarkable development of the social section. The head is long from the opening of the ear backward, showing strong Parental love. Firmness and Benevolence are also shown to be large.



FIG. 395.—ALVIN G. LUNDQUIST, AND HIS FATHER AND MOTHER.

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The intellectual development, from the opening of the ears forward, is long and massive, and the side-view justifies the front-view taken with his parents. The



FIG. 396.—ALVIN G. LUNDQUIST.

health and vitality, and the robust vigor shown in this picture with the strength and fulness of the cheeks, indicate amplitude of development, and as he grows older he will show all the conditions of vigor and power.

Fig. 397.—Alvin G. Lundquist.—This is a back-view which enables us to realize the breadth of the back-head better than we can see it in Fig. 396. On both sides of this head, back of the ear, we find the love of life, Combativeness, Friendship, Conjugal love, and Amativeness. We also see Cautiousness, and Secretiveness, giving width to the central and upper back sections of the head. The picture taken with the parents shows more delicacy and refinement than these taken on a larger scale, and probably later, but these are fine specimens of a healthy baby, which means massiveness, strength, and the basis for intellectual and moral power as well as for force of character.

Fig. 398.—Ida McKinley Hilton.—This little girl has a good start for six and a half months. We give her age when the picture we are looking at was taken. The dates connected with the letter do not tell us how old the child is now, but the measurements given were taken at her present age and could not be true of the time the picture was taken. So, without giving the measurements, which would only be misleading, we will say that the head is large, and



FIG. 397.—ALVIN G. LUNDQUIST.

that it seems to be remarkably well developed for a child of her age.

Her head is shaped like the father's. She has a large development of Combativeness, and will make things spin when she is old enough to keep house and mingle in active, energetic society. She will have a will of her own, will know what she wants, and she is resolute enough to dare try to do what ought to be done. She is firm and conscientious, and will be truthful and witty. Her Mirthfulness is large and she will be fond of art and of elegance. She will be a good talker, and, I think, a good musician. The back-head must be long, and therefore the social organs are amply developed. She has Self-Esteem enough to take the place she wants to occupy and thinks she has a right to fill

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it. She believes in the truth and will dare to tell it, especially to those who deserve to have it told plainly. If she were to become a teacher she would rule



FIG. 398.—IDA MCKINLEY HILTON, OF CALDWELL, KAN.

the school, and the pupils would soon find that her will was the rule of the place. They would learn that her word was law, and her judgment the end of controversy.

OUR CHILDREN.

GEORGE W. COLBORN, GRAFTON, N. D.

Do we take the proper interest in our children? Many parents seem to think that they must work and slave and save in order to have property to leave to their children. It often happens that children who are left a considerable property make very poor use of it, and parents are soon forgotten after death, because their children soon squander what has been left them. If we spend more money in the careful education and training of our children, by keeping them at school continuously, by furnishing them with good and wholesome reading and plenty of it, by spending time in home training, we shall do them the greatest good in our power. Parents should study the inclinations of their children, and, if possible, get the advice of a Phrenologist of ability to determine the work for which they are best adapted, and do all in their power to educate the child for what he seems best fitted or adapted. It too often happens that a proud parent wishes to see his offspring attain to something for which nature never designed them, and the result is that the child is trained to grow against nature, and makes poor progress.

If we would attain the highest point of excellence we must be assisted by a natural talent for the work at hand.

'Tis far better that a boy become a good mechanic than a poor doctor or lawyer. We must aim to have all our children thorough in one thing rather than give them a little knowledge of everything. One thing all may safely do: educate children to be mannerly, sociable, trustworthy, so that they will inspire all with a confidence which is necessary to attain best results in any trade or profession. The strong tendency to get something for nothing; to get "soft snaps"; to gain in trading horses or anything, by some deception practiced; to do a day's work by idling away half of the time—all tend to make idle, shiftless, and worthless men of our boys.

Our girls are not to be forgotten. They should, in addition to their school-training, be taught to be good housekeepers, so that in future years they may be able instructors of children and servants. They should be furnished good reading, and a taste for self-instruction cultivated. Too many are fond of reading love stories, and think of nothing but fine dress and the mirror. Every girl should be given a good education and be taught to do some useful work. At maturity, every father able to do so should place an endowment insurance policy into his daughter's hands, payable in annuities. This would be far better than giving her a dowerage at marriage, which may be squandered by a worthless husband. The desire by our girls to dress and be admired by the sterner sex is the outgrowth of a bad custom. The desire has become too great for the best good in many cases, and should be carefully guarded, lest it bring serious results. Mothers and fathers, spend more time in social chat with your children.

CHINESE BANK-NOTES.

The oldest bank-notes are the "flying money," or "convenient money," first issued in China 2697 B.C. Originally these notes were issued by the treasury, but experience dictated a change to the banks under government inspection and control. The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry-tree. One issued in 1399 B.C. is still carefully preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.—St. Louis Republic.

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THE FAIRY SISTERS.

By Helen Standish Perkins.

There was once a little maiden,
And she had a mirror bright;
It was rimmed about with silver;
'Twas her pride and her delight.
But she found two fairy sisters
Lived within this pretty glass,
And very different faces showed,
To greet the little lass.

If she was sweet and sunny,
Why, it was sure to be
The smiling sister who looked out
Her happy face to see.
But if everything went criss-cross,
And she wore a frown or pout,
Alas! Alas! within the glass
The frowning one looked out.

Now this little maiden loved so much
The smiling face to see,
That she resolved with all her heart
A happy child to be.
To grow more sweet and loving,
She tried with might and main,
Till the frowning sister went away,
And ne'er came back again.

But if she's looking for a home,
As doubtless is the case,
She'll try to find a little girl
Who has a gloomy face.
So be very, very careful,
If you own a mirror, too,
That the frowning sister doesn't come
And make her home with you.

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF AN EXPERIENCED OBSERVER.

PAPER READ BY JOHN L. CAPEN AT THE GALL CENTENARY.

Our science had an elevated origin.

Its development was the result of long-continued and very careful research on the part of a man of education, and what is far more important, a man of superior mind when tested either by the rules of his own science or by his attainment and influence.

Dr. Gall was not only a capable man, he was also a very proud man in the best sense of that word. He was a man to do nothing by the halves. He did no trifling with the truth and no man dared to trifle with him.

Having been driven from Vienna by the superstitious hatred of the priesthood, he sought to introduce his discoveries to the learned professors of the European colleges as the most able to comprehend the significance of the work. He met with admirable success so far as to command respectful attention, yet there were but very few who were able to follow him in the practical work.

Had his discovery been of a more simple nature, requiring little or no exercise of judgment—had it been one that suggested other and simple fields of investigation in which his followers might distinguish themselves by additional discoveries, there would have been a flock of disciples from every college and seat of learning on the continent. But no, he had gone too far and to proceed beyond him was too difficult a task. One worthy disciple he found, who also became his coadjutor and to whom the world is as greatly indebted as to the original discoverer.

It is to Spurzheim that we are most deeply indebted for our system of Phrenology. He, like his great master, sought first those who by their opportunities might well be supposed to be most able to appreciate the science.

The discoveries of Dr. Gall were too radical for crystallized minds, and the study of the classics did not in all cases qualify the mind to comprehend the profundity of the work.

We may imagine the Fathers of Phrenology (having found that, though the subject interested the leading minds, it was not to be adopted by them) saying, "It was necessary that these discoveries should first have been spoken to you: but seeing that ye put it from you and judge yourselves unworthy of the truth, lo! we turn to the Gentiles."

So general has been the denial by the aristocrats of learning that one may be tempted to say, "We, even we only, are found to be true to the science," until

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the authoritative report comes, "I have left me seven thousand in Israel who have not bowed the knees unto Baal."

There is an extensive underflow of interest in Phrenology; it is so powerful a current that it will overwhelm any ordinary man should he attempt to oppose it by a public denial. He may never know what is the cause of his want of success, but a very large majority of his hearers will discover his inaccuracy in this, and distrust him in every thing.

There is nothing more simple than the examination of heads to find what "Bumps" are most prominent, and when they are very prominent a charlatan may sometimes make a "Hit," but there is no science more extensive, more profound or more useful and practical than true Phrenology, which considers the influence of education and the finest shades of temperaments.

Not every man who has the advantages of a liberal education is also endowed with an ample supply of brain to master human nature; perhaps not more than one in ten. Many men there are who reverse these conditions and have fine brains imperfectly educated, and who overcome the difficulties of attaining a good understanding of human character and capabilities.

Is it not better to be conscious of ignorance and have a capacity for wisdom, than to have a very limited capacity filled to overflowing with pedantry?

Before the advent of Dr. Gall, metaphysicians were laboring over the subject of man's nature, formalizing some truths and yet blocking progress by a multiplicity of books. No one man can read a tithe of them, nor would it enlighten his mind if he did. Metaphysics was a profitable subject of speculation. It was inexhaustible and a splendid field for the imagination.

What a nuisance such a discovery as that of Dr. Gall must have been! Professors, well paid for hunting in the dark, cannot be expected to be otherwise than dazzled by the introduction of light. But if one class of men will not receive the truth—another class will.

The discoveries of Dr. Gall are indispensable. Nothing relating to character can be well done without them from this time forever.

For every affection of the mind, for each peculiarity that attracts attention, for genius or imbecility, for sweetness of disposition or irritability, and for insanity, the brain and its condition will be considered.

Who can estimate the good that has already been done by the more rational treatment of nervous diseases through the light of Phrenology?

In the training and education of children the good it has done and will yet do is still more admirable, although of a less startling character. Beginning aright and following up the course adapted to each child—teaching children to govern themselves instead of subjecting them to a brutal arbitrary government, will increase the self-respect and the modesty, while it expands the intellect and exercises the moral faculties.

No nation has yet attained to such a degree of civilization as to guarantee the best conditions to each and every one of its citizens, but an individual application of Phrenology can put every man in his place so that if he be honest and industrious he may prosper better than the millionaire who disregards the laws of his nature and the laws of justice and right.

There need be no more bundles of brainless fat and muscles in the pulpit, no longer need a man of fine brain and slender fibre toil at a monotonous task; Phrenology has not been consulted when the superintendent has only ambition, while his assistants have superior intellect and sufficient firmness.

Phrenology as applied to domestic life is emphatically demanded, and it will most abundantly reward the consideration that is given to it.

How can two walk together except they be agreed?

If a young lady of refinement and intelligence, having a reasonable understanding of this subject, were addressed by a man whose brain is mainly in the crown of his head and in the nape of

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his neck, no amount of suavity on his part would induce her to "Marry him to get rid of him."

It seems to me that to none does Phrenology come with such needed and timely benefit as to the modest, timid and attractive young lady. It is not necessary for her to have the fluency to put her opinions of character into articulate language; a detailed description is not necessary, and generalization will be sufficient, provided it be directed by wisdom. I have known cases of amateur opinion far more profound than some given by conceited pretenders who never fail to prefix to their names the self-appointed term "Professor."

Phrenology has come to stay. The world cannot dispense with its practical truth. Dr. Gall spoke deliberately and moderately when he said of his system, "This is truth, although opposed to the philosophy of ages."

The medical profession, when honestly practised for the cure of diseases, is humane and noble, and the legal profession when practised to promote justice and protect the innocent, is a blessing to the race and looks toward civilization; but both of these professions for the most part consume their energies in an effort to rescue a fraction of wrecked constitutions and fortunes, while Phrenology is available to the forethoughted for the prevention of the calamities to which they are liable and which have befallen to others.

Phrenology, when it shall have reached its proper position among the professions, will so direct the education and training of children that they will not be broken down by over-study and confinement, nor rendered stupid and vile by depriving them of exercise and the exhilaration of real work.

How many parents or teachers, who are not Phrenologists, can tell whether the mind of a boy will be most advantageously cultivated at school or by running errands for the grocer?

Phrenology will direct to the pursuit in life which will accord with the talents, the tastes and the character of each individual, and will insure such success as will promote his best interests and the good of society.

In the "Good time coming" Phrenology will become a power to check the rule of vice and crime, of inordinate ambition, of one-sided and erratic aims and to induct well-balanced men and women into positions of usefulness and power.

Phrenology is not adapted to a time of policy, of fraud, of false pretence and hypocrisy. The human construction is such that every one can be known through all disguises. It would be a marvel if all men confessed a belief in Phrenology; disbelief is no protection from the dissection of the science.

Most professions have their conventions for the benefit of the professions. It is to be feared that often-times the object is not much to benefit society as to acquire greater skill in tapping the community. Let us aim at simple truth and not at conformity without reason. By such a course we shall come to agree when our knowledge is complete, while to crystallize before that time would be to curtail our progress and destroy our usefulness. Ananias and Sapphira can never become Phrenologists.

Permit me to close by a quotation from Andrew D. White, LL.D., which in my opinion contains wisdom and nobility, that, had it been universally adopted, would have delivered the world from half its misery and which is applicable to our work at the present time.

"Is scepticism feared?

"All history shows that the only scepticism which does permanent harm is scepticism as to the value and safety of truth as truth. No scepticism has proved so corrosive to religion, none so cancerous to the human brain and heart.

"Is faith cherished?

"All history shows that the first article of a saving faith for any land or time, is faith that there is a power in this universe strong enough to make truth-seeking safe, and good enough to make truth-telling useful."

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

EDITORS, PROF. NELSON SIZER, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.—THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The work of the two Institutes is identical in aim, though somewhat different in procedure. For instance, the American Institute holds a two months' course, commencing in September and has now an examination at its close. The Fowler Institute has classes all the year round, which enable students to work and prepare their lectures in their own homes and in leisure hours. Both Institutes are thus adapted to the various needs of individual students. Some are able to devote their entire attention to the work; others, who are engaged in business or professional duties during the day, are glad to have the opportunity of attending evening classes and still continue their usual avocations. The examinations at the latter Institute are arranged to take place in the summer and winter holidays. The autumn session commences in London on Wednesday, September 15th, and in the American Institute in New York, on the 7th of the same month. The programme of the autumn meetings of the Fowler Institute, though it has not reached us in time to insert this month, is, we hear, specially interesting in character. Mr. Brown, President; Mr. Elliott, Lecturer and Phrenological Examiner; Mr. Sly, Vice President; Miss Maxwell, Miss Russell and Miss Dexter, all Fellows of the Institute, and Mr. Crow, Secretary, are all giving their best efforts to present the subject in a scientific and practical light.

Of all believers in Phrenology the Anthropologists should be first on the list, as their researches lead them right into the very field of Phrenological inquiry. A Fellow of the Institute recently brought in a skull of a South Sea Islander, for Mr. Elliott and the members to examine. It had been presented to her, on its arrival from Australia, by a passenger who had just returned from the Antipodes. In this and similar ways Anthropological studies are kept to the fore. Americans who are

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abroad, and who intend spending the winter in London, should look into the Institute, where they will receive a hearty reception. And Englishmen on a visit to America should not return to the Old Country without calling in at the Institute in Twenty-first Street, New York City.

THE CONFERENCE.

As there is only one more issue of the JOURNAL prior to the Phrenological Conference to be held in connection with the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology at 27 East 21st Street on October 29th, we shall be glad to have the replies from all who have not yet communicated with us on the matter, and who intend to be present, as it is very desirable that we should know in time, in order to make suitable preparations for a successful Conference.

In addition to the papers we have already had promised, there are several from whom we would still like to hear and receive their contributions. Phrenologists, and all interested in Mental Science, are most cordially invited to attend.

We feel, and are assured by many responses, that this reunion is very desirable and profitable. The science of Phrenology has been making so great a progress in the past, and there is a general feeling that a meeting should be held in some central place every year.

The object of the Conference is to have papers read, followed by discussions as to the best methods of promulgating and spreading the science, which is capable of so much expansion, and which is being gradually, but surely, introduced into the educational departments.

In our travels, in various parts of the world, and in this vast continent, the deepest interest is shown to those who can truly represent the Science.

This inclination to accept Phrenology is not confined to isolated individuals, but men and women of standing in the highest professions of medicine, law, mathematics, and not least among the heads of the educational departments.

During the year many requests have been made for examinations from nearly every State in America, for the services of Phrenologists, and for those requests, we have been, in most cases, able to introduce graduates of the American Institute, and well tried Phrenologists who have proved themselves experts in the science and art of character reading.

We would wish that all who are practising Phrenology would make a great effort to attend this annual gathering. It is not possible for all to do so, owing to the great distance, but all can at least send a letter, and it is specially desired that they will do this, as a union of this kind must certainly strengthen our Phrenological outlook.

Should any of our friends fail to see the notice in the JOURNAL, or not receive a personal invitation, one will be sent immediately on application to Fowler & Wells Co.

THE EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The Fowler Institute Summer Examination took place on July 21st and 22d, when six out of nine candidates presented themselves. At the last moment three students decided to wait for further preparation. It may not be generally understood that a professor is filled with as much interest and anxiety

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about the success of his pupils as are the pupils themselves, and a conscientious student is as desirous of pleasing his teacher in his success when gaining his degrees, as for any other reward.

It is therefore wise for each student to first prepare himself well, and then go confidently forward and work to the best of his ability.

CHARTS VS. CHARTS.

Many people fail to understand the value of the Phrenological Chart, because they do not properly understand how to study or mark them. It is a poor policy, however, to descry the chart, as some do, because of their inability to handle it.

Charts, like men, require considerable study in order to fully appreciate them. A qualified trained nurse in every sick-room is supposed to keep a daily chart of her patient's progress, but this needs an understanding of medical terms of Anatomy and Physiology, and is a valuable guide to a physician in understanding the progress of the case during his absence.

It would ill become an unprofessional nurse, or one who had forgotten her professional course, to say the charts were of no use, because all could not equally keep them with the same accuracy.

We, therefore, urge upon all phrenologists to fully qualify themselves before starting out in the phrenological field, and master the art of making charts for the guidance of people who are examined, as well as for teachers and parents.

This is the aim of the recognized Institutes of Phrenology, and we trust that all students who have sat for examinations at these Institutes will not only continue to use charts, but to do so creditably to the profession, and for the benefit of their clients.

A LONG-FELT WANT.

We have long felt the need of some revision of the names of the faculties given by the early phrenologists, to express the functions of the brain. In a new work on "Childhood," which is now ready, there will be found a revised table of the faculties expressing the subject in more appropriate language, which can be understood by old and young alike. This alteration will remove the prejudice which exists in some minds to-day, regarding the incorrect, or strongly expressed terms, that have been so long in vogue.

FEES.

It is acknowledged on every hand that phrenologists are able to secure and raise their fees from a minimum price to a respectable sum, worthy of the knowledge and training required. This is what we have struggled to maintain for several years past, for we could foresee the benefit which would result from such a plan, even though we were much opposed at the outset.

We are glad to find our earnest desires in this matter have been more than fully realized, and in a few years time, phrenologists will thoroughly appreciate the stand that was taken.

DIPLOMAS.

The day has gone by when phrenologists can set out their sign without a capable and thorough course of instruc-

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tion in Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and kindred subjects. It is, therefore, to the interest of all students who intend to make Phrenology a profession, to arm themselves with a diploma from the American Institute (Chartered) of Phrenology, or The Fowler Institute in London, where time and thought is given to the Phrenological education.

The American Institute Session will have commenced its regular work by the time this JOURNAL reaches its destination. The opening exercises commence on Tuesday, September 7th, at 2 P. M., when several friends of the cause have promised their support, among whom are Doctors E. P. Miller, M. L. Holbrook, Edward P. Fowler, Rev. J. Steen, C. Buchtel, D. D., Messrs. W. H. Vanderbilt and T. Bush, of Brooklyn.

Interesting visits have been made during the month by graduates from various parts of America, notably, Mr. Sullivan, Miss Irwin, Miss Conyne, etc.

PERSONAL.

BISHOP POTTER.

The Bishop recently said that his chief object in London was to attend the Lambeth Conference. This, he said, was a markedly successful and harmonious convention. "The union of the Anglican, Colonial and American churches," said he, "was not considered. Any such project as that would be sure to be rejected. The American bishops are opposed to it, and the Colonial bishops would be still more hostile to it. The American bishops were most cordially received at the conference, and everything was done to make their stay a pleasant one."

When asked if it was true that a chaplain was to be appointed to assist him in the work of the diocese, the Bishop replied that that was a matter for the decision of the Diocesan Convention, which would be held at the Church of the Incarnation in September.

Bishop Potter expressed the opinion that the coming election for Mayor of Greater New York would be the political event of the year. "I am not yet familiar enough with the exact situation to say much about it," he said. "English papers print little about it, although Englishmen display much interest in it. But I feel that a sterling citizen and a non-partisan candidate is the one we want, and I have too much confidence in the voters of the city to fear that the government of Greater New York will fall into bad hands."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DE VOLSON WOOD.

Professor De Volson Wood, of the chair of mathematics of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., died recently, aged 65. He graduated from the Albany Normal School in 1853, and two years later from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy. He was appointed professor of civil engineering at the University of Michigan the same year, which place he held for fifteen years. He then received a call to the chair of mathematics at Stevens Institute, and later to the chair of mechanical engineering. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was the first president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering. He was the author of many text books on mechanical engineering.

JOSEPH LADUE IS COMING HOME FOR HIS BRIDE.

Joseph Ladue, owner of the town site of Dawson, Alaska, is now on the way to his former home at Schuyler Falls, Clinton County, N. Y., to be married. His bride is said to be Miss Mason.

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It is said that Ladue and Miss Mason were to have been married long ago, but Miss Mason's parents opposed the match because Ladue was too poor to marry.

Ladue went to the Black Hills in search of gold. He was quite successful, but before coming East to claim his bride he went into a speculation at Deadwood and lost every dollar he possessed. Ladue wrote to Miss Mason of his misfortune and soon after went to Alaska.

He did not return home until two years ago, and then it was settled that upon his return from another trip to Alaska they would be married.

As Ladue is said to be a millionaire, the parents of the bride will offer no objection to the union, and it is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Ladue will spend their honeymoon on their way to the gold fields, where they intend to live for at least three years.

WOMEN AS INSPECTORS.

The women who have been appointed by the Board of Education as chairmen of the Board of Inspectors are as follows: Mrs. Matilda Martin, Third District; Mrs. Henrietta Neylan, First Distrist; Mrs. Phillis Leveridge, Fifth District; Mrs. Minnie D. Louis, Nineteenth District; Mrs. Clara M. Williams, Twenty-fourth District; Mrs. T. J. Rush, Thirty-third District. Of the 174 inspectors, forty-four of them are women.

Miss Isabel Parsells is superintendent of the training department; Miss Jennie T. Merrill of the kindergarten, Mrs. Mary E. Williams of the cooking, Mrs. Annie L. Jessup of the sewing, and M. Augusta Requa and Sophie J. Nicolai of the department of physical culture.

TWO LUCKY GOLD-DIGGERS.

The women gold-diggers of Randsburg, Cal., a sketch of which new mining camp was given in "The Tribune" on May 30th, are creating a great sensation. One of these, Mrs. Garrison, does all her own prospecting, and by herself located fourteen mines in Inyo County, all of which are yielding good returns. She has a partner who turns the crank of the separator while she shovels, and $10 a day earnings for each woman is not unusual, writes Mrs. Garrison to a friend in the East. "In fact," to use her own words, "we often strike nuggets worth $20 and even more. It is not as hard as washing clothes, and it pays immensely better, to say nothing of the fascination of watching for the little grains of gold."

FRANCIS SCHLATTER.

Two mining prospectors on June 6th found in the foothills of the Sierre Madre, on the Puertas Vedras river, the dead body of Francis Schlatter, who a year ago was celebrated as the "Divine Healer." The prospectors saw a saddle in a dead tree high up in the river's gorge. Beside the tree a skeleton was found on a blanket, and near it were saddlebags, a large memorandum book, a package of letters, six suits of underwear, a Bible and a canteen half full of water. In a knot-hole in the tree were found needles, thread, buttons, etc. On the cover of the Bible was the name Francis Schlatter, two verses of prayer, and the name, "Clarence J. Clark, Denver, Col."

The prospectors believe Schlatter died of self-imposed starvation, as there were no cooking utensils of any kind in camp.

The authorities at Casa Grande, Chihuahua State, were notified, and on June 10th the skeleton and effects were taken to that village to be held for a claimant. Americans at Casa Grande say the letters undoubtedly belonged to Schlatter.

A cowboy reported that in November Schlatter rode to his camp, fifty miles west of Casa Grande. He was unarmed, carried no provisions or cooking utensils, and refused to eat, saying he was fasting. The cowboy said his visitor acted strangely, but cured a horse of a

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swollen back by rubbing it with his hands. He identified the saddle at Casa Grande as the same used by his visitor in November.

A CABLE'S BIRTHDAY.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S TRIUMPH.

Thirty-nine years ago, on August 5th, telegraphic messages were for the first time sent by cable under the Atlantic Ocean between Heart's Content in Newfoundland and Valentia in Ireland, and great were the rejoicings over the "new bond" between the old world and the new. Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchanged congratulatory dispatches, many public bodies and official personages followed their example, and the event was celebrated with parades, speeches, illuminations and other methods of jubilation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

From 1858 to 1864 the company was engaged in making improvements in the form of the cable and of the apparatus for submerging it, and at length the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company made an entire new cable, much thicker and more costly than the first. As the cable (2,300 miles) weighed more than 4,000 tons, it was resolved to employ the Great Eastern to carry it out and lay it. Three enormous tanks were built in the fore, middle and after holds of the monster steamer, from 50 to 60 feet in diameter each, by 20 feet deep, and in these the cable was deposited in vast coils.

On July 24, 1865, the Great Eastern started from Valentia with her burden, the main cable being joined end to end to a more massive shore cable, which was drawn up the cliff to Foilhummerum Bay, to a telegraph-house at the top. The electrical condition of the cable was kept constantly under test during the progress of the ship, and more than once the efficiency was disturbed by fragments of wire piercing the gutta percha and destroying the insulation. These defects were remedied as fast as they were discovered, but on August 2d the cable snapped by overstraining and the end sank in 2,000 fathoms of water at a distance of 1,064 miles from Ireland. Then commenced the remarkable process of dredging for the lost cable. A five-arm grapnel suspended from the end of a strong iron wire rope, five miles long, was thrown overboard, and when it reached the bottom it was dragged to and fro across the line of cable by slow steaming of the Great Eastern, the hope being that one or the other of the prongs would catch hold of the conductor.

A series of disasters followed, until at length the Great Eastern was compelled to return to England, leaving, including the earlier operations, nearly 4,000 tons of cable useless at the bottom of the sea. But the enterprise was by no means abandoned. New capital and new commercial arrangements altogether were needed for the renewal of the attempt, but they were raised and effected—another cable was made, lighter and stronger.

Operations were now resumed for the recovery of the end of the 1865 cable, which resulted in success. An additional length having been spliced to it, the squadron completed the laying of a second cable. In 1869 a French company laid a cable from Brest, France, to Duxbury, Mass., and others have been put down from time to time, so that now there are nearly, if not quite, a dozen in successful operation.

EDITORS AND THEIR READERS.

The long time subscribers to a paper or magazine become so much attached to their editor as to feel a brotherly interest, an affectionate nearness to him who has helped to form their opinions and led their thoughts so long.

The "New York Tribune" receives letters in substance saying: "From my early childhood, indeed, from the very first number issued in 1841, your valued paper has been a constant visitor in our house."

In 1838 "The American Phrenolog-

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ical Journal" was started and, without a break, has made its monthly visits. Its subscription list contains some names to-day "elect, precious," who started with us on October 1st, fifty-nine years ago, and have carefully read and saved every number that has been issued, and not a few have them now in their libraries uniformly bound.

The relations between the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and its readers are, in some respects, more intimate and vital than is possible between any other paper and its readers.

Its subject matter is not mainly confined to the publication of fashions, current news, market reports, political squabbles, national wars and domestic weddings. Its teachings are intrinsic and individual, relating to the true philosophy of the human mind, thus revealing to the reader not only the sources and laws of his own mentality, but also how readily to understand the talents, motives, and spirit of his friends, enemies, or rivals; and how he may best relate himself to all people to secure harmony, success and happiness in our intercourse with the world.

More than half the pleasure and profit of life consists in the power to understand others and so relate ourselves to them that mutual happiness and helpfulness may be the result.

Phrenology teaches mankind how to understand human character, how to appreciate each other when brought into every sort of interest and co-operative effort.

The musician who knows the piano, the harp, or violin, calls out melodies and harmonies undreamed of by those who are strangers to the possibilities of those divine instruments.

Those who know the laws of mentality and how to read them in others, become, like the musician, expert in conferring intelligence and joy.

The teacher, the preacher, the business manager, who is well versed in character-reading, can guide, lead, and control pleasantly and profitably many people of diverse peculiarities. Thus do they become a sympathetic brotherhood, united in bonds of affection and bonds of hope. The readers of the JOURNAL know better how to meet and have business relations with strangers than others who have read widely in current literature and know less of the mind and the elements of character and disposition.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

J. H. Kellogg, M.D., of Battle Creek, Mich., has issued a pamphlet on "Hot Weather Diet," which is an admirable little brochure of twelve pages, and is well worth a study at this time of the year.

"Reaching the Masses," an address, by H. L. Hastings, editor of The Christian, Boston, contains some valuable suggestions. It is no easy matter to seize the attention of the masses on behalf of anything solid nowadays, and we hail with pleasure some attempt to attack successfully such a subject. What we need is more concentrated effort in this direction.

"The Republic of Childhood, Kindergarten Principles and Practice," by K. D. Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This work is the third of the series we have reviewed on the subject. It has its mission to fill; the same (1) Froebel's Gifts and (2) Froebel's Occupations. It is delightfully written and appeals direct to the kindergartner through its opening chapter on "The Art and Mission of the Kindergartner." Very true is one remark we notice: Among the other avocations which have grown up for women in the last quarter of a century none is more important or significant of better things than that which embraces the training and culture of childhood, for it has drawn into the channel of a scientifically learned and practical profession the best and highest instincts of the sex. The teacher has to assume the motherhood of her pupils for a considerable portion of their early years, and during this period the maternal instincts are constantly being

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called out. Froebel saw the tree in the germ or bud, and in this he was a true Phrenologist. He was the great pioneer of child-study. This book points out the beauty of the kindergarten system.

"Infallible Logic." A visible and automatic system of reasoning, by Thomas D. Hawley, of the Chicago Bar. The Dominion Company, Chicago, Ill.

Life is full of logic, and the science that can interpret it is what we all want. Though the work before us is supposedly for lawyers and ministers (and all ministers should be lawyers first), yet all teachers, writers, exponents, or business men can profit by a study of this work. It is printed in readable type (which is more than can be said of many similar volumes of solid matter). In fact the book describes a new system of logic by which reasoning can be carried on by an infallible process.

It seems to have a very definite place in literature, and no office or library should be without it. The illustrations of the subject and signs are well carried out.

"Sex Injustice." By Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell. New York American Purity Alliance.

This is an address calculated to have a large circulation in England as well as America. We are told, for 1900 years the mandate: Love thy neighbor as thyself, has been steadily helping the world. Accepted on its negative rather than its positive side, the watchword has been: Thou shalt not wrong thy neighbor! and throughout the address this idea is the dominating one.

"The Philosophy of Individuality; or, The One and the Many." By Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 W. 23d Street; 24 Bedford Street, Strand, London. Author of "Studies in General Science," "The Sexes Throughout Nature," "The Physical Basis of Immortality."

This work is, as its title indicates (if titles tell us anything), a subject which only the few could properly handle. But Mrs. Blackwell has not only done so successfully, but she has forever killed the foolish idea that woman's mind cannot reason logically. She has convinced the sceptic of the strength and majesty of woman's intellectual power, and many are the pages that one is inclined to write in marginal notes—masterly written. The chapters "Correlated Mind and Matter," "Organic Life and Mind," "The Nascent Mind and its Environment," "The Evolution of Mind," "The Mind and its Co-operant," are rich, cogent, and alive with dynamic force and food for thought, for many quiet, peaceful hours.

Mme. Sarah Grand, authoress of "The Heavenly Twins," whose character sketch appeared in the pages of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE some little while ago, has been spending considerable time on a new novel, which will be her most important literary undertaking. Her new novel traces the development of a woman of genius from her girlhood to her marriage. It is described as a most subtle and extraordinary study of a woman's psychological evolution, while the book as a story is said to be characterized by an abundance of delightful humor and incident. It is supposed in England that the story is largely autobiographical. It is stated that no book of recent years has been written with more care, and in England the publication is awaited with intense interest. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will publish Mme. Grand's new novel probably about November 1st.

"New Salads." By Mrs. S. T. Rorer. Cloth, pp. 65, price 50 cents. Arnold & Company, 420 Library Street, Philadelphia.

Recipes for all the standard salads and many novelties in that line are given here in compact form. There are also ten or twelve salad dressings, a sufficient variety to satisfy all tastes. Especially during the summer and early fall, when vegetables are abundant and in their prime, is such a handbook helpful. Many housekeepers fail to realize that vegetables may be quite as palatable when cold as hot if they are served with an appetizing dressing.

"The Post-Graduate," Sixteenth Annual Announcement of the Medical School and Hospital so named. Situate in New York City.

"Contributions to the Etiology of the Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by W. Freudenthal, M.D. The author traces a very close relation between nasal catarrh and tubercular disorders. From our own observations we are inclined to approve most of what he has said, and regard it as very important that the management of "Tubercular" should include examination and treatment of nasal and theryngeal cavities. Very often pulmonary consumption makes a start in the throat, and generally its existence may be inferred from appearance in the throat.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We are glad to award the prize for the best answer to our question on reliability to John M. Munch, Cedar Grove Centre, Essex Co., N. J., who is thirteen years of age.

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PRIZE AWARD.

Dear Editors: I think when a boy has large Conscientiousness he will want to be honest and do what is right. If his Cautiousness is well developed he will be careful.

Approbativeness will make him try to please as well as to be praised. Self-esteem helps to make him feel big and strong. After he has made up his mind to do a thing, Firmness says to go ahead; and Destructiveness and Combativeness will carry it out. The faculty of Time will tell him to hurry so as to be in season.

If the Observing faculties are large he will see everything he is looking at. Comparison will criticise, and Causality will trace the reason why.

Other faculties help to make him perfect, but Conscientiousness, Firmness, Time, and Self-esteem have the most to do toward making one reliable as to promises and appointments.

The above is as good an idea as I can give just at present as to what faculties help to give Reliability.

From one who intends to study Phrenology. I am thirteen years of age, and my name is John M. Munch,

Cedar Grove Centre, Essex Co., N. J.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

USES OF PHRENOLOGY.

PROFESSOR MORRIS SPEAKS TO THE ST. PAUL SOCIETY.

George Morris, an Oregon Phrenologist, addressed the St. Paul Phrenological Society in its hall in Central Block, corner of Sixth and Seventh Streets, quite recently. Professor Morris organized the St. Paul Society over nine years ago, and he has spent most of his time since in this State. He was welcomed with enthusiasm, the hall being filled with members and their friends. His subject was "How to Make Phrenology Popular." President Spicer, of the society, occupied the chair and delivered an address on "Quality," in which he showed the effect of environment on "the brain" of a man. The Misses Redlund played piano solos.

Professor Morris showed the relation of Phrenology to the ordinary affairs of life. He said that its practical uses began at the cradle and that deficient children could be developed so as to attain proper mental proportions by the cultivation of certain instincts and the suppression of others. He said that school teachers were taking more interest in Phrenology than any other class of people, and intimated that the world would suffer little from bigotry if children's developments were better balanced. After the lecture he gave three Phrenological examinations of persons in the audience.

Madame May Vaught, of Chicago, writes encouragingly of the outlook and bright prospects for the fall.

Mr. Owen H. Williams is continuing his professional work in Chicago.

Mr. Alexander, of America, a well-known lecturer on Phrenology, visited London and the Fowler Institute during the Jubilee, and is now travelling in Switzerland. He is expected home shortly.

Numerous applications are being made for agencies of Phrenological Literature. Many Phrenologists are laying their plans for the fall, and we shall be most happy to have their presence and reports of their work at the conference on October 29th.

Mr. Allen Haddock writes encouragingly from San Francisco, and with the assistance of his co-editor sends forth monthly an interesting paper called Human Nature, for which subscriptions are received at the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Mr. George Morris is enjoying a well-earned rest in the Yellowstone Park.

Mr. Schofield, who was successful in his examination in the Class of '96, has opened rooms in Salt Lake City. We wish him every success, as he deserves to win the esteem of all the citizens of Salt Lake City.

Miss S. Dexter, F.F.P.I., London, has paid the Institute several visits during the past month, and expressed great pleasure with its commodious hall and fine museum. She was delighted to shake hands with the two veteran Phrenologists, Mr. Nelson Sizer and Mrs. Wells.

Our English friends will always receive a warm welcome when they visit these shores.

Mr. W. J. Cook, A.F.P.I., Clapham, attended the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the National Temperance Fête, July 13th. He was well patronized, and his delineations gave general satisfaction.

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The Bazaar held at Balham in connection with the Church of the Ascension, was attended by Mr. D. T. Elliott, Miss Higgs, and Miss Russell; also the Grand Bazaar and Garden Fête, held at Clapham, in connection with the Battersea Polytechnic.

The midsummer examination at the Fowler Institute, London, was held on July 21st and 22d.

The autumn classes of the Fowler Institute will commence on September 20th.

Leyton Phrenological Society.—Last Friday, at the meeting of this society, Mr. Tomkins read an interesting paper on "Silent Witnesses to the Truth of Phrenology." He divided mankind into seven different types of mental capacity, and diagrams were shown of each class representing people now living. A discussion followed, in which the president, Rev. Charles Edmunds, M.A., Rev. A. Huddle, M.A., Messrs. Budd, Barly, and others took part.—Leyton Independent, June 5, 1897.

On July 26th Mr. Webb read a paper before the British Phrenological Association on "Moore and Contemporary Poets."

To illustrate his subject he brought a few portraits of poets. That of the poet Moore he had bought near the poet's birthplace on one of his visits to Dublin. The portrait shows Moore to have had a large head, and especially large in the frontal and occipital regions, with very large Comparison, Tune, Friendship, Amativeness, Secretiveness, and Language, with much less Form, Color, Size, Locality, Concentrativeness, and Eventuality, with Individuality rather large. His organ of Ideality was largely developed. This organ is always well developed in a poet, though much less in some than in others. It was less in Moore than in Byron. Scott had only a moderate development of Tune; Moore had this organ large. Wordsworth had small Amativeness and only moderate Friendship, whereas Moore had these organs very large. Byron and Burns possessed large Amativeness, and were in this particular a contrast to Scott and Rogers. Scott had large Inhabitiveness, but Moore, with still larger Inhabitiveness, had much musical capacity; this is seen in his melodies and in his portrait. His chief characteristics were: 1, A comparison between Music and Language; 2, Friendship; 3, Love; 4, Language; 5, Tune and Ideality.

The October number will contain the portrait of D. L. Waltkinson, President of the Wesleyan Conference, England, and the late Alvan G. Clark, the famous telescope-lens maker, and an article on Alaska and its people.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

L. W.—Ealing, England.—You have a wiry organization, are energetic, persistent, and persevering in your work. It would be easier to coax you than to drive you. You have an aspiring mind and a hopeful, buoyant disposition; the elements of intuition, neatness, taste, and economy are well marked. You have a very happy, loving, sympathetic disposition. You can talk, plan, and organize with ability. You would make a capital nurse. Do not overtax yourself; take a little more rest.

No. 242.—F. W. R.—Kansas City, Mo.—The photograph of the gentleman you send indicates that he is a wide-awake, practical business man. He knows what he is about, and is improving his mind all the time, and ought to combine business and professional work. He is adapted to superintend and direct a large wholesale business. He is capable of making a good agent, as people will want to do business with him and see him personally.

No. 243.—A. L. T.—Wanchula, Fla.—Your photograph indicates great earnestness, sincerity, and determination of mind. You may be a little too set in your opinions, views, and beliefs; but the other parts of your brain, for instance, the basilar region, need your large development of Firmness to assist them in their work. Cultivate verbal memory, converse more in company, and cultivate your mind for business, or as an accountant.

No. 244.—A. N.—Salem, Utah.—Your photograph indicates a strong German type of head, which, when interpreted, means, mechanical talent, general industry, and more than ordinary taste and musical appreciation. You are a philosopher, and are always reasoning about things. You are never at a loss for something to think about, and have more ideas than you know how to turn to account. You would make a good chemist, linguist, doctor, or, possibly, musician.

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No. 245.—A. P.—Lockhart, Texas.—You possess a strong and vigorous organization; are full of enterprise, and knock off work with despatch. Few can beat you in this respect. You have a wide range of knowledge, for you gather information wherever you are. You know more than you talk about, and are systematic and practical in business affairs, and will not like sedentary work.

No. 246.—L. F. C.—Bridgeport, Conn.—You possess a highly æsthetic and susceptible mind; are right away among the Alleghanies when you allow yourself to follow out your best thoughts. Yet you combine with your poetic and imaginative faculties an appreciation for the practical. You are a born artist, as far as taste goes, even if you have never taken up a brush to work with. You can suit yourself to almost any society, except that which is vulgar and low in tone. Your mind always raises others up to your standard. You will never descend, but have a distinct influence over others. Take care of your health, avoid all the anxiety that you possibly can, and some time, when alone, make up your mind to write down your experiences, or give expression to your idealistic sentiments.

No. 247.—*F.* W. K.—Helena, Mont.—You take a good deal after your mother. Hence, will combine the feminine and masculine elements of mind; are refined, sensitive, and sympathetical; but not very economical, miserly, energetic, or Combative. You need a position specially cut out for you. You could do better in an office, as secretary, reporter, and eventually to act as manager of a business, than to succeed in a business of your own. You are not so commercial as you are literary and philanthropic in your tastes. Hence, your mind will not go to money-making so much as it will to literature and doing good wherever you can. Get as good an education as possible.

No. 248.—H. M.—Berea, Ky.—You have matured rapidly since the large photograph was taken that you sent us. You possess a favorable organization for health, and with ordinary care should not know what it is to be ill a day. You should succeed well in the law, for you have a fine, critical, intuitive mind that understands things at a glance. Hence, you would be able to trace up evidence, facts, and particulars; or you would succeed as a criminal inspector, for few could deceive you. If you turned your attention to ordinary business you would change it into an extraordinary one by doing something specially in the line of discovery, research, and practical insight into things and their uses.

No. 249.—D. H. B.—Normal, Ill.—Your photographs look as though you would live long, healthily and happily. Your head is large for your age, and you have matured early, and are ready to cope with the world, when some are only just beginning to prepare. You could succeed admirably in professional work, such as a surgeon, dentist, or specialist in cancer treatment, hydrophobia, or where you can be an expert and consulting physician. Your sympathies are strong, your inquiring mind very active, and your executive brain makes you industrious and capable of getting through work in a very short period of time. You cannot endure small ideas, or a business that is worked by a one-horse team—you will have to have a four-in-hand, and everything to correspond, in whatever you undertake to do. Marry the very best woman in the land, and do all that your head indicates that you can do, which is a great deal more than we can condense into these few words, and we are sorry not to have the opportunity of saying more.

No. 250.—W. J. S.—Pittsburg.—You are your mother's pet, and must not allow yourself to be spoiled. You have your eye-teeth cut, however, and will make a splendid man of yourself, if you study your own character and capabilities and do not stretch out too far beyond your mental power. We do not mean for you to limit your ideas—only work within your resources, and finish what you commence. You possess good mental ability, and have a healthy organization. You are quite intuitive, and will find the study of Phrenology of great interest anl utility in your daily work.

No. 251.—L. B.—Piedmont, S. C.—One of your photographs is just what we like to have, and is arranged, no doubt, to supply our requirements. You possess a very intense nature, a susceptible mind, and one that is always shouldering responsibilities, cautioning others what to do and what not to do, and giving all your substance to other requirements. You have almost worn yourself out with anxiety.

No. 252.—J. A. S.—Sacramento, Ky.—Your photograph indicates that you possess energy, skill, thought, and a penetrating mind, which foresees and predicts future events. You are somewhat ingenious, and your ingenuity joined to your practical intellect should enable you to do much work that is useful both in business and in many lines of professional work, such as a draughtsman, architect, designer, and modeller. You will one day slip into philanthropic, evangelistic, or missionary work. Then you will untie your mind, and let it go more freely into new channels.

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POETRY IN PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATIONS.

(*Continued from page 129.*)

BENEVOLENCE LARGE.

"The voice of want is sacred to thy ear."
—Langhorne.

"Who will not mercy unto others show,
How can he mercy ever hope to have?"
—Spenser.

"So perish all, whose breast ne'er learn'd to glow
For others' good, or melt at others' woe."—Pope.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS LARGE.

"No legacy is so rich as honesty."
—Shakespeare.

SMALL CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

"They have cheveril consciences that will stretch."—Burton.

LARGE ACQUISITIVENESS.

"My wants are many, and, if told,
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mint of gold,
I still should long for more."
—Adams.

VENERATION SMALL.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's god.—Pope.

"One religion is as good as another."
—Burton.

FAITH.

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."
—Tennyson.

FIRMNESS LARGE.

"'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none go just alike, yet each believes his own."—Pope.

LARGE SUBLIMITY AND IDEALITY

like to "muse on nature with a poet's eye."—Campbell.

COMPARISON LARGER THAN PERCEPTIVES.

"It is much easier to be critical than correct."—Disraeli.

Although Shakespeare says that "Comparisons are odious," some people make them all the time.

INHABITIVENESS AND PARENTAL LOVE.

"Blessed is the hearth where daughters gird the fire,
And sons that shall be happier than their sire,
Who sees them crowd around his evening chair,
While love and hope inspire his wordless prayer."—Elliott.

LARGE FORM AND HUMAN NATURE.

"It is the common wonder of all men how among so many million faces there should be none alike."—Browne.

I. e. A man having form and human nature large, has noticed "how among so many million" etc., and would understand the difference by studying phrenology.

"Everything hath two handles — the one to be held by, the other not."
—Epictetus.

The foregoing "Everything," etc., could be applied to those with good hard sense who generally know the right handle.

In the remarks relative to choice of pursuit any of the following may be included:

"There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel and saving it from the risks of crankiness, than business."—Lowell.

"No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en,
In brief, sir, study what you most affect."—Shakespeare.

"Nature fits all her children with something to do."—Lowell.

In one's daily reading one can find an infinite variety of selections for practical use. It is surprising how many can be brought into use in phrenological delineations. To adapt them for that purpose, as here suggested, is entirely legitimate, and where the person examined has the organization to appreciate them (and of course they should not be used in the readings of those who have not!) they make a very effective setting. Each reader can follow out this thought for himself, and will, without doubt, if he but looks, find many selections which will be even more suitable than the few here given M. C. F.

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NOTES.

TOO DEEP FOR UNDERSTANDING.

The Northfield Conferences have been attracting unusually large crowds this summer.

The buildings at Northfield seem to be like the proverbial omnibus, for there is always room for more. The guests seem to vie with one another in making new arrivals comfortable and in arranging for still others. Among those who are to be seen in the meetings are the Rev. Dr. Silas Mead, the kindly faced president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor of the Continent of Australia, and Miss Mead; Mrs. F. H. Cram, of New Haven; D. H. Martin, the Rev. Thomas W. Smith, of New York City; C. W. Long, of Glens Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cleveland and Miss Cleveland, of Albany; the Rev. and Mrs. Stuart Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Miss H. L. Garrett, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Ironsides, of Morristown, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Teall, of Bloomfield, N. J.

In one of his characteristic addresses Mr. Moody said: The Bible does not need defence so much as it needs studying. It can defend itself. You ask what you are going to do when you come to a thing you cannot understand. I thank God there is a height in that book I do not know anything about, a depth I have never been able to fathom, and it makes the book all the more fascinating. If I could take that book up and read it as I can any other book, and understand it at one reading, I should have lost faith in it years ago. It is one of the strongest proofs that that book must have come from God, that the acutest men who have dug and delved for fifty years have laid down their pens and said: "There is a depth we knew nothing of." "No Scripture," said Spurgeon, "is exhausted by a single explanation. The flowers of God's garden bloom, not only double, but sevenfold; they are continually pouring forth fresh fragrance."

A man came to me with a difficult passage some time ago and said: "Moody, what do you do with that?"

"I do not do anything with it."

"How do you understand it?"

"I do not understand it."

"How do you explain it?"

"I do not explain it."

"What do you do with it?"

"I do not do anything."

"You do not believe it, do you?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it."

There are lots of things I do not understand, but I believe them. I do not know anything about higher mathematics, but I believe in them. I do not understand astronomy, but I believe in astronomy. Can you tell me why the same kind of food turns into flesh, fish, hair, feathers, hoofs, finger-nails, according as it is eaten by one animal or another? A man told me a while ago he could not believe a thing he had never seen. I said: "Man, did you ever see your brain?"

Senor Castillo del Canovas, the late Spanish Premier, who was recently assassinated, was a man of marked ability.

The Queen Regent, in writing to the afflicted wife, said: "I, too, have lost a great deal; I have lost a loyal counsellor, who helped me and of whom I stood so much in need. The eminent services which he gave to my husband, Alfonso, gave him a claim to all of my respect, and his fresh sacrifices further united him to me and to the fatherland. The country and history will do him justice."

The post mortem examination by the Court Physician, the Marquis del Busto, showed that the Premier had been in an extremely healthy state and that the brain was unusually large. It is thought that Senor Castelar, the Republican leader, will succeed the late Premier.

Mrs. Helen Campbell has accepted a call from the State Agricultural College of Kansas, as Dean of the Woman's Department, with the chairs of Household Economics and Hygiene, and begins work there in September. The foundation of the chair has been admirably laid by Mrs. N. M. Kedzie, for many years connected with the college. Mrs. Campbell's latest book, "Household Economics," from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, last February, has been very warmly received. Mrs. Campbell has just sent to press an anthology of "Work," which will appear in the early autumn, containing the most inspiring passages on Work from Carlyle, Ruskin, William Morris, and others.

Mark Twain is at present in London engaged in writing an account of his lecturing trip to Australia, India, South Africa, etc. It will be in the style of the immortal "Innocents Abroad," and will be published in the fall—by Messrs. Chatto & Windus in England, and by the American Publishing Co. of Hartford in this country. The book will be a large octavo, illustrated, and will be sold by subscription only. The American Publishing Co. is preparing a uniform edition of all of Mark Twain's works, including those now published by the Messrs. Harper. It will be in fifteen volumes: and there will be an *édition de luxe* of 250 copies, signed by the author. The Harpers will continue to publish their own editions of Mr. Clemens's later writings.

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Mrs. Ella H. Eddy is founder, owner, and manager of one of the most successful manufacturing plants in Worcester, Mass. She manufactures fine over-gaiters and leggings, lamb-wool soles, and machine buttonholes in shoes and clothing, and has a trade in these several productions extending as far West as Minnesota, and south to Alabama and Florida. She employs her own salesmen, who cover every important trade centre in the country. Bicycle, riding, and hunting leggings and overgaiters for men and women are made in especially large quantities. She has a large machinery equipment, and some twenty employees.

WIT AND WISDOM.

APPRECIATION.

"I hope you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, generous girl."

"I do, sir (with emotion), and I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."—Harlem Life.

A CRUEL BURDEN.

Pruyn: "The peasantry in Europe have a much easier time than formerly, do they not?"

Returned Traveller: "As a rule, yes. Scotland is the one exception. There the poor things have to live up to their novelists."—Brooklyn Life.

THE EXPERT'S QUANDARY.

Paulpry: "I hear that you have made a careful examination of the blood-stains found at Badlot's barn. What do you make of them?"

Serum (an expert): "It is impossible for me to say just at present whether the stains are human blood or the blood of a horse. You see, I may be engaged by the government, and I may be engaged by the defence."—Boston Transcript.

STARTLED.

An old Scotch woman had gone on a visit to her soldier son at a garrison town where an evening gun was fired. When the gun boomed forth the hour she was very much startled.

"Whatna noise is that?" she asked, in alarm.

"Oh, that's sunset," answered the son.

"Losh keep us!" she exclaimed. "I didna ken the sun gaed down wi' a dunt like that."—Tit-bits.

There is a class of generous souls who make up no verdict upon others until first they have searched out good qualities and redeeming traits, whose experience is a practical and perpetual refutation of the belief that any one can be totally devoid of good. And, when once they have found the least spark of pure impulse they look upon it with delight; they clothe it with the precious radiance of their own virtue. They do not lose sight of it, first or last or ever. It is to them the priceless gem wherefrom the whole soul takes value.—John Learned.

GREAT IDEALS.

The question now agitating the world is a religious question. Our present duty is to found the policy of the 19th century; to reascend, through philosophy, to faith; to define and organize association; to proclaim humanity; to initiate a new epoch. Upon that initiation does the material realization of the past epoch depend. Upon the soil rendered fruitful by the blood of fifty generations of martyrs, we stand with Lessing to hail the gigantic future, wherein the lever of action shall rest upon the Fatherland as its fulcrum, with humanity for its scope and aim; wherein the peoples shall bind themselves in a common pact, and meet in brotherhood to define the future mission of each, the function of each in the general association, governed by one law for all, one God for all.—*Mazzini.*

SMILE A LITTLE.

Smile a little, smile a little,
As you go along,
Not alone when life is pleasant,
But when things go wrong.
Care delights to see you frowning,
Loves to hear you sigh;
Turn a smiling face upon her—
Quick the dame will fly.

Smile a little, smile a little,
All along the road,
Every life must have its burden,
Every heart its load.
Why sit down in gloom and darkness,
With your grief to sup?
As you drink fate's bitter tonic,
Smile across the cup.

Smile upon your undone labor;
Not for one who grieves
O'er his task waits wealth or glory,
He who smiles achieves.
Though you meet with loss and sorrow
In the passing years,
Smile a little, smile a little,
Even through your tears.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" contains, for August, articles on "Racial Geography," finely illustrated; "Principles of Taxation," "Anthropology an University Study," "Scientific Literature," and "Fragments of Science." New York.

"Book News" appears to be more than usually pleasing, and contains a "Character Study," by F. J. Stimson; and "Banking Systems of the World," by William Handy.

"The Homiletic Journal."—"How the Non-going Church Masses are to be reached in order to give them the Gospel," by Professor Weatherspoon. Funk & Wagnall, New York City.

"Intelligence" contains "The World of Thought," "The Secret of Wagner's Genius"—a well thought out article—and "Elements of Character Reading," by A. L. Stone.

"The Temple, or Bodily Immortality," deals in Greek and Roman sculpture that has been the inspiration of succeeding generations. Denver, Colo.

"Lippincott's Magazine" contains the closing chapters of "Two Daughters of One Race." "The Charm of the Inexact," by Charles C. Abbott, is very true to child-life. New York.

"The New Man" (Kansas) says: Mental Science has many followers, but much is to be done yet before the world in general is ready to accept its teachings.

That there is a power within the mind to control and cure disease is a fact that has been demonstrated full oft—it is a truth older than Christianity itself—and to the student seeking for evidence, as one seeks for light, or broader vision, proof shall not be wanting.

"The Journal of Education"—August—is presented to us with many instructive items. Boston.

"Wilson's Photographic Magazine" contains an account of The National Convention at Celoron. Among others, George G. Rockwood, photographer, gave an address on "Photography Up to Date," "The Use of Lenses," etc. There is an article on "The Improvement of Negatives," and an illustrated one of "The New Studio," of J. C. Strauss, and a number of his pictures. New York.

"The American Monthly, or The Review of Reviews," is full of interesting matter, such as "The New Tariff," by C. A. Conant; "The Two Boer Republics of South Africa"; "Two New Ideas in Practical Education," by Professor Kirkpatrick, of Minnesota, and Dr. W. H. Tolman, are valuable contributions; anything on the educational question, pregnant with practical ideas, is acceptable just now. "The Tendencies of Current Thought and Discussion at Home and Abroad," "The Klondyke Gold Field," "The Seals in Diplomacy," are among the other important articles.

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"The News Democrat" contains an article on "Applied Science," by Dr. A. J. Kintz, who looks into the questions and evolves some ideas which he presents to the public. Canton.

"The Poultry Monthly," "The Colorado Poultry Journal" (Denver, Col.), "The American Bee Journal (Chicago, Ill.), all contain excellent reading matter on the care of poultry and bees. "Character in Fowls" is the title of one of the articles in the Poultry Journal.

"Our Dumb Animals" is a nicely illustrated paper and highly interesting to children. Boston.

"Human Nature" contains an article on "Phrenology in the Schoolroom," and one on "Utility of Phrenology in the Schoolroom," by John T. Miller. We cannot hear too much on these subjects when written in the present interesting style. Mary Stanton writes on "Quality," a subject which few people understand and on which most students find a difficulty in judging correctly. San Francisco.

"The Housekeeper," as its name implies, treats of various subjects tending to home comforts. Minneapolis.

"The Indian Farmer" is full of the farmers' wisdom, and will interest that section of the community not a little. Indianapolis.

"Agricultural Advertising."—In the first article a back view of a healthy farmer is presented. Advertisements are gotten up in an interesting manner. Chicago.

"The Journal of Hygiene" contains an article on "Recreation and Life," by Rev. M. J. Savage. It is a beautiful health sermon. The editor gives some excellent advice about sleep. New York City.

KNOW THYSELF.

To those studying Phrenology a valuable aid in this direction is the Phrenological Bust, showing the latest classifications and the exact location of the organs of the Brain, divided so as to place each of the individual organs on one side, and the groups, Social Executive, Intellectual, and Moral, on the other side. Made of plaster of paris, in two (2) sizes. The larger one, $1.00, by express—not mailable. The smaller one, 50 cents, by mail, and we also, for those who cannot, through distance, procure a copy of this almost life-size bust ($1.00), can furnish an illuminated Symbolical Chart of the Head. The nature of each faculty is represented by pictures; for instance, Firmness, by the pyramid; Individuality, by an observer with a telescope; Acquisitiveness, by the miser counting his gold; Secretiveness, by the fox prowling for chickens, etc. This latter is handsomely lithographed in colors on plate paper, about 19 x 24 inches, mounted with rings for hanging, or may be framed. Price, $1.00, postpaid.

New editions of "How to Teach," "New Physiognomy," "Matrimony," and "The Emphatic Diaglott," are just in from the press. All orders will be filled immediately on receipt of same.

WHAT THEY SAY.

I have received my August JOURNAL. It is truly an educational number. There seems to be an effort to put Phrenology where it belongs—into our educational institutions. I shall need more copies of "Phrenology in the School." It is a good number of the Human Nature Library.

J. T. N.

Chafing and Prickly Heat

are in most cases caused by the corrosive action of acid

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Baltimore, Md., August, 1895.

Your delineation of my character was minute and accurate, and is entirely satisfactory. I thank you for naming several fields of effort. I shall do my best in following out your every injunction in regard to diet, sleep, and mental reformation. Of the several pursuits you mention, I have decided to follow that of literature, being the easiest obtainable, and for which I have the greatest liking. I have already been somewhat successful in this line, and shall take what you say as a criterion and continue. B.

I have been greatly interested in the JOURNAL, and do not want to miss a number. Pork Brewster.

For certain temperaments the study of phrenology possesses keen enjoyment, and to all of this temperament the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is a joy forever. Besides the usual complement of papers on the specific subject to which the JOURNAL is devoted, the July number has a considerable variety of miscellaneous reading cognate in character to the paramount theme.—Syracuse Herald.

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Dr. Page is a clear writer, progressive and practical in his ideas and his works have done much good, well deserving the success that has attended their publication. He is radical and at the same time reasonable. Let all who value health read what he has to say.

The book is packed with a large amount of common sense.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Many good things are said in the book.—*N. Y. Independent.*

He has laid down principles which may be followed with profit, and the following of which may relieve many cases regarded as desperate.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

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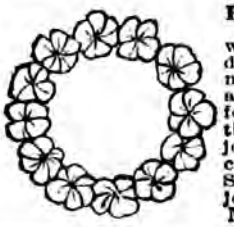
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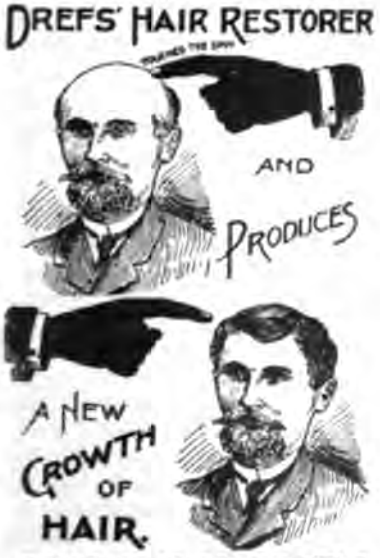
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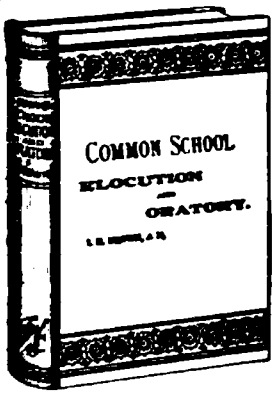
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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE.

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SIR JOHN EVANS.

PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Sir John Evans is the distinguished scientist who succeeds Sir Joseph Lister as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which met in September at Toronto, Canada. He has been long favorably known in this country for his studies in archæology, geology, and similar subjects.

He is the son of the late Rev. Dr. A. B. Evans, who was for many years head master of Market Bosworth Grammar School in Leicestershire, England, and was born in 1823.

He developed an interest in scientific studies when he was receiving his early education under his father's direction. These, however, have been, for the main part, his recreation and pleasure, while the chief occupation of his life has been that of a manufacturer, in which he has been successful.

His first literary work was devoted to numismatics, and his "Coins of the Ancient Britons," published in 1864, gained for him a prize from the French Academy. Among his best known archæological works are the "Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," which he published in 1872, also his "Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland," which was published in London in 1881 and in Paris in 1882.

He has also written papers on "Flint Implements in the Drift," and other archæological papers.

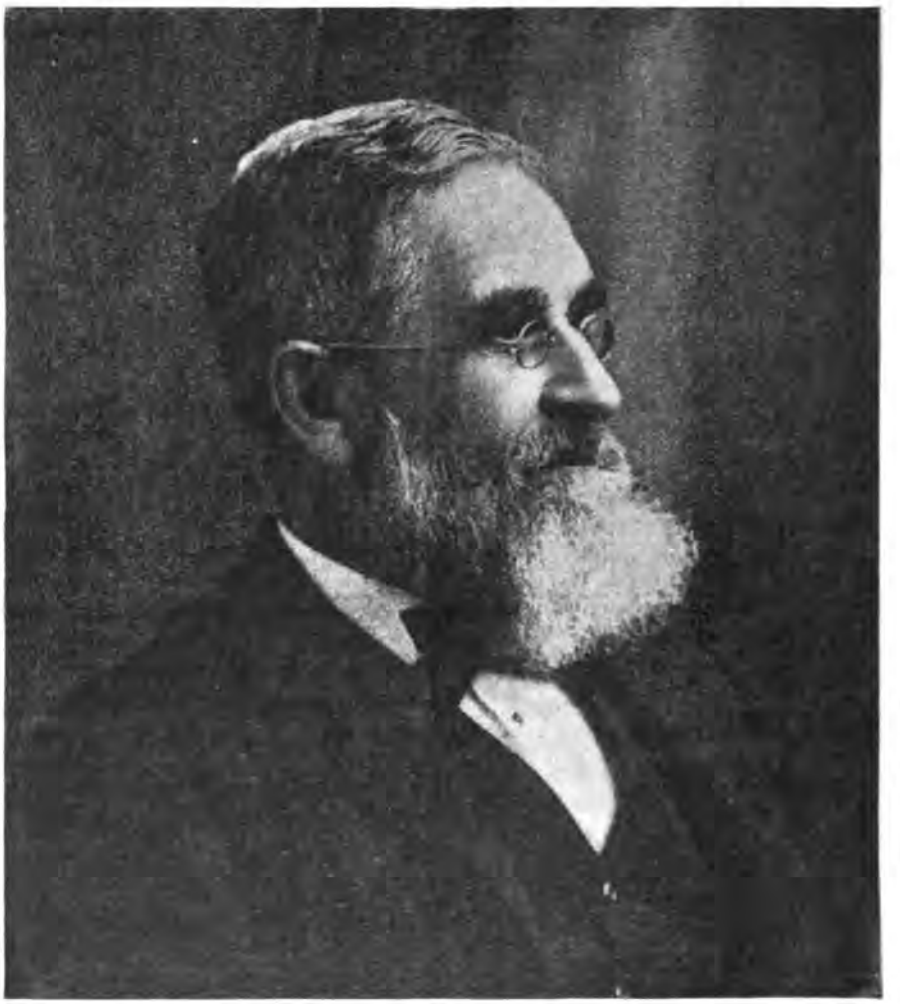
The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by Oxford, and that of LL.D. by Dublin, and that of Sc.D. by Cambridge. More recently he has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and in Canada he has received a further honorary degree. His own associates have honored him conspicuously in electing him president of the Geological Society, the Anthropological Institute, the Numismatic Society, and of the Society of Antiquarians. In consequence of the latter office he is an ex-officio trustee of the British Museum. He has long been a member of the Royal Society, and is now one of its vice-presidents and its treasurer. He is also an honorary member of several foreign learned societies, and is a correspondent of the French Institute in the Academie des Inscriptions.

His home is at Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, England, and his neighbors have testified to their appreciation

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of him by electing him a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant for the county of Hertfordshire, where he also served as high sheriff in 1881-82.

The knowledge and experience of Sir John Evans have fully qualified him for the position of presiding over the meeting of the British Association, and his portrait indicates that he is a man of marked practical ability. He evidently lives in his intellectual and moral powers, his scientific qualities being particularly well marked. Anyone who was in doubt about the truth of Phrenology, upon looking at the head of this character, would instantly recognize the superior development of his practical intellect. His mind is able to scan the beauties of nature much more readily than many, on account of the clearness of his perception, and the individual way he has of examining minutely whatever appears to him to be interesting and valuable. His constitution gives him a healthy foundation for work. The massive ear is an indication of vitality, both in its breadth and length, and particularly in the strength of its lower lobe. The outlines are symmetrical and well formed. There is power in the superior curve, which means compactness and strength of intellect, particularly of a resourceful nature. The nose is powerful in



SIR JOHN EVANS.

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form and length, indicating great determination in discovery, and will-power in overcoming difficulties. It will also be seen that there is a correspondence of will-power in the brain, through the manifestation of Firmness in the top of the head; hence, he is not easily swayed by doubts, nor would he be inclined to be influenced by superstition. He appears to be a man who looks facts well in the face, who enjoys obtaining every possible information relative to the subjects upon which he is engaged, while his imagination is sufficiently well developed to add light and shade to the work of nature as it unfolds itself.

His intuitive faculties are prominently developed; they add a keen relish to his investigations and beautify his thoughts in many directions. He is not a man to use artificial terms, or to go out of his way to express his opinions, but is frank, candid, and forceful in his outspokenness, sincerity, truthfulness, and energy of mind. The social qualities do not appear to be so fully represented, but sympathy, which is developed to a large degree, and is noticeable in the portrait just above the parting of the hair, is a remarkably strong trait of his character. Therefore, he must be tender in his feelings, sympathetic in his regard for his fellow-men, and conscious of their wants or requirements. No man could work with him without feeling the sincerity of his mind for all that is true and noble. He is a particularly modest, retiring, and unaffected man.

JESSIE A. FOWLER.

BRAIN, MIND, THOUGHT, SOUL—WHAT?

Mr. Ole Henjime,
West Lake, Minn.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 30, 1897, is received, asking for an explanation of an article in the July number of the JOURNAL, by Professor John Shull, entitled "The Genesis of Thought."

If phrenology maintains that the brain is the genesis of thought, what is it but bald materialism?

Theological opinion, in regard to man and his destiny, has divided itself up into about two hundred and fifty denominational parties, each party containing members honest enough to go to the stake, if necessary, and yet not harmonious or able to agree. One denomination says, "All must come to our banner." Others say, "All must pronounce 'shibboleth' as we do." The world divides on baptism, and on the "Real Presence" in the Eucharist; and men have gone to the stake and supposed themselves to be martyrs, in respect to almost every opinion that is worth discussing, in regard to theology.

It might be impertinent, although it seems pertinent, to ask the question: When theological thinkers in regard to man, his duty and destiny, have two hundred and fifty forms, sacredly believed in by so many parties, which of these parties should sit in judgment on the rest of mankind? and what is the truth, theologically considered?

We might say that when people agree upon a common form of belief, and when there is a consensus of human opinion in regard to the soul, its nature, destiny, and duty, of the body, its nature and its laws, which can be formulated and expressed clearly, we may become one factor in its support and promulgation. Or, may not men seek to find out the truth in regard to these vital points without the aid of theology, or independently of it?

There is a story told that a certain parish wanted its pastor to pray for rain. Some would want rain at a given time and others would not want it, and so the pastor decided to say the Lord's Prayer: "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done. Give us this day our daily bread," etc., and leave the laws of nature established by creative wisdom to formulate the showers and fair weather,

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as they probably had done before the days of Moses. The people made it so uncomfortable for him that he finally resigned his parish, and they found a man who said he would take the position, and who agreed that he would pray for rain when they needed or wanted it. After he was comfortably settled in his new position, he gave out word to the effect that when the people all agreed on when and how much rain they wanted, he would pray for it, and would warrant they would have their reward. The people, however, could not agree any better than some other denominational theologians do, and the result was that they left Nature, or Providence, to work out the problem as it would.

Do you know that the sternest opposition Phrenology had to contend with when it was first introduced into this country was from the theologians? The question was seriously asked, as if an answer were impossible, If the brain is the organ of mind and character, and indicates all talent and emotion, what becomes of moral agency and responsibility? Man's character is fixed by development, and he must act as he does.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, living to-day in Brooklyn, seventy-two years old, and one of the most popular writers of the Presbyterian Church, wrote an article for a paper called "The Independent," some years ago, in which he said: "St. Paul could not have been a phrenologist, otherwise, instead of saying 'From the heart man believeth unto righteousness,' he would have said, 'From the brain man believeth unto righteousness.'"

The theologians of New England especially opposed Phrenology, because its advocates said the brain was the instrument through which mentality was manifested. They have since come to the conclusion that the intellect may have relation to the brain, but they believe that repentance, faith, love, hope, and joy come from the heart, which is, in fact, a muscle in the left breast, designed to circulate the blood, and evidently to do nothing else. In our opinion, it has no more to do with faith, love, affection, repentance, and joy than the stomach has, or the liver; and if the stomach and liver are out of order, repentance and joy are rather abnormal, slim, and warped.

Theology, however, seems willing to take the heart, which is composed mainly of muscle, and speak of it as the centre and source of all love and goodness. A Methodist minister in the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Church, in Brooklyn, in my presence recently used the word "heart" twenty-eight times in one prayer, and spoke of it as the centre and source of the mental and moral personality of the people. He said something like this: "O Lord! bless these hearts. Convert these hearts to Thy service. Build up these hearts in all goodness, truth, and fidelity, and may these hearts be sanctified and prepared for the divine glory," etc.

Now, if the brain is not the seat or the genesis of thought, or intellect, how can the heart be the genesis of all moral truth and fidelity? Theology uses the term "heart," and has used it for ages. The religious world has freely used the term "heart," and laid the hand on the throbbing muscle in the left breast as the seat of all goodness; and you, my friend, have not regarded that as Materialism; but when the brain is spoken of as the genesis of thought, or the instrument of thinking, you are alarmed and astonished.

You perhaps are not aware that the leading ministers of New England (where Spurzheim opened the casket of phrenological truth, and where he died and was buried in 1832), undertook, in discussion, to blame Phrenology, because they said, if Phrenology were true, a man's character and conduct would be more or less modified by the size, form, development, and health of his brain, and that he could not be a free moral agent if his thoughts were in any way influenced or controlled by cerebral development; for, to act as a free moral agent, he must be able to act contrary to his brain-development, if the brain were not rightly developed

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in order to be "joint heir with Christ." And yet, the people who were loudest in their objections to Phrenology, because, in their opinion, it destroyed free moral agency, held as a part of their creed the belief that God over all, before the foundations of the world were laid, had irrevocably ordained and chosen a certain number of persons to everlasting life, without any regard to goodness on their part, and had done it "to the praise of His glorious grace"; and that God had thought it proper to pass by others, not elected, and predestinate them to eternal wrath, "to the praise of His glorious justice"; and that "the number of these was so certain and definite that it could neither be increased nor diminished." That is what they called, or essayed to call, "free salvation," with all these cast-iron hoops.

I was a travelling public lecturer from 1840 to 1850, and men would come to my office and to my lecture-platform and express these questions; and I used sometimes to ask Presbyterians and other Calvinists how it was that if God had fixed the destiny of mankind before the foundation of the world was laid, they had any chance to enjoy the benefits of "free moral agency."

It is true, however, that there are as many hearty and zealous believers in Phrenology among the people who attend the Methodist and the Episcopal Church, and not a few in the Calvinistic Churches, as there are among the people who are not members of any Church. Phrenology is not an infidel contrivance, as was at first surmised, although many people who call themselves "free thinkers" believe in Phrenology, because they have no creed that can be thrust between them and what may seem to them to be true. But, when a creed is formulated and people are expected to believe it, verbatim et literatim, and there are two hundred and fifty versions of faith or belief, and the partisans of each think they have equal claim to recognition in belief, who is to decide what is true and what is not true, or what is according to nature and philosophy? If we follow one denomination in the matter, which shall it be? and what shall we say to the other two hundred and forty-nine?

Earnest believers in Phrenology are welcomed as communicants and cordially accepted in every religious denomination we are acquainted with—among the Catholics, Quakers, Baptists of three kinds, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians; and we notice that these same denominational people support different candidates of contradictory political faith for office, and still hold their religious relations in their churches unchallenged.

Let me ask you two or three questions:

Is the human organism, by the will and wisdom of God, organized in such a manner as to make healthy blood and healthy nerve, muscle, and bone, and whatever else belongs to human organism? And, when it is constituted under the great laws of God, is it automatic? Does it digest food? does it make blood and circulate it? and is every tissue built up by such nutrition according to its need and in due proportion, or is there a divine special Providence, pressing the button of every emotion and of every function of vitality?

Is there a difference between dogs in their knowledge and disposition? Is there a difference in horses? Is there a difference between game-chicken and Shanghai? And if there is a difference, is it a fiat of the Almighty that these dispositions should exist without any regard to organism?

There is a difference in people. One appears to be organized for strength. He cannot help it, and he does not want to help it. Another is organized for delicacy, refinement, taste, and gentleness. Others are organized in harmony with courage and bravery, and others in harmony with prudence, policy, and ingenuity. One man has a keen eyesight and another one is near-sighted; and if the eyes were removed from the head, an oculist could tell us which belonged to the keen, long-

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sighted person, and which to the near-sighted one. The organic conditions of the eye would tell him the story. A diseased liver and disordered kidneys fail to fulfil their functions through wrong vital conditions, because the man has eaten something wrong, or done something else that has put him out of the category of health.

All the traits and the tendencies of human character are somehow related to organic conditions. One man who weighs a hundred and forty pounds can lift a third more than another who weighs the same on the scales and wears the same-sized clothes. The organic fibre of the one is like that of the game-chicken, or the racehorse—adapted to the work he does.

These things all seem straight; but when it comes to the evolution of thought and of motive, theology asks the student of nature, and seems to insist upon it, to regard that function as a fiat of the Almighty, produced in some mysterious way then and there. If the skull of the Good Samaritan had been preserved to this day, and also the skull of the Priest and of the Levite, who passed by on the other side, a phrenologist in a dark room could have pointed out the difference between them. The Good Samaritan would have had a lofty front top-head with a comparatively narrow development in the base of the brain, while that of the Priest and that Levite would have had a high crown of head, where Conscientiousness, Self-esteem, and Firmness are located, and a full development of the side-head, where the organs of severity and selfishness reside.

A man once brought me a skull which had been buried for thirty years, and asked me to say something about it. I described the man as having been an inventor, mentioned his nationality, and spoke of his high temper and his integrity. The man who brought the skull to me was a fanatic in religion and a fanatic in Phrenology—that is, he believed in both with all his soul; and in building a tomb for his family he exhumed the bones of his father to be placed in the vault, and the skull he brought in the meantime to me to see what I would say about it, without a word of explanation; and when I got through he told me that every word I said was true, and the skull was that of his father.

Now, this thing has been done, and yet men seem to be afraid to accept the thought that character varies according to brain development.

If all who believe in Phrenology were asked whether they suppose that brain is mind, or mind is brain, they might differ as much as religious denominations do, every one having his own opinion. There are not a few devoted, pious, religious preachers who lecture on Phrenology, and believe it with all their soul, and they believe that somehow, connected with organism, mentality is evolved, just as they believe that wisdom, skill, love, health, and vitality are connected with bodily organisms and are manifested according to the perfection and integrity of the organisms.

At every Christian altar, devoted phrenologists bend the knee, and some who are phrenologists have from the beginning been inclined to doubt some of the treasured doctrines of different devoted Christian denominations.

Do you know that the function of vision varies almost infinitely in different human beings? Do you know that the function of smelling is very acute in some, and so obtuse in others that there are all shades of capability, and yet no bishop would dare to say that smelling is done by the heart, his favorite centre of all goodness and wisdom, for he knows it is done by the olfactory apparatus. He would not think he was a materialist by accepting the thought that the eye, according to its organic conditions and connection with the brain, was the genesis or seat of sight. If he studied a little farther he would find that the olfactory nerves go to the centre of the brain, the optic nerves do the same, and the nerves of hearing carry their message to the central section of the brain. In tasting, the tip of the tongue tastes the sour, the side

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of the tongue the sweet, and the root of the tongue the bitter. All these different functions of tasting, smelling, etc., employ a physical organ to bring to their consciousness the knowledge they seek. You probably know also that the beaver, the seal, the deer, and other animals, have a keenness of smelling, surpassing that of any human being. This keenness is their means of defence and information in regard to danger. The eagle has a telescopic as well as a microscopic eye, and its adjustment and development enable him to see farther and clearer than the stupid ox, whose grass does not run away from him and is not far away from him. The mechanical organisms which relate to these functions are demonstrable, as the mechanism of a locomotive tells us what it is for.

If the external senses employ physical media for their manifestation, how much more sacred are the brain-elements that give us a sense of logic and justice. When the brain is diseased, or partially paralyzed, the intellectual, moral, and social elements are disturbed or destroyed—at least the media through which their manifestations are made are destroyed. I knew of a man who, from an injury, was wildly insane for sixteen years. At the end of that time a hole was bored into the skull and a part of the skull lifted so that the pressure was removed from the brain, and the man was brought back to his senses when he woke from the effects of the anæsthetic gas which had made the surgical operation poinless. He lived thirteen years afterward, a sane, loving, and intelectual man; and yet, for sixteen years, no beast was wilder and fiercer than he in his iron cage. What had become of his mind during the sixteen years? and when the proper function of the brain was restored to it, was it an outside entity that came in and played on the mentality, or was the mind he manifested brain-function?

Lastly, if the Infinite God could make the five senses with organisms to serve all those wonderful purposes, could He not make a brain-organism to serve the purposes of justice, reverence, love, ingenuity, logic, and law?

Yours very truly,

NELSON SIZER.

"Mr. Nelson Sizer.—Dear Sir: The article in the July number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on 'The Genesis of Thought,' seems to me to be pure materialism. Does Phrenology teach materialism?"

In general, it may be said that phrenologists are not materialists. They believe that life, as we know it, is the result of organic conditions, or that an entity, called spirit, animates organism and acts through it, and thus builds up the organism, as breathing develops lungs or exercise invites a corresponding muscular growth.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS.—NO. 16.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

THE VINDICATION OF "POE."

During the past year or two the magazines and weeklies have concerned themselves to a good degree about the character of Edgar Allan Poe, several writers taking up the cudgel in his behalf and asserting that he was not the shiftless, reckless, drinking, misanthropic person that seemed to be the common idea. In the "Independent," I think it was, one survivor of a past régime of poets, William Ross Wallace, a contemporary of Poe, published not long since a series of articles on a certain unpleasant controversy that he had with the author of "The Raven," and made a strong effort to clear himself of such accusations of wrong-doing as he might have been laboring under so many years. His painting of the conduct of Poe as a man and author is by

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no means complimentary. There are others who support Wallace in his characterization of Poe. A younger writer comes to the defence of the unfortunate subject of so much condemnation and musters "a group of witnesses" who have assured him "that Edgar Poe was a sweet and lovable gentleman, with a



EDGAR ALLAN POE.

smile and a courteous word or gesture for every one who met him. . . . I have been told that those who helped him never heard from him again, or received only contumely in return; and on equally good authority that in requiting favors he was punctilious to excess."

But it is not my intention in this brief note to go into the matter of Poe's character, and so to add merely another hand to the many who air their views on this line, but to signalize the fact that Mr. Appleton Morgan in his discussion of Poe refers to the phrenological connection of the subject in a pleasant vein. In "Munsey's Magazine" he writes:

"It may be stated, however, after an inspection of all the authentic portraits, including the last daguerreotype made for his fiancée, which she kindly placed in the writer's hands, I should be inclined to infer that above a horizontal line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear cavity, the 'bumps' were abnormally developed, while below it they were unusually, if not abnormally, minimized. Phrenologists, no doubt, would be able to tell us exactly what this would render probable; whether, for example, it would produce 'sweet bells, jangled, out of tune and harsh,' or something directly to the contrary. The ordinary observer sees no trace of the inebriate in any of Poe's portraits."

The cut herewith published represents Mr. Poe's face and head very much the same as the portrait referred to by Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan makes no pretension to scientific ability in his observations, but he is right about the excessive development, which is evident enough in the portrait. This development seems to be associated with characteristics that impart a cast of melancholy to the expression, and render the man out of harmony with the ordinary current of social life. We note a similar constitution of brain in Shelley, Chatterton, Keats, and Swinburne. Such men live for the most part in a sphere of their own—an ideal, impracticable one, as the world goes—and so they are subject to many rude contacts and distressing sequences.

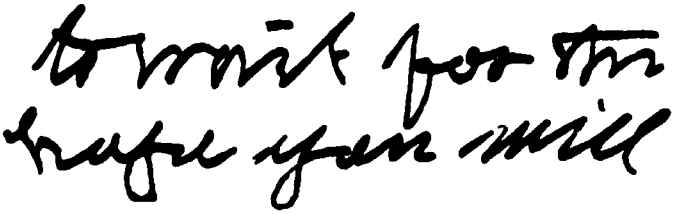
HANDWRITING.

The correspondent who is of opinion that too much account is made of handwriting as illustrative of character is partly in the right. We may not read in the pen-tracings of every person "all about him," as we may in the development and markings of head and face. One's handwriting, however, is a part of his expression, mental and physical —it is allied to attitude, posture, gesture, which of course goes far to "proclaim" the man or woman. It must be admitted that there is much in handwriting, and we cannot wonder that those who devote time to its study be-

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come so deeply interested in its indications—so won over by the relation of its peculiarities to personality that they make large pretensions regarding the signs of mind-capacity that it involves. The expert who is called to testify concerning the authenticity of a signature in a judicial proceeding is often enthusiastic on this point. One said, not long since, that "all the characters" of a man's signature or handwriting could not be imitated by another so that a close inspection, say with a magnifying-glass, would not show differences between the real and the counterfeit.

Take the simple primary forms of handwriting which are seen in the tracings of children following copy—we at once note great differences that can be referred to constitutional differences of organism. The copy set for a class of twenty-five boys and girls may be the same, but despite the pains of each to reproduce the strokes, dots, crossings, returns, etc., there will be a difference evident between one and another's work. Individuality will express itself: the varying capabilities of adaptation involved in the organs of Form, Size, Weight, Order, etc., and in the faculties that give æsthetic coloring to expression, are impressed upon the writing.



In the adult we note often very pronounced marks of mental condition. There is the extreme case of culture contrasted with simplicity. An uneducated person may have occasion to write a great deal, for business or social purposes, nevertheless his handwriting will intimate his mental deficiency: it will have a rudeness, or stiffness, or uneasiness, so to speak, of outline and manner that will sharply differ from the current, easy fluency of the refined style of the highly developed mind. It may be more readily deciphered than the writing of the latter, but it does not have the latter's attractiveness.

We take a rational view of this subject, and ask nothing more of others. A simple inquiry into the principles that govern our common mannerisms will convince one of the effect of character, habit, business, education, and culture upon the art of using the pen. Studied effects may be there, as in painting and sculpture, but they serve rather to emphasize the truth of the character-picture than to cover its provings.

From the writer's correspondence the accompanying example is taken. It is a very peculiar and original style. Interpreted in the large its complexity illustrates the complex character of its author. It intimates a mind of unusual versatility and varied experience: a man of different moods and mixed adaptations; at once the man of theories and of practical abilities; at once ambitious and yet cautious and deliberate in plan and execution. A man of much mechanical sagacity; an excellent manager of affairs, attentive to details, yet broadly observant and progressive. This gentleman writes himself into his chirography with a fulness that is rare indeed.

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THE ALASKAN NATIVES.

The Alaskan native is a race neither Indian nor Esquimaux, but Mongolian in type. Many of the white people, when going to Alaska, are inclined to regard the Aboriginal inhabitants as a branch of the great race of American Indians, yet they are a distinct race in not having a drop of blood of the American race in their veins, unless it has come from a cross breed with the red Indians farther south. The picture before us indicates a strong individual type of character, a massive jaw, a heavy perceptive arch over the eye, a narrow retreating forehead, a high and rather commanding crown, which is shaded in this case by the hat, but in other pictures and skulls that we have examined represents an independence of character which is particularly marked. The face is wrinkled and strong in outline, and indicates an individual character. The inhabitants of southeast Alaska and the rich are purely Mongolian, and without doubt come from Japanese origin. The problem of how they became American is not and may never be satisfactorily answered. This people resemble Japanese more than they do any other nation on the face of the globe in physiognomy, dress, character, constitutional build, and their features.

Their manufactures are crude, and their carvings in wood and walnut and ivory have a decided masculine character about them. You find those people along the coast, and they own quite an extent north from South Sitka to the north of the Yukon, where they become a mixed race, having, to a large extent, in the Yukon, mixed with the Esquimaux, and thus producing a race that is neither Esquimaux nor American in the true sense of the term.

Stories are circulated as to large discoveries of gold in Alaska, and, although discouraging reports have been circulated regarding the gold fields, yet



OFFICIAL MAP OF THE YUKON REGION.
(United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

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many are preparing to visit that country on the return of spring. Many of the white-headed gold hunters of the days of '49 believe that the risk those men take in going to the new gold fields are as nothing to what they suffered in 1849.

In an interview with Joe Ladue, the pioneer of Alaska and founder of Dawson City, Mr. Steffens states that



AN ALASKAN NATIVE.

"He was the weariest looking man I ever saw." He cites how Ladue started for Alaska fifteen years ago, and had to do with the Indians, prospected, and ran a mule and roved from one point to another, always in hopes of finding the gold which everybody knew was in Alaska. Ladue observes what he believes to be the opinion of the country, that its resources are available and practical.

He says that the Klondyke needs many things besides gold. They have no coin. Gold dust and nuggets pass current by weight at about $15.50 to the ounce. Carpenters and blacksmiths are wanted, and men who can work; and they can make more than the average miner. They cannot make, to be sure, what a lucky miner can, but if they are enterprising they can make a good strike. Fifteen dollars are paid for a day's wages, and a man who works for himself can earn much more than that; then there is the butchering business, which is an important one for a man who will drive sheep in the summer; it has been done, and is to be done again. The future of the Northwest country is not so long as that of a country that can look forward to other industries than mining, but it is longer than the lifetime of any of us. The surface has been broken in a few places, but he does not think that the best has been found, and he is quite sure that no one has any idea of the tremendous extent of the country.

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M. B. C. Wright, of Washington, a brother of Mrs. McDonnold, treasurer of the Woman's Klondyke expedition, writes her the following encouraging words: "From what I have learned and heard of the Klondyke years ago, I am firm in the belief that there is great mineral wealth there—more than will be taken out for the next half century. I base this largely upon the recollection of a conversation I had some thirteen or fourteen years ago with Lieutenant Schwatka, U. S. A., the Arctic explorer. He and I had been for years the best of friends. I was one of those who greeted him in New York upon his return from the Arctic regions with the remains of Sir John Franklin, and spent a number of weeks with him at that time. Subsequently, after his exploration of the Yukon region, I had a series of long talks with him in relation to the mineral wealth of the then unexplored country. I remember distinctly one of his remarks at that time. 'Why, Mose,' he said, 'there is more gold in Alaska than California, Australia, South Africa, and the rest of the world combined has ever shown, and the day is not far distant (certainly within our lifetime) when this fact will be made known. If I were free and had plenty of capital at my back, no power on earth could keep me from going to the Klondyke.' He spoke of the purchase price of Alaska which we paid to Russia, some $7,000,000, and remarked that it was not a drop in the bucket compared to the mineral wealth to be found in that region.

"Persons have laughed at me times innumerable when I have told them that, if I could have my way, I would go to the Klondyke for gold. The idea was pooh-poohed by everyone. Now they will see that I was not so ignorant as they then supposed I was. But I myself believe that I was most ignorant for not going there at that time, for fifteen years ago I was, as you certainly know, a much younger man that I am now, and could stand the hardships that to-day I could not think of. But you, in the vigor of youth, backed by your heroic sisterhood, will, I know, pull the plum that is there waiting for you."

EDUCATION.

PAPER READ BY MISS S. DEXTER AT SPECIAL MEETING FOR TEACHERS, MAY 14, 1897.

The term Education, from the Latin, *e-*, out of, and *duco*, I lead, is often wrongly restricted to one branch only, namely, to intellectual training, or even to simple book learning.

The true significance, however, is far more extensive and wide-reaching, for it signifies a bringing out, a directing and training of all the powers, bodily and mental, inherent in this wonderful human nature of ours. It follows, therefore, that any and all studies which give the teacher more knowledge of the human constitution, of the laws which govern its healthy physical growth and action, and of those which have to do with its mental action, are of much use and should be valued by one who has the cause of true education at heart; and although the *practical* use of this knowledge may probably at first be small, still, as time goes on, such knowledge will naturally bring about great improvements in the all-round development of our boys and girls. That we have very much to be thankful for in this respect we cannot but own—we have many true educationalists at the head of affairs, and what is chiefly wanted is *more* real enthusiasm in carrying out the plans and suggestions of such, who, standing outside the worries of regular teaching, are often better able to see things from a brighter and more hopeful standpoint, and *less* of the monotonous "all the year alike" teaching which teachers are so apt to fall into. We are all apt to take up these modern and truly educational methods of teaching, and use them so

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often as to be in danger of getting *visible work done*, and losing sight of the *mind discipline* and *growth* which is the primary object in view.

When we look round and see the technical schools in which boys are trained, and where, if any particular skill or bent of mind is shown, opportunity opens for a start in the right direction in life—the science, dressmaking, cooking, and laundry centres which are open free to the children of the nation—we cannot but acknowledge that we are on the right track. Attention *is* now given to more than one department of the child's nature.

Then, again, slowly the kindergarten method of teaching—the object of which is to bring into play many faculties of the mind, in conjunction with finger and other bodily exercises—has gained ground and is very extensively used; and the fact that at the present time hundreds of children who are mentally weak are separated by the London School Board from the better endowed children, and receive separate and special instruction, should be a source of great pleasure to all friends of a better education. It is among these latter children, perhaps, that most direct good could be done by teachers who are real students of mental science, phrenological or otherwise.

Could Dr. Andrew Combe appear among us once more, he would certainly see that public education is gradually working along the lines *he* suggested, although not speaking of such workings as phrenological, as he did.

One very great step (upon the truth of which phrenologists have long insisted) is now widely, though far from sufficiently, recognized; it is, the great influence which the bodily conditions have upon the action of the brain, and consequently upon the mental manifestation. We find now a gradually improving system of Swedish and other drills in regular use, swimming classes for boys and girls, and in many boys' schools cricket clubs instituted.

We find also much attention given to the health conditions under which children work—in the admission of a sufficient amount of light, which we know is a powerful agent in exciting the functions of the body; to the proper provision of pure, fresh air; to the healthy *positions* of the children; to the testing of sight, and, recognizing that ill-sustained bodies cannot sustain good mental work, steps have been taken toward feeding some of the truly necessitous.

Parents and teachers do not always sufficiently allow for the influence of the body upon the mind and moral character, although they must have experienced its influence in their own personality many a time. Often, when mentally lazy and inert over a lesson, it is really the bodily conditions that need attention. The mind cannot act well if the brain is supplied with ill-vitalized blood, neither can a teacher reasonably expect the same amount of attention and strain from delicate, ill-fed, or prematurely developed children.

True, such will often strive to give the requisite attention, but if the teacher has the good of the children at heart, he will use judgment in easing the amount of application for such children.

What is really wanted now is that individual teachers should thoroughly understand and realize this interaction of body upon mind, and also mind upon body; these innate powers of the child, and how to work on them, bring them into activity, and train them. To be true educators, teachers must be somewhat of idealists and enthusiasts, or the work of teaching becomes very monotonous. And to understand human nature, the workings of the human mind, and how to act upon it, he will find the study of phrenological facts of great help, and the development of the children under training such as is laid down in its teachings, will be much more harmonious.

In our present system of schools with classes of from sixty to seventy children to one teacher, the benefit which accrues to the children from the teacher's phrenological knowledge must nec-

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essarily be *indirect*, but for all that it may be considerable.

We want to get practical usefulness from such knowledge, and so we must start by realizing that we cannot *create* any new faculties in children, but must work upon those innate faculties which they all possess, though in various degrees of strength. We must give them the respect due to creatures having an exactly similar number of powers as our own, and in no wise expect them to be after our model, but realize that they have their own separate individualities. We shall also find that most of our children are such as have about the average development of the mental faculties, and when teaching in class start from that point, and follow the course indicated by nature in the natural curiosity of the children and their love of gaining positive knowledge, always exercising their observing faculties by presenting tangible objects or practical demonstrations, before passing on to symbols or words. Many teachers put into practice the teaching which they have received during their college career, on this inductive method of teaching, and wisely abstain from simply instructing children, and make a point of keeping the children's minds actively employed. They are thus teaching in accordance with phrenological suggestions, but the latter science goes minutely into the subject and indicates definite lines of procedure in order to obtain the desired results from various minds.

Discretion should be used in utilizing the time, when a child is found to be naturally very strong in one faculty and weak in others, allowing the child to spend more time in cultivating the backward study at the expense of the more advanced. It is also well to let a child with some strong bent give help to one less favored, as we know that one active faculty brings into activity the similar faculty in a companion. It would also be well, when a child shows some particular talent or bent of mind, to encourage it as far as possible, and draw the attention of the parents to the inclination.

That children will benefit by being trained more in accordance with their natures, I do not think anyone can doubt. There will be greater progress in a given time under such training; there will be far less friction in the child's work, and a real love for mental exercises; and we feel certain there will be more harmoniously developed men and women to show as a result.

And to those teachers who think there is very little if any truth in Phrenology, I would say, study some of the work of Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, or Fowler, with an *unprejudiced* mind, then use your own observation; and I feel sure, although you may not agree with all that these writers say, still you will find that there is far more real truth in Phrenology than you have ever thought possible.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

THE LATE ALVAN G. CLARK, THE FAMOUS TELESCOPE LENS MAKER AND ASTRONOMER.

The beautiful portrait before us indicates a man of special intellectual ability, of marked personal appearance and social attractiveness. The features are fine-cut, strongly marked, and indicate a source of power in his character. He must have surrounded himself by a large number of friends, for he was companionable, social, of a magnetic nature, and possessed a sweet and well-governed temper.

His head indicates that he was interested in all that pertains to science, travel, and reminiscence, and, having been descended from the old Pilgrim stock, he inherited a share of that shrewdness, strength, and foresightedness which enabled him to accomplish the work of two ordinary men. His intellect indicates that he had a love for the best literature, not merely scientific works, but the poets as well, and he

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seems to possess an endowment of memory which must have been of exceptionable value to him. He was a master man, and one for whom people must naturally have felt a reverence. He must have been most devoted to his work, for his mind indicates intense energy and force of intellect. The record of his work is so vast that here again we find the truth of his phrenological developments, for they indicate that he was exceedingly industrious.



THE LATE ALVAN G. CLARK.

What made him, however, the man he was? He had by nature, as well as by education and culture, a strong development of the analytical mind. He saw at a glance what was necessary to be done in completing or carrying out intricate mechanical work. To the uninitiated we should like to say that he possessed large Constructiveness, Ideality, Comparison, and Intuition, and these qualities, joined to a strong perceptive intellect, enabled him to detect the least variance from accuracy regarding his work. His mind was particularly retentive of the knowledge that he gained from many sources, so that he was able to take a hint from one department of work or another and focus it into a practical line for the benefit of others.

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He had also remarkable perseverance. He was a man of exceptional power in respect to the harmony that he possessed in the development of strong moral purposes, conscientious scruples, and intellectual attainment; and hence, no feats of optical skill have successfully equalled Mr. Clark's powerful instrument for the largest discs of glass he was able to obtain.

His ambition for his work was very great, and hence he will ever be known for his achievements as a great manufacturer of telescopic lenses, and he was also noted for his ability as an astronomer. He discovered fourteen double stars, and he was a member of the expedition which went to Spain to observe the total eclipse in 1870. In 1862 he received the Lalande prize from the Academy of Sciences of France for his discovery of the companion star of Sirius. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an honorary member of several foreign societies.

He was descended from Thomas Clark, of Plymouth, on his father's side, and his mother was Maria Pease, of Conway, Mass. Hence, he inherited from his mother an intuitive and sympathetic nature, and many of his pronounced characteristics, and from his father his well-balanced organization, his inventive talents, and many of his sterling qualities. He was a most gifted as well as lovable man, with remarkable qualities of intellect and personal character. He early developed an interest in mechanical pursuits, and fitted himself while a young man for a practical machinist. About the same time, he, with his brother and father, turned their attention to telescope making, and, realizing the possibilities in this direction, Alvan joined the firm, which has ever since become famous under the name of Alvan Clark & Sons. The difficulties in the way of fostering a scientific enterprise are always great, but it is due to the persistence, painstaking, and ingenuity of the Clarks that they obtained their marvellous success.

During the last five years of his life, Mr. Clark executed with his own hands the twenty-inch lens for the Denver Observatory, one with a twenty-four inch aperture for Mr. Percival Lowell, and the twenty-four inch Bruce photographic objective, for the Harvard Observatory Station at Arequipa, Peru, and, finally, as a crowning triumph, the great Yerkes lens, forty inches in diameter. This last he accompanied to its destination, and superintended its final mounting, only a few days before his death.

In his domestic life he was exceedingly fortunate, probably using phrenological insight in his selection of a partner. He married, in 1865, Mary Willard, daughter of Joseph A. Willard, and she rendered him constant devotion throughout their married life. They had one son, Alvan, who died in youth, and three daughters, who have rendered it possible to give here a few special observations regarding his career to our phrenological readers, and permission to use his cut. J. A. F.

REVEREND JOHN MCNEIL.

The world is proving the truth of Phrenology every day, even without any need of further arguments from the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, although we find there are a few persons sufficiently prejudiced to state their views in accordance with their knowledge of the subject, which we regret is limited. One such person writes in a pamphlet, called "Racial Deterioration":

"Many sane persons are firm believers in all kinds of quackery, such as Christian science, palmistry, phrenology, etc. Most of these individuals credit these absurdities either because they are not sufficiently educated to enable them to distinguish between scientific truth and charlatanism, or because any easy explanation of some very complicated phenomenon appeals to their untrained faculties."

Were such a writer desirous of enlightenment as to the truth of Phrenology he could find it in the study of the

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character of several divines, whose portraits have appeared in the pages of this JOURNAL; but he evidently thinks he can knock the science down by ridicule.

Phrenology, however, is becoming more and more the people's science, and daily there are encouragements brought to our notice of persons who are anxious to become acquainted with it for practical purposes.



BY PER. OF THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, NEW YORK.

REV. JOHN MCNEIL.

Now, what can we learn from the study of the character of the Rev. John McNeil?

In the first place he has a strong, vigorous organization. He is a live man, and every word he utters is imbued with a sentiment of warmth and ardor which is magnetic and soul-inspiring. It will be noticed that he has a full degree of the vital temperament. The broad and full chest, the rotundity of the features, and the sparkle of the eye, which comes from the intensity of both the mental and vital temperaments, indicate that he is more than an ordinary pleader. Accompanying this vigorous type of constitution we find a well-balanced head, one that is ready to gather information of a practical nature. He is not a visionary man in any sense of the term, but instead he deals with subjects and facts that relate to what is taking place around him. The study of human character must always have been a very great pleasure to him, and he must be quick in forming his judgment relative to character and disposition. He believes that "Honesty is like seven per cent. interest, and beats all kinds of speckerlashuns in the long run," as Josh Billings puts it.

His creed is that of Thoreau's, where he says:

"Be resolutely and faithfully what you are; be humble in respect to what you aspire to be; be sure you give men the best of your wares, for they be poor

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enough, and the gods will help you to lay up a better store for the future. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his integrity also."

He does not take very kindly to cant, to ceremony, or set forms of worship, but leaves those things for those who have a different form of intellect and who cannot get to heaven without them. His mind is full of sympathy for the masses. His utterances are full of boldness as well as touching humor. He does not believe in sharpening a pencil so much that the point will break off the minute it touches the paper, but at the same time he would want a point long enough to do well the work it was called upon to accomplish.

By looking at the development of the base of the brain it will be seen that he has a resolute mind; one that is full of energy, spirit, and enterprise.

The faculty of Locality is large in his case, which gives him an intense desire to travel, to see the world and the people in it. His Language is also a strong characteristic, and to a student of Phrenology it is noticeably large. He quickly warms to a subject that engages his sympathetical, social, and moral sentiments, but he does not regulate his methods according to old-fashioned or stereotyped ways. It is fortunate we have our "John McNeils;" the world would lose a part of its force, its earnestness, and its vitality without them. J. A. F.

AN EARLY PHRENOLOGIST.

While the centenary of American Phrenology has been celebrated, and many workers in that field of science have been commemorated, it may be both interesting and useful to recall the exertions of one who labored in the cause of phrenological truth at the beginning of this reign.

John Wilson was born in Scotland, June 8, 1799, and, being the son of devout parents, was early trained, both mentally and morally, to the best of their abilities. He early showed great force of character, a determined will, and an ardent thirst after every kind of useful knowledge.

He became a great devourer of books, and never desisted in his studies till he had mastered Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, besides acquiring a wide and sound knowledge of history and general literature.

He early left Scotland for the wider sphere of English life, and took up seriously the study of Phrenology in its highest aspect and its widest development. He lectured in a great many towns, large and small, in England and Ireland.

He established himself for some time at Cheltenham, and there he issued his small but excellent work entitled: "Phrenology Consistent with Reason and Revelation."

"Another small work was called "Christian Phrenology: To Illustrate Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount by Phrenology, and Phrenology by the Sermon on the Mount," pp. 128. It went through three or four editions.

At a later period he resided for some years at Brighton, and while there contributed some articles on Phrenology to the local Brighton Gazette. These were afterward reprinted under the title of "Phrenology and Its Practical Difficulties," March, 1865.

He also resided for some years at Hastings, where he was engaged in preparing the voluminous historical, Scriptural, geographical, explanatory, expository, and general notes for that work, "Mimprissi's Harmony of the Gospels." He also discovered, as he considered, convincing proofs of the Hebraic origin of the Gothic nations who overthrew Rome. Upon this subject he devoted any years of labor, research, and prolonged investigation. He first entered upon the subject when in Ireland in 1838, and lectured several times. He afterward lectured frequently in the great English towns, and wrote a great deal upon the subject.

His best work is "Our Israelitish Or-

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igin," 1840. This went through some six editions, the last being dated 1876, with a portrait. It was reprinted in America. All his writings are well worth perusal, such as "The Mission of Elijah," 1861 and 1881, and a sequel to the first called "Title Deeds of the Holy Land," 1871; also his magazine, "The Watchman of Ephraim," 1866-1868, and a smaller work, "The Millenium," 1842. During his last years at Brighton, he was much engaged in teaching and various religious work; also in giving instructions in Hebrew, and he passed away in that city January 22, 1870. He was widely known there, and deeply respected, and his funeral cortége was of a very large and demonstrative character. In the local press were handsome tributes to his labors, his learning, and his loss.

A. B. Grimaldi, M.A.

Anyone desiring the above-named works should inquire of Fowler & Wells Co., or L. N. Fowler & Co.

FATHER KNEIPP.

Father Sebastian Kneipp, the genial old priest whose water-cure, or grass-cure, made him famous, who died at Woerishofen, Bavaria, on June 17, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, was a unique figure in the history of the healing art. His fame came from his original method of treating diseased persons by means, chiefly, of cold water applied in a variety of ways. He practiced the cure for over a lifetime, although it came into general vogue only in the last five years. He was born in 1821, and after leaving school worked as a weaver until the age of twenty-seven, when he began to study medicine and theology, having long desired to become a priest. He was in ill health, and in a delirium of fever he rushed from his room and thrust his feet through the ice in a pond, and instead of becoming worse found he was much better for the shock, and so began systematic experiments along this line.

He was admitted to holy orders and went to the village of Woerishofen in Bavaria, where he earned the love of his neighbors and the mountain folk, whom he had cured of disease by the cold water treatment. His fame was for a long time local, but in time it spread all over the world, and people came to him for treatment in large numbers. The doctors looked askance at the spectacle of a priest making use of the methods only ascribed to a charlatan, but he really was no charlatan. At last notable persons began to come to him for treatment. Emperor Francis Joseph took a course of it on two occasions. The Archduke Joseph of Austria also underwent the cure, and it was an amusing sight to see some of the notables of Europe walking barefoot in the dewy grass in frock coats and white cravats. This barefoot walking became the best known system introduced by Father Kneipp. His belief was that most illness was the result of the luxury of modern living, and his aim was to improve the circulation and tone up the system. He made use of local bathing and applications, together with steam baths, which were sometimes medicated with herbs. To stimulate and restore the circulation, he ordered the barefoot walking and cold douches. He always made it a point to see his patients himself, and he made no charges for his services. Contributions from relieved patients he used for parish work. For a long time there were not accommodations for the visitors in the village; but this has been remedied. In recognition of his work, the Pope bestowed on Father Kneipp an honorary office, which carried with it the title of Monsignor. In 1894 the Monsignor was called to Rome to treat the Pontiff, and it was announced after some time that, by his treatment, the Pope's health had been restored. Kneipp societies have been established in most countries of the world. The method of treatment has made some headway in the United States.

A great deal that stands for a new fad is many years old, but provided it

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is dressed in fashionable (or popular) clothes, it is tolerated and believed in to the letter. Delicate girls can walk in the snow, barefooted, when following



FATHER KNEIPP.

out the "New Cure System," and the mind works a miracle in its faith and trust in the remedies. The great principles laid down in the Health Department of this JOURNAL nearly fifty years ago are being indorsed by thousands of people to-day who do not know where was the origin. This is the way that all good seed will be scattered until the millennium. The good old book says, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days it shall return unto thee." One person plants the seed, another waters, a third gathers the fruit. Let all be willing to scatter the good seed and leave the harvest to generations yet unborn.

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THE ÆSTHETIC FORCE OF AMATIVENESS.

By B. V. Lain.

If there is one faculty more difficult to explain, more delicate to treat, or more pertinent in its practical relations, than any other of the established faculties, we are safe in affirming it to be Amativeness. In speaking of Phrenology to those unfamiliar with the subject, it requires no small amount of tact and discretion to set forth the functions of Amativeness, and to emphasize to the careless that it has a value in nature, and a definite ethical bearing on character. There are some people who say, "Amativeness—what's that?" A brief but careful answer is best for this question. Then follows almost invariably, "Have I got it?" "Well, yes, you have," returns the oracle. Whereupon, the curious one looks dubious or dissatisfied, and the conscientious student hastens to explain a probable balance of the faculty when influenced by other and various factors in the personal constituency, lest there result from his little missionary efforts any tinge of wounded self-esteem, resentment, or scepticism of the beloved science. Sometimes it needs quite an exhaustive explanation to demonstrate that it is no discredit to possess such a faculty—in fact, a great deal of ingenuity to show how it can exist without making the owner a brute or a roué. The whole ground has to be gone over as to how a healthy manifestation of the faculty contributes to the general scope of life and character, how it gives tone to the physique, and how its lack defrauds the person of that energetic spirit which tells to advantage in the promiscuous situations of life.

A truth we cannot reiterate too forcibly is this—that human nature holds nothing to be evil per se. There is absolutely no faculty a man may possess which in itself is not a power for righteousness, but the test of utility is found in the combination of character ingredients—the harmonious or inharmonious adjustment of each faculty with all others. So the faculty of Amativeness must be analyzed in its relative strength or activity as one of the natural forces requiring wise and deliberate treatment.

The Creator of the Universe evidently made the power of reason trustee of all other instincts and possibilities in man's life—the poet who wrote the line

"Reason over all,"

was vividly conscious of this spiritual law. But through all ages of progressive civilization the human race has generally failed to discover the secret springs of true living, and we do not wonder at the non-realization of intellectual supremacy—speaking universally—which hal allowed the stronger rein to thoughtless passions. So, abuse of powers intended to subserve the intellect, the intellect, to hold only moderate control in personality, to be only the welding link between mind and matter, has been the means of developing among the narrow but noble thinkers a sense of unfitness in such powers for the higher manhood or womanhood. No graver mistake could be made. Certainly, we can but concede that no human tendency operates more widely in the distribution of misery, evil, or degradation among the species, than the unbridled amative faculty. This fact noted by innocence or purity very easily adds to its original idea, a horror of that element in life, and the first sensation in considering such a power is often one of revulsion, while the mind's impulsive thought is a great overmastering desire to strike out forever the chances for its development in the sons of men. This stage of disgust and fear, though passed by every moral being, is simply foolish and futile—how foolish, only deeper reflection can reveal—how futile, only Nature herself can show in those records of lost souls who, all down through the ages, have fought in the

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terrible conflict between the ideal and the practical.

The tragic results that follow thick and fast down the columns of Time teach their lesson. Physical laws are immutable, irresistible, exacting. To wipe them out is impossible. This truth is supreme, and the secret of Life, the key to all its mysteries, lies in the finding of our spiritual relationship to the forces about us. In opposing Nature, we suffer—in learning her laws and the true manner of applying them in all our conduct, we gain the wisdom that endows with happiness.

Now, there is in human nature every potentiality for the highest good. Nor least among the aggregation is Amativeness. Indeed, we may say, as man has reaped so largely the wretchedness of life from the misunderstanding and abuse of this faculty, it remains for him in the future generality of lives to gather all the sweetness and graciousness of humanity from its correct appreciation and application. The faculty alone has nothing of pollution, nor taint of baseness. To know its creative function in nature gives a right sentiment relative to its use. As we say, "Forewarned is forearmed"; when we have weighed our hypotheses on both sides of the scale, then we are prepared to make accurate discriminations about the proper cultivation of the faculty.

Amativeness is a means to an important end—the propagation of the species—and its prominence in natural life, its impulsive predominance over the higher sentiments, is readily understood. Emerson says, "For performance Nature has no mercy, and sacrifices the performer to get it done. . . . The preservation of the species was a point of such necessity, that Nature has secured it at all hazards by immensely overloading the passion, at the risk of perpetual crime and disorder."

But having secured her ends in the direction of physical laws, Nature has also thrown about mankind every aid, every inducement to broaden out the here material condition which she chose as a basis of all development. She has given him a scale truly and minutely marked for measuring his power, and adapting it to all crises. The "risk" that Nature takes is abundantly counterbalanced by the force of aspiring intelligence. Amativeness may be primarily instinctive in its intrinsic quality, but nevertheless, associated with firm mental and moral characteristics in a fine organization, and dominated by a lofty spirtual sense, it becomes forceful in the bias it creates toward the formation of a beautiful, efficient and righteous life. That it should ever be allowed in the human race an unregulated sway, was never ordained. Rather it needs the most scrupulous curbing.

(*To be continued.*)

A SNAP SHOT AT THE TENNESSEE EXPOSITION.

The Tennessee Exposition at Nashville, now in progress and fast drawing to a successful close, celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of that State into the Union; and in presenting exhibits to display the history and advancement of the State in agriculture, commerce, education, literature, and art, has made for herself a worthy and memorable monument.

It is creditable to the highest civilization of the age to thus express gratitude to the founders of the Commonwealth, and to manifest a genuinely patriotic spirit; and, as Tennessee is the first State in the Union to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her statehood, the event concerns all Americans alike.

The officers of the Exposition have spared no labor and expense in beautifying the grounds, and, as the buildings are white, the general effect is similar to that produced by the World's Fair at Chicago. The Woman's Building is both beautiful and historic, being a par-

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tial counterpart of the "Hermitage," the home of President Andrew Jackson, which is near Nashville, and one of the points of interest sought by visitors. Mrs. Sara Ward-Conley, the architect of this building, took the "Hermitage," with its Colonial style of architecture, as a model, and beautified it by the addition of Greek details.

The Fine Arts Building deserves mention, it being an exact representation of the Parthenon at Athens; while, spanning an arm of the lake in front of



it, is a bridge, which is a true reproduction of the Rialto at Venice.

As at the Atlanta Exposition of '95, the negro race is well represented by its building and exhibits, which show the progress these people have made from the old plantation days to the present time.

It is in the evening, however, that the true glory and beauty of the Exposition dawns upon one, for then that mighty wizard, Electricity, takes the wand in his hand and converts the grounds into a veritable fairyland.

Our ride from the city in an open car, filled with merry pleasure-seekers, past many comfortable-looking residences, and the Vanderbilt University, which is quite near the Fair Grounds, was very enjoyable. We had occasional glimpses of rows of lights in the distance through the trees and over housetops, but suddenly, as the car made a turn, a maze of light greeted us. Against the dark blue of the evening sky, the graceful outlines of the white buildings were revealed by myriads of electric lights, while the dome of the Building of Commerce was a blaze of golden glory.

As we entered the gate, we were greeted by strains of music, and, following in that direction, we came upon the lake, reflecting on its quiet surface the red, blue, yellow, and white lights of the Rialto, while at intervals graceful gondolas glided noiselessly from beneath it, bringing to the traveller pleasant memories of the Grand Canal and Venice, and to the others a foretaste of future enjoyment. We found a seat where we could feast our eyes on this lovely scene and drink in the music as well, and gave ourselves up to the enjoyment of the hour. This rest was particularly refreshing after our hot

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and dusty journey, and, as we sat facing the principal promenade, we had ample opportunity to study the people who sauntered by in the leisurely easy-going way characteristic of Southerners, and which is infectious, influencing even the hustling, driving tourist from the North, although each one unconsciously displayed the character peculiar to himself—the stately Southern gentleman, generously courteous; the cadet, with firm step and erect shoulders; groups of graceful Southern girls, with low, musical voices, always in light apparel; self-absorbed couples, he holding his companion's wrap with the tender solicitude so dear to the feminine heart, whether real or affected for the occasion, a deception which comes easy and natural to the Southern cavalier; the nervous "down East" school-teacher, visiting relatives in the South, with spectacles and nose in the air, her sharp, clear-cut enunciation intensified by the drawling, careless speech of her Southern cousin; the portly, self-satisfied German, puffing his cigar, accepting the comforts of the situation as if they were specially for him, but always keenly appreciative of the music; the shambling negro, out at the elbows and down at the heels, and the flashily dressed "coon," with cane and diamond stud—all lending interest to the scene.

Unfortunately, our time was limited, as we expected to leave for Washington the same night, and about nine o'clock, as we arose to take a farewell view of the grounds and a stroll through Vanity Fair, with its foreign villages, queer people, theatrical performances, remarkable dances, etc., the band struck up "Dixie," as an encore, and in a moment the air was filled with hurrahs and vigorous applause from the delighted and enthusiastic multitude, showing a keen appreciation of this old melody so dear to the Southern heart.

An hour later I was comfortably settled in a Pullman sleeper, bound for the North, and as I drew down the curtain for the night, I cast a last look in the direction of the Fair Grounds, from which the far-reaching rays of a searchlight greeted me, and seemed to wish me pleasant dreams and a safe journey.

A. P. K.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

CHINS AND THE MAN.

DOES YOUR JAW GIVE YOU AWAY BEFORE YOU SPEAK?

Protruding chins characterize men and women of the get-there type. Successful people usually carry their chins thrust forward, with compressed lips. This chin, if heavy, with broad rami and swelling masseters, indicates fighting blood.

A retreating chin shows lack of force, mentally, morally, and physically; usually of the yielding sort; soon discouraged; desires protection; small executive force. The development of other faculties often makes up for this defect.

A small, well-rounded chin, with mobile and red cushion of flesh upon it, indicates a pleasure-loving owner; if dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettes. People with dimples love to be petted and loved; like admiration and praise; generally fickle. Usually this chin is healthy, recuperative, and long-lived.

Broad chins signify nobleness and large dignity, unless vertically thin, when, if with it there be thin lips of bloodless kind, you find cruelty.

Square chins with little flesh denote firmness and executive ability. These make good haters.

Drunkards usually have a circular line about their chins.

Slovens have wrinkles about their chins.

Long, thin chins are poetical, unstable, and delicate in constitution. Such people are subject to bowel derangements. If thin through the angles of the mouth, too, they are prone to tuberculosis; generally short-lived.

Medium chins with a suggestive bifurcation in the centre, with small mounds of flesh on either side, characterize generosity, impulsiveness, cheery natures. The same sized chins, with a dab of flesh just under the centre of the lower lip, indicate meanness, selfishness, brutality.

N. B.—No one feature can be taken in judging character. Often development of other faculties of mind or feature entirely governs. In each case take the "totality of indications" before judging.—St. Louis Clinique.

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SCIENCE OF HEALTH

THE HEALING ART IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By Susanna W. Dodds, M.D.

Since the ushering in of the nineteenth century, there have been many departures from the orthodox way of treating the sick. Any changes that were made before, involved no important principle in the true healing art. Whatever the particular school might be which was in favor, the practice, in one respect at least, was the same; the remedies prescribed were drug poisons. The masses had faith in these so-called remedies; the physicians also believed in them.

But the light had begun to shine, and a new order of things was at hand. The people had tired of heavy dosing, and something better was called for. The ruinous effects of mercury and antimony on the constitution had shaken confidence in the common practice. Even the strict followers of Paracelsus began to waver a little; and those in the outside ranks were ready to break over entirely. There was a spirit of rebellion in the air, and it was about to materialize into something more tangible.

In Germany, that land of original thinkers, the first great schism made its appearance. Hahnemann was the leader of the new school. If much drugging was destructive to vitality, might there not be some undiscovered potency in medicines that were highly diluted? Here was a new thought—a grand step in the right direction, and it had many advantages. To a people wedded to the idea that nature had provided remedies for diseases, the new doctrine addressed itself favorably. They were not asked to renounce their belief that medicines cured; they were simply called upon to witness the magnificent results that followed the giving of very small doses, and homœopothy flourished.

On the heels of this reform came another, and the school of eclectics took its rise. They, too, believed in rather moderate dosing, coupled with rare discrimination as to the medicines that should be employed in a given disease. This school also had its followers, and they continue to multiply. Not only so, they can in practice challenge comparison with the most orthodox of the regulars; their success has been equally good.

These changes took place in the first quarter of the present century, and, the bars being down, other innovations now crowded to the front. Hydropathy was making many converts, both in Germany and elsewhere. So well known, indeed, is the history of this reform, that it need not be repeated here. It must never be forgotten, however, that it paved the way for another, which has proved to be not simply a reform, but a revolution in the practice of medicine, or, rather, the science of healing.

The period in which we live is progressive. It is also aggressive, and nowhere is this more distinctly shown than in the theory and practice of the healing art. Ideas hitherto unheard of are advanced with a confidence that defies opposition. They are thrust upon us unannounced. No institution is so venerable with age that the principles it advocates may not be questioned. In medicine, practices that were fully indorsed a few years ago are now as thoroughly condemned. The lancet, for-

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merly so much relied upon, is seldom resorted to at present, and mercury, another "sheet anchor," is administered more sparingly and in fewer diseases.

In treating the sick, it is really marvellous the innovations that have been made during the last fifty years. After homœopathy, eclecticism, and hydropathy, there have come to us a multitude of "isms" in the art curative, all enthusiastically supported and defended. Have the people become credulous? Unthinking? Rather, they are beginning to reflect. They feel the need of something else. The people are turning away from drugs; they have taken medicines month after month and year after year, only to see their ailments constantly increasing. They are trying to discover a better way, and the fertility of thought which has been brought to bear upon the subject ought to enable them to find it.

Let us see what we have in the newer methods. Electricity is an agent much employed, and in skilful hands it brings good results. Motorpathy—Swedish movements, massage, mechanical vibrations, and rubbings—these have a therapeutic value that is unquestioned. The "rest cure" has been successfully practised, and it is a thousand times better than drug medicines. The nutritive cure, the milk cure, the whey cure, the grape cure, etc.—each of these is recommended. The mind cure, the faith cure, Christian science, animal magnetism—all receive patronage. Hypnotism, which is now on trial, has its ardent friends. Theosophy claims a host of followers; so does metaphysical science, as it is called. Then there is the Ralston Club, with its health teachings. We have also the followers of Dewey, who eat no breakfasts, not to mention the esoteric philosophers, the modern astrologists, and those who believe in the "expectant" plan, in which the individual relies solely upon nature, unassisted by other agents or forces.

Father Kneipp has many disciples, and Louis Kuhne is much admired. The practice of osteopathy, though recent, is making commendable headway. Nor can it be doubted that still other agents and influences, all of them curative, will be pressed into service in the near future.

Now, what is the meaning of all this? Has the world gone mad? Not at all. It is only just coming to its senses. It has started out in a new direction. The people are beginning to renounce the worthless, the injurious, and to put in its place something that will aid Nature, not antagonize her. The proof of this statement has just been given. It is a significant fact that the newer methods all discourage the use of drugs; they teach the people to rely more upon the vis medicatrix naturæ.

Nevertheless, these methods are, each and every one of them, fragmentary; they do not embrace the whole. To have a true healing art, we must unite in one complete system all the agents and influences that have a therapeutic value. The art curative, as expressed in the healing appliances of the age, lacks unity; it is analytical. There is need of an organizing force which shall combine in one harmonious whole all that is life-giving, health-producing—everything that co-operates with nature in the healing process.

This is what is now being done in the rise and progress of hygeio-therapy—the nature cure, as it is called in Germany. It is Nature's materia medica. She is the true physician, and hygiene is her handmaid. Nature has not provided "remedies" for diseases; she imposes penalties, which make us better acquainted with her laws.

(*To be continued.*)

HEREDITY.

By D. H. Chase.

"And God said: Let us make man in our image after our likeness and let him have dominion over all the earth." Achieving this dominion must have been a slow process at first, for the properties and laws and phenomena of matter and nature had all to be learned

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by patient experiment and study, and handed down, not by writing (not yet invented), but orally. To get knowledge of foods and poisons *only*, must have required long and hazardous experiment. Proper knowledge and care of his body, its protection from accident, disease, fierce animals, and climatic changes were no trifling achievements. What an infinite amount of suffering and death was needful to develop medicine and surgery! What costly experiments to establish governments, commerce, arts! And we to-day are the rich heirs of the results of all this untold sacrifice. Our progress in this nineteenth century has been astounding. Nature's great forces are caught, tamed, harnessed, and compelled to do more work than can the muscles of the whole human race. Winds, tides, currents, cascades, steam, and electricity (unwearied, uncomplaining) do our drudgery, speed our commerce, are our swift carriers. Those of us who were born in the early part of this century have lived to see the old régime pass away and are living in a new world. The prospect of man's complete dominion over this earth is most cheering.

STIRPICULTURE.

is to me a most interesting topic. Gladly would I write something to do good when I am sleeping in yon cemetery.

Man is the most complex, skilled piece of mechanism on earth. His brain has invented and runs all the machinery of civilization. Has man yet attained a competent knowledge of and dominion over himself? Very far from it; yet these are of more value to our future progress than all else. To build a locomotive we must have skilled mechanics; to run it, a competent engineer is indispensable. Incompetence in building or running means disaster. Now ponder the ignorance and incompetence that create, educate, and engineer human beings! The lowest, vilest are permitted to multiply like rabbits. Under the laws of heredity a class of criminals is supplied, to be a heavy tax on the peace, safety, energy, and property of the rest. Feeble, diseased men and women too often raise children who may justly curse the day of their birth.

Can there be a nobler earthly ambition than the development of healthy, sturdy, intelligent, honest, energetic, happy citizens, useful to society, consecrated to God? The results of stirpiculture on domestic animals are most encouraging. Take the horse. What speed, strength, beauty of form and color have been attained! A single horse has been sold for nearly or quite a quarter of a million dollars. Great gain has come from improved breeds of cows, sheep, dogs, and poultry. Think of $1,500 for a dog! And all these results for the sake of pecuniary gain. The organ of Acquisitiveness is quite a brain-dynamo and does "a pile of work" in this world; but suppose we unite the forces of the religious faculties with benevolence, conscience, child-love, and intellect on human stirpiculture, what glorious results may we not attain! We honor the old Greeks to this hour for their success in this line. Be it our ambition to surpass them as much in this as in other lines of our civilization.

The education of a child begins long before he is born. Even "the sins of the fathers are visited on the child unto the third and fourth generations." So are their virtues, by the laws of heredity. I believe the Egyptian bondage and toil of the Hebrews during four hundred years have been factors in the Jewish constitution ever since. The character of the New Englander of to-day has not outgrown the stamp of their Pilgrim Fathers. How a few self-indulgent generations could degrade them!

To all young people a knowledge of the laws of heredity is all-important. It is possible that a diligent young student in mathematics may give every child talent and love for that science. The same is true of music and any

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other pursuit. Indulgence of appetite and passion curses offspring; self-control blesses them. Wise investments in heredity pay royal dividends.

THE PURPOSES OF HAIRS.

By Joseph Parrott.

The poet Pope in a poem of great beauty speaks of the manifestations of the Creator being:

"As full, as perfect, in a hair, as heart."

This seems almost like prophetic insight, for, when he wrote, science as yet had acquired but little knowledge of hair; its complex organism was unknown. In a previous paper, our attention was occupied with the structure and organism of hairs, and certain popular fallacies were discussed respecting them, in the hope that they will eventually be discarded.

In this age of the practical application of the arts and sciences to purposes of commerce and civilization, when theories are esteemed valueless unless substantiated by proofs, we are met at the threshold of every investigation with the question, "What is its use?" So with our subject, we ask, What are the purposes of hairs? what their province in the animal economy?

In the early periods of our planet's history, huge animals of frightful appearance, protected by defensive coverings of powerful overlapping plates or formidable spines, struggled for supremacy against equally terrible monsters, whose degenerate living representatives may be found in the turtle, armadillo, etc. In due course the creatures bearing protective plates and defensive spines were superseded by others having a covering of hairs, as in the now extinct mammoth and woolly ox. This condition was gradually extended to the ever improving and more elegant species of animals, who needed protection against the lowering temperature of the earth's crust rather than the formidable teeth of the gradually disappearing earlier animals.

One manifest purpose of the hairs is to protect the head and body against the detrimental effects of sudden chills, by retaining a halo of warm air in the folds of this non-conducting tissue.

Many mammals have a longer hairy coat in winter, which is shed as summer comes on. The value of the winter growth for conserving warmth in the body during the rigorous season is great.

The purpose of the beard in man is evidently to keep an atmosphere of a higher temperature around the respiratory organs, that both by filtering the air from dust, and elevating the temperature, it may be more fitted for the sensitive lungs. Shaving off the beard frustrates this intention, and is certainly an important factor in the increase of bronchial and lung affections. Woman being essentially "the keeper at home," is not in need of it at present, whatever "the new woman" may develop into.

When we consider that the brain is the central telegraph station from whence proceed all the sensations and motions of the human body, and that its proper action depends on being kept at an equable temperature, it will be easy to perceive the importance of the hair, which surmounts the whole, as a preservative against the congealing effects of cold and the feverish influences of external heat.

One leading cerebral physician announces as a cause of increase in neuralgic affections, the discontinuance of the nightcap, such as our grandparents wore; that, as the action of the heart is slower during sleep, the extremities are less vitalized, and, while we protect the trunk and limbs by ample folds of bedclothes, the unprotected head is "left out in the cold," one result being an increase of catarrhal and neurotic diseases.

This idea also applies to a bald head. One cause of paralysis, and to which baldness exposes a man, is the sudden change of temperature acting detrimentally on the convolutions of the brain, causing rupture of a capillary,

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suceeded by a slight extravasation of blood, then the distressing conditions which accompany baldness.

The Greek tragedian Æschylus (B.C. 456) is said to have fallen a victim through his hairlessness. The historian says that while walking in his garden at Gela, an eagle poised in the heaven above him, with a large tortoise in her claws, and mistaking his bald head for a stone, let fall the tortoise, smashing the shell of the tortoise, and the skull of the scholar at the same time. A good head of hair, or a wig, might have averted this catastrophe.

The many sorrows and miseries due to baldness are seldom taken into consideration until the hair is lost. The increase of baldness and malassimilation have been concurrent with the increase of civilization, the human species seeming the subject of new diseases and new development of old ones. It may be that the more frequent open-air exercise of our progenitors and the absence of the mental worry which afflicts this generation, kept the skin more healthy, permitting the better development of hair, and, until we are readjusted to our environment, and acquire more intimate acquaintance with the needs of the skin, and act on the information gained, baldness and the consequent undesirable accompaniments is likely to increase in due proportion.

The greater beauty and luxuriousness of our furniture, fittings, and clothing have created a natural aversion to "a greasy head," and, as the skin of the head is, by constant ablutions, deprived of its natural oil, while but few supplement nature in her efforts to maintain the balance by the use of proper pomades, etc., the skin becomes more receptive to dermatophytic and other parasites, and there is a diminution in the texture and quantity of hair.

A good head of hair, and the health of the skin, should be of more importance than bonnets, hats, and antimacassars, for, instead of mankind adapting themselves to the fashion of the hour in these things, it would be wiser to make them subservient, and cause them to fulfil the requirements of utility and adornment without detracting from convenience and health.

One of the important purposes of hairs is defeated by the close "cropping" of the hair, as at present worn by males. Children who are subjected to this, and the constant washing of the head, will reap an abundant and sorrowful harvest in an increase of neuralgic conditions. Earache, croup, bronchitis, etc., frequently accompany the continuous washing of the head, and are often cured by permitting the hair to be long, and a suspension of these watery hostilities.

The head can be kept clean, and the skin in an admirable state of activity by the use of suitable pomade and brushing.

One purpose of the hairs of the head may be to protect the head against accidents, just as the cellular bone of the skull is intended to distribute the force of a blow.

This seems to have been one of the original purposes of the hairy plume worn upon warriors' helmets, of which Homer gives a beautiful account. When Hector came back into the city of Troy to seek the ease-loving Paris, who ought to have been in the ranks, he met Andromache, his wife, bearing in her arms their loved little one, who cried when his helmeted and plumed father held out his arms to receive him. Hector laughingly removed his headgear, and laid it down, the first time the plume had touched the ground.

This phase of the protective purposes of hair in defending the underlying tissues has been recently utilized in the construction of ships of war. Tons of hair have been packed between the plates of a certain part of war vessels, the elasticity of hair proving a most effective backing to metal.

Another possible purpose is suggested by a medical friend. When a hair is originally formed, and pushed out of the skin, it has an exquisitely fine point of about one three-thousandths of an inch in diameter. If this point is cut

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off it is never reproduced, for the growth of hair does not take place at the end of hair farthest from the body, as in plants, but deep down in the follicles new cells are added, pushing out the older ones, so that the end of a cut hair is like an uncut cedar pencil. The points of hairs can generally be seen to advantage on the eyebrows and eyelashes, as very few persons, under the fallacious pretext of making them grow, ever submit them to the scissors.

We know that electricity is attracted by a point, and this knowledge has helped to determine the exact size of the point of various thorns, and it is quite possible that these uncut points of hair have an attractive power on electric and other forces by which we are surrounded. The "point" is interesting and worthy of farther investigation.

HEALTH "DON'TS."

Don't neglect your house-drains, nor the drainage about your house. The first condition of family health is a dry and sweet atmosphere. With dry walls, a dry cellar, and drains that carry off refuse without letting in foul gases, half the battle for good health is won.

Don't let your wells or springs be infected by drainage, or from other causes. Pure drinking-water is indispensable for health at home, or anywhere.

Don't keep the sun out of your living and sleeping-rooms. Sunlight is absolutely necessary for a right condition of the atmosphere that we breathe, and for our bodily well-being.

Don't sleep in the same flannels that you wear during the day.

Don't wear thin socks or light-soled shoes in cold or wet weather.

Don't catch cold. Catching cold is much more preventable than is generally supposed. A person in good physical condition is not liable to colds, and will not fall victim to them unless he is grossly careless. Keep the feet warm and dry, the head cool, the bowels and chest well protected; avoid exposure with an empty stomach; take care not to cool off too rapidly when heated; keep out of draughts; wear flannels; and with the exercise of a little common sense in various emergencies, colds will be rare. If colds were a penal offence, we should soon find a way to prevent them.

Don't neglect personal cleanliness, but use the bath with moderation and in accordance with your general health. The daily cold bath is right enough with the rugged, but it is a great tax upon the vitality of persons not in the best health, and should be abandoned if the results are not found to be favorable, and tepid water used instead. Each man in these things should be a judge for himself; that which is excellent for one is often hurtful for another.

Don't have much confidence in the curative nature of drugs. Remember that Dr. Good-Habits, Dr. Diet, and Dr. Exercise are the best doctors in the world.

MODERN DIETETICS.

We used to have old-fashioned things,
like hominy and greens,
We used to have just common soup, made
out of pork and beans;
But now it's *bouillon*, *consommé*, and
things made from a book,
And *Pot au Feu* and *Julienne* since my
daughter's learned to cook.

We used to have a piece of beef—just ordinary meat,
And pickled pig's-feet, spare ribs, too,
and other things to eat;
While now it's *fillet* with *ragout*, and leg
of mutton *braised*,
And macaroni *au gratin*, and sheep's head
Hollandaised;
Escallops a la Versailles—a la this and *a la*
that—
And sweetbread *a la Dieppaise*, it's enough
to kill a cat!
But while I suffer deeply, I invariably
look
As if I were delighted, 'cause my daughter's learned to cook.

We have a lot of salad things, with dressing *mayonnaise;*
In place of oysters, Blue Points, fricaseed
a dozen ways,
And orange Roley Poley, float, and peach
meringue, alas—
Enough to wreck a stomach that is made
of plated brass!
The good old things have passed away, in
silent, sad retreat;
We've lots of highfalutin' things, but
nothing much to eat.
And while I never say a word, and always
pleasant look,
I have had sore dispepsy since my daughter's learned to cook.

—Southwestern Medical Record.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Nelson Sizer.

Figs. 399 and 400.—William Harold Knight.—This boy hails from Sparta, Ill., and will have the affection and the patriotism of the sons of old Sparta, but he will be a good deal smoother in his methods and manners than the ancients were.





FIGS. 399, 400.—WM. HAROLD KNIGHT, AGED FOUR YEARS, THREE MONTHS.

His head measures twenty and a half inches in circumference, and twelve and a half inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, which, for a child of his altitude and age, is large. The quality of his organization is exceedingly fine, and if he does not make a scholar in the niceties and exactitudes of study, we would hardly know where to look for one who would do it. The head is well balanced in itself, although it may be too large for the body. It is a handsomely formed head. If we look at the side-view, we see length from the opening of the ear backward. The social region is very full, and hence he is fond of pets and loves his friends. The crown of his head is amply developed, showing dignity, stability, prudence, and ambition, as well as a good share of energy and earnestness. He also shows a large development of Benevolence

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and fair Veneration. The front-head is long enough and large enough to make him a good scholar and a good mechanic, but the crown and back part of the head are the portions which are the most influential. He has a well-balanced character and a good deal of it. His dark eyes and hair show that he leans toward the motive temperament in complexion, but his type of development is mainly mental. He is quick as a flash, intense in his feelings, loves and hates heartily, admires and approves earnestly, is one of the best of friends, and is full of mental, artistic, and social enthusiasm. As a scholar, if he can have health, he will clean up the school curriculum as a lawn-mower does the grass.

Fig. 401.—Herbert H. Kalliwoda.—This boy is a healthy, sturdy, and strong specimen. He stands three feet six and three-quarters inches high, weighs forty-four pounds, and his head measures twenty and three-eighths inches in circumference and fourteen and one-eighth inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head.

His head appears, by the measurements, to be rather high, but the way it is built makes it seem as if it did not reach up as much as many heads do, and this squareness is perhaps owing to the building out of the upper corner of the forehead and side-head; some heads are more oval. He will work hard for the very fun of it, just as he plays hard. He will make his way in the world if he has a fair chance. He will grapple with difficulty and master it. He has a strong temper when it is aroused, and boys of his size and age are not likely to be his master. He has the real grit, and he knows what he wants. He has sound sense. He may not be brilliant in the collection and collation and recalling of facts, but he will understand the principles involved, and will appreciate the why and the wherefore of matters. He will be a good mechanic, and if he works in that line he will be a neat, ornamental workman, but he will want to build something as large as a church, at least a dwelling-house. He is cautious enough to be prudent, but he is not afraid of trifles or calculated to dodge difficulties.



FIG. 401.—HERBERT H. KALLIWODA, AGED FIVE YEARS, FOUR MONTHS, OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

VI.—HOW BLIND CHILDREN SEE.

"THE COOKING-CLASS."

By C. W. Howe.

One department which is always of interest to the visitor in the institution is the class in home science, which includes the study of the principle and practice of cooking, as well as all subjects related to it, such as food principles, sanitary science, plumbing, the proper care of the sick, and the real science underlying all these various divisions, so that while the manual work is done well, it may also be done intelligently and understandingly.

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The first steps are taken slowly, and as the pupil cannot see how the broom must be held to sweep the floor, or the knife to pare the potatoes, she must place her hands over those of her teacher, and thus be guided to the right movement.

The pupils work in a laboratory, fitted with all necessary cooking utensils and several good-sized gas-stoves. These they first examine and learn how to light and regulate. Following this come a number of lessons in learning to make the various measurements that would come in connection with this work.

After all these necessary preliminary steps have been taken, and the pupil knows with what she is to deal, she can begin the actual work of cooking, and for this the potato proves a very satisfactory article. One learns to pare and boil and then to mash, and as this vegetable admits of a variety of preparations it affords material for many typical lessons.

The first paring is apt to be done rather awkwardly, but they soon learn to do it very nicely, removing every particle of the skin from the surface; and, as we have so often said of the work in other branches, those who are totally blind are apt to do the best work.

In due time come the making of biscuits, bread, cooking of meat, making of pies, cakes, cookies, etc., down through the list, until every distinct article has been represented.

Practice and theory go hand in hand. Pupils learn the theory and put it in actual practice, whenever possible. They have the entire care of their cooking-room; cleaning and replacing everything used, sweeping the floor, washing the windows, and doing all necessary work before leaving the class-room.

While nearly all sighted people know that the sense of touch become "eyes to the blind," still they do not realize how much may be distinguished in this way, and how they themselves depend on touch in judging things about them.

In cooking, the blind girl must depend largely upon this sense, for thus she judges the right consistency of any mixture, and, knowing the required length of time with a certain amount of heat, she can tell when it is properly "done" as well as another could, and seldom burns either herself or what she is cooking. I believe this is the only school for the blind where a class in home science has thus far been adopted.

Here we see another field opened for the blind girl, which helps her to be useful as well as contented at home, and thus proves a great benefit to her. For, while the blind boy can go out upon the street and mingle with others, the girl is naturally kept in more closely and needs something to do. Not only something to do, but something that will be useful and practical as well, and not a mere occupation of hands and mind. She must be independent, for this gives her self-respect and power, and raises her at the same time in the estimation of others. Too long has the feeling that "I am a poor blind man or woman, and therefore an object of charity and to be pitied," dominated many of this class of people, until, oftentimes, the blind lose all ambition, self-respect, and pride, and sink back upon their friends or public charity, feeling it their just due to be pampered and cared for, and, while they lose the pleasures and advantages of sight, lose also the joy of being useful in the world, and the gratification and conscious pride that might be theirs in the fact that against great odds they have accomplished what their sighted friends accomplish, and may be independent, useful citizens. Many of them have, and many are, living this, and are an inspiration to all who know them, with an influence which reaches much further than their narrow circle of friends, and invites the admiration of all, while it raises their kind in the eyes of the world.

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THE AMATEUR PHRENOLOGICAL CLUB.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

By Elsie Cassell Smith.

III.

HOW THEY HELPED.

The long winter months waned at last, but our interest in Human Science had not waned, but rather increased with each meeting of the little club, which still held to its original membership. Sweet azure-winged summer soon chased from the scene the fleet-footed spring, and, as the long heated term drew on apace, a few of us, at least, began to seriously contemplate a subsequent escape from the crowded, dusty city. Yet the consideration of closing our classes was a distasteful one to all, only to be thought of with regret.

As an outcome of this it was therefore suggested one evening that we enjoy a few weeks' outing together at some pleasurable resort, where we could not only recuperate our exhausted vitality, but also profit by the opportunity of a long study of the drift of human life that populates such places. The proposal, on the face of it, appeared so impracticable that it was received with no great degree of enthusiasm, not even creating a discussion. Nevertheless, at the very next meeting one of our number announced that she had a matter of moment to bring before the little company, and, as the speaker was the recognized business head of the circle, we listened attentively while she read aloud a detailed and plausible plan for a trip to a well-known resort on the Pacific coast.

Apparently, no item had been forgotten or overlooked by her keen executiveness. Every necessary expense was accurately noted or carefully estimated, so that she was able to lay before us a definite proposition that was practicable and approachable. Everyone was delighted, and all our attention for that week was absorbed in working out the scheme. By dint of careful execution and much interchange of help, each according to his time and ability, for, by having such a clear understanding of our individual proficiencies and deficiencies we had dropped into a way of *complementing* each other, we were all of us ready by the 1st of July to take the journey.

We left home on the 3d, and a better organized little company could not have been easily found. We had chosen our appointments by our characteristic ability in this way: One young lady with a large organ of Time took upon herself the careful observance of train hours, etc.; another, with good Acquisitiveness, paid special attention to fares, tickets, and the like. And so on, through the list, each one having some labor of love for the comfort of all, while Lady Bountiful hovered over us all and looked after everything, which was precisely her forte.

The three days' journey proved a delightful one, and, thanks to a protecting Providence and our excellent phrenological discipline, we arrived at our destination without loss or accident, while the first deep breath of crisp sea-air was quite enough to chase away all fatigue.

Those halcyon days passed swiftly enough. Though we did not fail to indulge in the resorter's usual recreations, we were, on the whole, a sober, studious little company. Nothing adds such an intenseness, a seriousness, to one's nature, so tempers one's spirit and places so great a value on life as an understanding of the science of Phrenology. One cannot have a good comprehension of human science and be frivolous. Under its influence one awakens to a sense of the reality, the earnest of life, and along with the joyous wonder at his own illimitable powers of development, he comes to feel a grave responsibility and solicitude, not only for the fruits

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of his own life, but for that of others also. Almost everyone of our number had developed thus from a worldly society function into a being of purposeful usefulness, with a more or less definite aim in life. And, as we rose almost imperceptibly above the plane of mentality on which our associates lived and moved, so they continued to drift with the tide of popularity, and left us to pursue, alone, our way—heavenward.

These characteristics, which marked us as peculiar, did not pass unnoticed by the pleasure-seekers who environed us. We were not only observed, but sought out by many, questioned, criticized (mildly), and subsequently lionized, more or less. In this manner we were privileged to scatter much good seed, and awakened in many during our few weeks' stay a lively interest in our loved science. It would not have been difficult to have aroused an emotional enthusiasm that would have created a wide-spread interest for the time, and probably accomplished some good, but our leader wisely restrained our youthful ardor and encouraged us to be sought after, rather than to seek out.

But the episode which we afterward remembered with the greatest pleasure was the way we helped an innocent young girl to find her rightful niche in life. She was only a modest village maiden, trying for the first time to earn her living by caring for a helpless cripple boy, the child of some fashionable resorters. We were interested and amused by the pretty graces of the little maiden, and often sought her out. We soon observed, however, that she had another friend who appeared equally fond of her society.

Several of us watched them one day from the hotel veranda, as they promenaded the shining beach. He was pushing the omnipresent little go-cart, while she tripped along demurely at his side.

"Ha, I like not that," quoted the Philosopher, tragically, as they strolled into view.

"A pretty flirtation; why do you object?" asked one of the party.

"It bodes no good; I have seen the fellow before. Observe for yourself as they draw nearer."

Every student turned her eyes in their direction and waited eagerly. Oddly, enough, at the nearest point of observation the young man removed his broad panama to cool his brow, so we obtained a good view of his phrenological outline. A little exclamation escaped from several. It was the Artist who spoke.

"A veritable Petruchio," she cried, whisking out her sketch-book.

"Observe, ladies," said Mrs. A——, quickly, "that sloping forehead, and the top-head and crown."

"Yes, both the moral and spiritual divisions are deplorably deficient," briefly remarked the Critic.

"Yet he has a genial face, and the back-head is round and full," put in the Optimist, who always detected the good qualities.

"That is true," Mrs. A—— explained; "but when the basilar brain alone is dominant, with such a marked deficiency in the higher faculties, the character is also mean and base. This fellow has a fair intellect, with Secretiveness large, and enough Suavity to make him pass as a very agreeable gentleman, while he is in reality sensuous and vulgar."

"I would add," remarked the Angel, "that with that hooked nose of his that he was also self-willed, while his weak mouth proves him to be fickle and vacillating."

"All you have said is true," replied our leader, "and if your little friend is found often in his society, I think it would be a true kindness to cautiously acquaint her with his real character."

Our ultimate investigation of the condition of affairs in regard to our self-imposed charge proved rather more serious than we had imagined. In an incredibly short time the pair had established an intimacy that was foolishly absurd, and our little friend was too sensitive to be easily approached. Yet in her very innocence lay her greatest danger, and we daily grew more

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serious over the impending consequences.

When the Amateurs had done all they could without visible success, Lady Bountiful came to the rescue. Seeking our young friend one day, we broached her tenderly on the subject at once, which caused her to fly into a passion, declaring that we were all in league against her happiness; but presently she burst into a torrent of repentant tears, and dropped, sobbing, on to the sand. Waiting till she was quieted a little, Mrs. A—— raised her gently in her kind, motherly arms and led her away, down the long path and into the shadowy grove, alone, leaving the Student and me to our meditations.

In our own little parlor that evening Mrs. A—— told us all about it, with tears in her soft eyes. She had told the girl many things which had been received with wonder and surprise, finally merging into a helpless fear as she realized her own danger.

When Mrs. A—— had questioned her about her home ties, the girl had put her head in her new friend's lap and wept again, but when at last she had lifted her tear-stained face, there was a look of resolution upon it—the first dawn of awakened womanhood.

"There is one I loved once," she had said; "a playmate in childhood. We grew up together, and long ago, when we were quite young, I promised that when we were older I would be his bride. I never dreamed of breaking my youthful vow till after I came to this place. But I thought when I saw the fine young men whom I met here, that —I wanted—something better."

Here she pulled from the inner lining of her dress a blotted, blurred, and misspelled letter, and a small photo. And at this point in her narrative, also, Mrs. A—— produced both. The letter, though crudely constructed, was warm and tender, and came from a true heart, yearning for a woman's love. And the pictured face! What a contrast to that other. A noble brow, with dark hair brushed back from a lofty forehead; the features, clear-cut and rugged, expressed a character sober and honest, though as unpolished as it was untarnished.

"Dear Lady Bountiful," cried the Angel at last, "please tell us what you did for our poor, unguided little friend."

"I told her to go back at once to her lover and her home."

"What, would she give up her situation, do you think?" asked one.

"Yes," was the quiet reply; "she has doubtless already done so, for she returns to her country home on the morrow."

"To-morrow?" we asked, in some surprise. But the grave expression on Mrs. A——'s face was more eloquent than many words, and we questioned her no more.

(To be continued.)

CHILD-STUDY.

It is an evidence of the advance of knowledge that the wise parent to-day studies the child and measures his physical development by the physical standards that science has established. He keeps himself familiar with the best knowledge. Foods are no longer considered merely the natural provision to meet the demands of hunger, but as the remedies, the protection, the substitutes provided to meet the physical needs of each body. This is one of the results of child-study.

Precociousness and stupidity are regarded as symptoms, and no longer as the cause of pride or shame. The physical causes are studied. If the child is stupid, his sight, his hearing, may be at fault. If he does not spell, an effort is made to discover whether he is tone-deaf. If he grows tired quickly, common sense seeks to discover whether his chair and his desk are suited to his height. If he is irritable, it becomes a question of food. If he does not develop physically, it becomes a question of exercise and nutrition. The temple of the Holy Ghost is considered worthy of the best care and intelligence that time and education have developed.—The Outlook.

This is the last opportunity we shall have to call attention to the Phrenological Conference to be held on October 29th. Several promises have already been made to give papers, and we hope to have a large gathering of all interested in Phrenology.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH; ESTABLISHED 1838.
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EDITORS, PROF. NELSON SIZER, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1897.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The meetings in connection with the above-named associations met this year at Toronto and Detroit. The American section met first on August 9th; the British on August 18th; thus it was possible for the English and American men of science to attend each other's meetings, and this gives an international aspect to the affair, as was the intention of its promoters. "Science" says, in a leading editorial:

"The visit of the British Association to Montreal in 1884 gave a considerable impulse to science in America. The meeting of our own association in that year was attended by three hundred British men of science, the total attendance, 1,249, being the largest in its history. In the thirteen years that have since elapsed science in America has made a great forward movement. The scientific research accomplished at our universities now surpasses that of the British universities; the work done under our Government is greater than in any other country; our scientific journals have doubled in number and increased in influence. If our association has scarcely kept abreast of the great progress of science, this is the proper time to give it a due place in the scientific economy."

The attendance of the two meetings includes some of the best known students in science among the English-speaking peoples. In both associations both presidents—the ingoing and outgoing officers—were men of eminence. In the British Association Sir John Evans, the antiquarian and numismatist, was elected president of the present year, while the retiring president was Lord Lister, the eminent surgeon, inventor of the antiseptic mode of treatment that has wrought such wonders in modern surgical practice. His portrait appeared in the May number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and we refer our readers to what was then said of his character.

In the American Association it is the

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retiring president that delivers the presidential address. The post was held by the late Professor E. D. Cope, and his place was taken by the senior retiring vice-president, Professor Theodore N. Gill. The incoming president, Professor Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard, presided over this meeting, but delivered no address. Of Professor Gill's address Dr. Marcus Benjamin says, in "The Scientific American," that at the request of the council it took the form of a critical description of Cope's contributions to science. No one, we are assured, is more competent to attempt this task than Professor Gill, for he has been the friend and fellow-worker of Professor Cope in similar lines since the early sixties, when the two young men were fellow-students in natural history under Professor Baird in the Smithsonian Institution.

Theodore Nicholas Gill, who ranks among the very first of American zoölogists, is a native of New York City, where he was born on March 21, 1837. His early education was received in private schools and from private tutors, and then he studied law, but never was admitted to the bar. As he grew to manhood he developed an interest in natural science, and during the winter of 1857-58 he visited Barbadoes, Trinidad, and other West India Islands.

Professor Wolcott Gibbs, the incoming president, was born in New York, February 21, 1822, and holds the Rumford professorship of chemistry at Harvard. He is, says Dr. Benjamin, "the only American who has ever received an election to honorary membership in the German Chemical Society. He is one of the four surviving original members of the National Academy of Sciences, and in which he has held the office of foreign secretary, becoming in 1896 the president of that body. Professor Gibbs has long been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and as far back as 1866 was a vice-president of that organization.

LORD KELVIN.

William Thompson, as Lord Kelvin was known forty years ago, helped to solve the problem of connecting Europe and America by cable. He was knighted on the completion of the second Atlantic cable, and raised to the peerage in 1892, in further recognition of his scientific achievements. He has been President of the Royal Society, an office in which his predecessors included Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Humphry Davy, and Professor Huxley. He has been professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow University for more than fifty years, having been appointed when he was only twenty-two years old. After a preliminary



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training, Lord Kelvin entered the Glasgow University at the early age of eleven, afterward proceeding to Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1845 as Second Wrangler. It was in the following year that he was made professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow. Lord Kelvin succeeded Sir George G. Stoke as President of the Royal Society in 1890.

His head is of a peculiarly interesting character, it being exceptionally high and broad in the anterior section, giving him remarkable scope in the scientific, mathematical, and inventive work. All persons who are inclined to doubt the truth of Phrenology should make a thorough study of his head, and they will be amply satisfied.

The anthropological section of the British Association was presided over by Sir William Turner, of Edinburgh, and his interesting topic of address was some distinctive character of human structure. This was a long paper, written in an interesting style. He has a large head, with beautiful white hair, which is surmounted by a velvet skull-cap, but when bare it reveals a quality of rare excellence and a capable intellectual anterior lobe.

OPENING OF THE AUTUMN SESSION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Tuesday, September 7th, at 2.30 P.M., the American Institute of Phrenology commenced its Thirty-fourth Annual Session. The venerable President, Professor Nelson Sizer, in the chair, supported by Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, Dr. H. S. Drayton, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler, and Dr. Sizer and an influential audience, notably Dr. Holbrook, Rev. Dr. Buchtel, Rev. Mrs. Antoinette Brown, Blackwell, Mr. Geo. Kellogg, Lecturer on Art, Dr. King, Mr. Prieto, of Cuba, Mr. Vanderbilt, and the members of the '97 class. A very enthusiastic meeting was the result. The addresses were exceptionally bright and full of instructive and entertaining matter.

For a further résumé of the speeches we refer you to the November JOURNAL, and a full report of this session will appear in the Human Nature Library, January 1, 1898.

Our latest catalogue is on the press, and will be sent on application.

OPENING OF THE AUTUMN SESSION OF THE FOWLER INSTITUE.

The first meeting of the Fowler Institute was held in London, September 15th, when Mr. William Brown, president, gave a lecture on "Ethnology."

There was a discussion at the close, after which Mr. Elliott examined the head of a gentleman present. The meeting was full of interest throughout.

THE COURSE.

Some of the lecturers of the course will include Mr. Elliott, Mr. Ely, Mr. B. G. Coleman, Mr. J. Webb, Mr. Alfred Hubert, Mr. P. K. Zyto, and it is hoped that the monthly meetings will be as successful as they were last winter.

At the Members' Meeting, among those who have promised papers are Messrs. Clarkson, Eland, Swift, and the Misses Russell, Dexter, and Higgs.

VISITORS.

Among the recent callers at the Fowler Institute are G. E. Perry, M.D., of New York; Mr. Theodore Wright, of Queensland.

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A SPECIAL CLASS.

A special class has been organized at the Fowler Institute for teachers, to facilitate their further knowledge of phrenology as an aid to schoolwork. The Autumn Class commences on Monday the 21st inst.

PERSONAL.

THE LATE JOHNSON M. MUNDY THE BLIND SCULPTOR.

AN INTERESTING CAREER.

Johnson Marchent Mundy was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in May, 1833, and was the youngest of eight children. He was the son of Frederick and Mary Marchent Mundy, and came of good New Jersey ancestry. When Johnson was scarcely five years old his parents removed to Geneva, where he spent his early childhood, and where, after more than a half-century's absence, he was to spend the last days of his life. He attended school in that town, and afterward entered an academy in the town of Lima.

When eight years old his sight showed signs of failing, and his parents were obliged to take him from his studies. His eyes continued to grow worse, however, and he was unable to obtain relief. He seemed to possess a natural fondness for sculpture, and when hardly twenty-one years old he entered the studio of a Mr Brown, in Brooklyn.

When the war broke out Mr. Mundy was in Columbia, S C., employed in making statuary for the new custom-house being erected in that city. After the capture of Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861, he returned to New York City. In 1862 he went to Watertown, N. Y., and in the following year removed to Rochester, where he opened a studio, which he continued for twenty years.

Among his works are a marble bust of Frederick Douglass, which occupies a conspicuous place in the Capitol at Washington, D. C.; a marble bust of Bishop Delancey, which has been placed in the new Episcopal church at Geneva, and one of the late Dr. Hale, dean of Hobart College.

Nine years ago Mr. Mundy became blind, and was obliged to give up his profession. Despite his weakness Mr. Mundy completed two of his best pieces while living in Tarrytown. He was loved by all the residents of that village, and was known there as "Tarrytown's blind sculptor." In 1891 he presented his statue of a Union soldier to the trustees of the Soldiers' Plot of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. The monument was erected at the main entrance to the cemetery.

Perhaps his best known work is his statue of Washington Irving, which he completed two years ago. It is said to be the only statue of Irving in existence. It has been visited by a large number of people, many of whom knew Irving, and they have declared it a splendid likeness of the author. The statue represents Irving as sitting in a large arm-chair, his head bowed as if meditating. His right hand rests on the arm of the chair, and in his left he holds a pair of eye-glasses.

The head is a reproduction of a bust made by Ball Hughes, a sculptor of Boston, Mass. On its right side is this inscription: "This is the only bust for which Mr. Washington Irving——" On the left is the name of the sculptor and the following words: "Taken from life." Among those who have seen the statue are the Misses Irving, to whom Irving left Sunnyside, who said that it was the best likeness of their uncle that they had ever seen. Mr. Mundy and others had often thought it singular that, while numerous statues have been erected in this country, not one had ever been erected in memory of the author. Action was taken toward having the statue erected in Tarrytown, and the green in front of the new Washington Irving High School, in Broadway, was chosen as a fitting place for the monument. The building is not yet completed, but it is assured that the statue will be placed on the green when the building is finished.

His body was brought to Tarrytown from Geneva. The funeral was held at the home of Mrs. Rockwell, in South Washington Street, Tarrytown, New York State. In accordance with his last wish, the burial will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

He possessed a full brow, well developed perfecting faculties which include Ideality, Constructiveness, and largely developed Central faculties, especially Intuition and Comparison.

MARQUIS H. ITO.

THE BISMARCK OF JAPAN.

Marquis Hirobumi Ito, the ex-Prime Minister of Japan, whose statesmanship has earned for him the title of the Bismarck of Japan, and who represented his Emperor at Queen Victoria's Jubilee, passed through this city recently on his way to the Jubilee celebration, returning, by the same route as he came, to his native country.

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Marquis Ito, whose career is so closely identified with the progress of Japan in the last thirty years, is an enthusiastic admirer of the United States, and of its political system and industrial conditions. In 1868 he visited this country for the purpose of making a study of the United States coinage system, and again in 1872 he came to the United States with the famous Iwakura Embassy, which had for its object the revision of the treaty then existing between the United States and Japan. Apart from being an acknowledged authority in Japan upon the politics and history of Europe, and his great reputation as a poet and a scholar, Marquis Ito will undoubtedly be longest remembered by his work in forming the present Japanese Constitution. The preparation of this instrument was the outcome of many years of travel and study. This constitution, which embodies not only the results of his own beliefs as to his country's needs, but also some of the counsels received from accomplished statesmen in America, was promulgated by the Emperor in 1889.

TWICE PRIME MINISTER.

Marquis Ito is now sixty years old. He has twice been Prime Minister of Japan, resigning his last term in August, 1895, after skilfully carrying his country through the Chinese war, and materially aiding success in the field by his shrewd management of the campaign and his energy in raising funds. He, with Marquis Mutsu, negotiated the treaty of peace with Li Hung Chang at Shimonoseki in April, 1895.

By yielding to the demand of Russia and France that the Liau Tung Peninsula be given back to China, he incurred the displeasure of the masses, and the popular feeling that continued against him, added to failing health, led him to resign in the following August.

Marquis Ito was born in the province of Choshu, and was the son of a Saumurai, one of the soldier class. In his early youth he studied European languages, and after holding various responsible places in the service of his country, he was made Minister of Public Works in 1876, and upon the death of Count Okubo was made Minister of the Interior. In 1885 he was made a marquis, and became Prime Minister. Again in 1892 he was selected as the Chief Minister of State, which office he held until 1896. Since his retirement Ito has lived quietly at his beautiful home at Osis, a charming summer resort thirty miles from Tokio.

His portrait shows him to be a man of sterling intellectual ability.

GRANT'S DIFFERENT HATS.

After his return from abroad Grant had a little Japanese servant, who took charge of him as though the general were a bit of machinery and he were the engineer. Some of the newspaper men noticed that in the course of one trip Grant had on six different hats, and they laughingly asked him what was the significance of the change. Grant said: "Why, I do not know. I supposed I had on the same hat all the time." Investigation brought out the fact that the little Jap, through the suggestion of some of the ladies of the party or some of the committee, had received ideas as to what kind of a hat the general ought to wear at certain towns. If it was a college town, just before he arrived the little Jap would tiptoe to the general, remove the slouch hat, place a silk hat carefully on the general's head and trip out, the general never losing a word of any conversation. At the next stop, if it was explained to the little Jap that it was a soldier town, off would come the silk hat and on went the general's military hat. He made it a rule for the general never to appear at two places in the same hat, and the joke of it was that Grant himself did not know anything of the scheme."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE 109TH ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE COMBE.

October 21, 1897.

One hundred and nine years ago, in 1788, there was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, George Combe, a man dear to every student of mental science.

Most of the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and the Fowler & Wells' publications are familiar with his photograph, but the face is so refined, so suggestive of truth and goodness, that to recall it inspires one. We refer our readers to the April number of this JOURNAL for an article on George Combe, which contains a small but excellent portrait of him.

What sympathy, kindliness, and magnanimity were expressed in his face! It makes us silently wish there were many many more like its owner. How much better we all would be with such men to guide us. Hazlitt says that no really great man ever thought himself great. George Combe was a man of the truest greatness and sincerity.

The way in which Combe became interested in Phrenology is as follows: He was a lawyer and writer (1812), and con-

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tinued in the legal profession until 1837, when he gave his entire attention to science. As early as 1816 he had met Dr. Spurzheim in Scotland, but he did not at that time believe in the doctor's theories. Later on, after years of investigation, he became convinced that the system of Gall and Spurzheim was based on actual facts, and thereafter became an ardent disciple of the founders of Phrenology.

George Combe was a conscientious and painstaking investigator. Every thought he uttered or wrote was the result of careful research. Even if he had written no other work than the "Constitution of Man" that marvelous volume alone would have been sufficient to make his name immortal.

August 14, 1858, when death summoned George Combe, it robbed us of a great, and glorious man. His death was a loss not only to Phrenology, but to the whole scientific world.

The noble, earnest life of this good man still sends abroad its benificent influence. He may well be taken as a model and guide by all who are engaged in scientific study.

George Combe's works teem with the finest thoughts, the most helpful suggestions, and it would be well for all students to give this great man's works thorough study. They will give their lives a different coloring, and be of lasting benefit to them. M. C. F.

VISITING ARCHBISHOPS.

The truth is, that the time is passing when isolation shall be no longer possible. The boundaries of nations must mean less and less, except to the taker of the census and the collector of the taxes. Men of distant countries are coming to know each other better and to make inevitable comparisons. The visits of the Archbishop of York to Russia, and of the Archbishop of Finland to England, do not of themselves mean much, but they are prophecies of many other instructive interchanges of fraternal and Christian courtesy. Travel is now made so easy that England and Russia are too near together to remain uninfluenced by each other's beliefs and customs. And the better must prevail. Whether or not the Russian Church shall continue to keep Easter at her own time, it is altogether likely that the Christianity of Russia will feel the force of the Christianity of the rest of Europe, and be affected by it. The Archbishop of York making his journey to Russia is the Modern Time visiting the Middle Age. It ought to be a profitable visit; perhaps on both sides.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS' ADMINISTRATION AT BROWN.

In eight years President Andrews has increased the college from a membership of 268 to one of 751. This growth, perhaps unprecedented among the New England colleges, has been due mainly to one thing —to the remarkable attractive power which Dr. Andrews exerts over young men. It may fairly be said that nearly every young man at Brown University in these last eight years has regarded the president with unbounded enthusiasm. No conspicuous college president except Francis Walker has during this period possessed such a hold upon the hearts of his students.

Passing to the qualities which have been more especially evinced since Dr. Andrews from a professor became a college president, it may be said that one of the most salient of these is his organizing power. It has shown itself in large matters and in small. He has a genuine love of system and a practical grasp upon the details of business. He has systematized with unusual skill the clerical work of his office, the minor accounts of the university, and the business of the faculty.

A TYPE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN.

The civil engineer seems to me typical of the highest Americanism in many ways. He is forever making the best of newnesses and roughnesses and crudities, while planning something better to take their place; one hour he is occupied with elusive problems of big financiering and indeterminate estimates of probable travel and possible commercial development—the next he may be running a compound curve between two fixed tangents and experiencing an exquisite satisfaction as his vertical hair bisects the rod and his vernier reads absolutely true. What would be the ideal line in some cases would be absolutely ruinous in others, and all the minutiæ of location must be considered with an omnipresent realization of what the future possibilities of this particular road may be, as well as what are the financial possibilities of its promoters. The cheapest line in some regions would be dear indeed, whereas in unsettled and barren districts the first cost must usually be minimized. There cannot be many professions which combine such large and comprehensive views with such infinitesimal niceties of detail. —From "Lewis Muhlenberg Haupt, A. M., C.E., by Henry Wysham Lanier—one of a group of three sketches entitled, The Nicaragua Canal Commission:—A Trio of American Engineers"—In Review of Reviews for September.

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STUART, THE PAINTER.

CURIOUS HITS BORN OF HIS FACULTY FOR READING FACES.

"I don't want people to look at my pictures and say how beautiful the drapery is. The face is what I care about," said Stuart, the great American painter. He was once asked what he considered the most characteristic feature of the face. He replied by pressing the end of his pencil against the tip of his nose, distorting it oddly.

His faculty at reading physiognomy sometimes made curious hits. There was a person in Newport celebrated for his powers of calculation, but in other respects almost an idiot. One day Stuart, being in the British Museum, came upon a bust whose likeness was apparently unmistakable. Calling the curator, he said: "I see you have a head of 'Calculating Jemmy.'"

"'Calculating Jemmy!'" repeated the curator in amazement. "That is the head of Sir Isaac Newton."

On another occasion, while dining with the Duke of Northumberland, his host privily called his attention to a gentleman and asked the painter if he knew him. Stuart had never seen him before.

"Tell me what sort of a man he is."

"I may speak frankly?"

"By all means."

"Well, if the Almighty ever wrote a legible hand he is the greatest rascal that ever disgraced society."

It appeared that the man was an attorney who had been detected in sundry dishonorable acts.

Stuart's daughter tells a pretty story of her father's garret, where many of his unfinished pictures were stored:

"The garret was my playground, and a beautiful sketch of Mme. Bonaparte was the idol that I worshipped. At last I got possesion of colors and an old panel and fell to work copying the picture. Suddenly I heard a frightful roaring sound. The kitchen chimney was on fire. Presently my father appeared, to see if the fire was likely to do any damage. He saw that I looked very foolish at being caught at such presumptuous employment and pretended not to see me. But presently he could not resist looking over my shoulder.

"'Why, boy,'—so he used to address me—'you must not mix your colors with turpentine. You must have some oil.'"

It is pleasant to add that the little girl who thus found her inspiration eventually became a portrait painter of merit.—Youth's Companion.

The facial massage, which is recommended for daily use, is to keep the muscles of the face toned up and thus to prevent wrinkles. Beneath the eyes the flesh should be stroked firmly but gently from the nose out. From the nose to the corners of the mouth should be treated in the same way. The cheeks should be pinched and kneaded vigorously, and rubbed with a circular motion, while the forehead should be stroked with the fingers toward the sides and also pinched and kneaded.

THE LATE SIR ISAAC HOLDEN.

The late Sir Isaac Holden, who has just died in his ninety-first year, believed in fresh air, and an ample fruit diet as the secret of longevity. Though the son of a Cumberland miner, he was born in Scotland, and made the most of his opportunities to acquire a scientific education. Sir Isaac was a self-made man, with an inventive and commercial genius, and it was as a mill owner and manufacturer in Bradford that he became a millionaire. But he is also believed to have been the inventor of the lucifer match. Getting up early in the morning to pursue his studies, he found the use of the flint and steel tedious and difficult, and in 1829 he hit upon the plan of using an igniting explosive upon sulphur, and thus produced the lucifer.

WOMEN OF FINLAND.

In all the walks of life open to them, the women of Finland are making marked progress. In the University of Helsingfors there are now 200 women students. More than 900 women are engaged as teachers of various grades, about 1,000 are employed in post-offices, railroad and telegraph bureaus, and other departments of the public service, and at least 3,000 are in business. Fifty-two of the eighty poorhouses have women superintendents, all the dairies are managed by women, one of the most important industries in the country. There are 13 paper mills, 7 chemical pulp factories, 3 straw pulp, and 20 wood pulp and pasteboard factories. The number of workpeople employed in these factories amounts to 5,000, and the total number of paper machines in the country is 46, most of them being of English make.

ITALY'S QUEEN.

The Queen of Italy is much enjoying her stay at Gressony, in the Italian Alps, where, dressed in peasant costume, she climbs, despite her weight and size, in good earnest. Her Majesty is very popular in the mountain villages, and whenever she enters one is invariably received with flowers and enthusiastic signs of devotion.

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TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Finger-nail Biting, etc.—W. J. G.—Authorities are inclined to think this habit the outcome of a nervous affection. Certainly the state of the nerves has much to do with it; but we find children apparently of good constitution, vigorous and active, who bite their nails, fumble with their hair, nose, buttons, etc. It is easy for a nervous, excitable, diffident child to form such habits, especially when thrown much into the company of other children who practise them. We advise the guardians of children of weak nervous condition to watch them closely, and when any tendency to form a habit of the kind described is seen, to use such reasonable measures as may be suggested to prevent it, and thus save them from becoming a victim to practices that may cling tenaciously to their later years and be a subject of much embarrassment.

The Chicago Institute of Phrenology.

Dear Sir: On Tuesday, September 7th, our fall term of instruction in practical character reading begins. We teach in this course how to practically read all kinds of men, women and children. The chief object is to prepare all who want to read character to easily and practically do so. If you want to read your neighbor, friend, partner, or child, and detect honesty and dishonesty the world over, you can do so by taking this course of instruction. It also includes very practical instruction in the faculties of personal success, or the nature and sources of good judgment, self-control, memory, decision, tact, and all of the factors of individual success. Still more, the true facts of mental and physical improvement will be given in the most practical manner.

Hundreds of special drawings will be used to vividly illustrate the various lessons. Many living subjects, with different heads and faces, will be used as illustrations. All in all, it is the most valuable instruction for individual success, health, and happiness that can be obtained anywhere.

Respectfully,
L. A. VAUGHT,
Principal.

40 Robert St., Cheltham, Manchester.
August 25, 1897.

Sir: In answer to your competition in August number, as the faculty of reliability assign reason. The foregoing is "Self-esteem." The upper portion, and also the Moral faculties and Semi-intellectual, also the executive. As to the latter, the perceptive intellect, as the observer ascending to the reflective. Individuality appealing to Causality for perfection of originality. I remain,

Yours sincerely,
Abraham Libert,
(Aged 11 years 6 months.)

We are glad our little friend has written to us. He must try for the next prize, and perhaps he will be successful.

FROM THE "OVER-SOUL."

Every proverb, every book, every by-word that belongs to thee for aid or comfort shall surely come home through open or winding passages. Every friend whom not thy fantastic will, but the great and tender heart in thee craveth, shall lock thee in his embrace. And this because the heart in thee is the heart of all; not a valve, not a wall, not an intersection is there anywhere in nature, but one blood rolls uninterruptedly an endless circulation through all men, as the water of the globe is all one sea, and, truly seen, its tide is one.

Yours truly, Miss A. H.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. L. C. Bateman, of Auburn, has been giving a series of phrenological lectures at Turbush hall, Rangley, Me.

From the "Rio Vista (Cal.) News" we learn that Mr. F. E. Reynolds—practical phrenologist—who was sojourning at Suisun for two months past, has been in the above-named town where he lectured on "Human Nature," in the Union hall to a good-sized audience.

Mr. Welch, of Toronto, is now taking a course of instruction at the American Institute of Phrenology, where he intends to graduate, after which he will return to his native town—Toronto—to continue his professional labors.

The "Journal," Augusta, Me., states that, "Mr. Walter S. Whitehouse, the earnest student of Phrenology, who has

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aroused the interest of so many intelligent people of this city by the correct application of the science of Phrenology, leaves Monday for New York City, where he will pursue the study by attending the American Institute of Phrenology during a fall course." The Institute has had pleasure in welcoming Mr. Whitehouse.

From the "Phonograph," Philips, Me., we find that Mr. L. C. Bateman has just given a course of lectures on Phrenology, Physiology, and Physiognomy at Stratton, in the Greene Hall, drawing good audiences each evening. Mr. Bateman was to lecture in Eustis village for a week.

From the "Independent," Helena, Mont., we learn that Mrs. Jean Morris Ellis, phrenologist, has been giving lectures to large and appreciative audiences in the Engelhorn business college. The public examination of citizens at the close of the lecture called forth considerable response from the audience, which appreciated the correct hits she made of the salient traits of their characters.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

No. 253.—R. H. J.—St. Louis, Mo.—"Better late than never." You can improve mentally, as well as physically, by your study of human nature, for you have an improvable mind—one capable of receiving advanced ideas. You have a strong Motive Temperament, which needs the addition of the Vital to assist it in giving more vitality to your circulatory and digestive powers. You are too intense, anxious, and solicitous. Your ambition, which is indicated by several faculties of your mind, and the particular point of the top of the ear, will help you to strike out in lines of work which will improve your general condition. Take every opportunity you can to study practical subjects, particularly scientific ones, and encourage yourself in every way possible. Learn simple lessons on what to eat and how to exercise. You should make a success in law, in commercial travelling, in agencies, or in teaching. When it is possible, obtain a fuller delineation, as we think you will benefit by the advice we can give you.

No. 254.—J. H. W.—Lumberton, N. C.—Your photograph indicates a keen, intelligent, wide-awake character. There is no idleness when you are around, for your own industry shames it out of others who are inclined to do as little as possible. You have an aspiring mind—one adapted to professional life, active public service, and the intellectual part of a business. You live more in the top-story than in the base of your brain. Therefore, you must try to gather strength from the basilar qualities, as well as from your keenly intelligent ones. You are a master man, and are capable of superintending, managing, and directing work. You are the one to organize a campaign, to support a languid cause, and give vitality to philanthropic efforts. Your mind is particularly professional in its aims.

No. 255.—Johnny.—Green Bay, Wis.—Your boy's head indicates qualities that will develop prominently a little later, for they are more in the poetic, literary, and artistic lines than in the executive or business ones. He should be allowed to grow first physically, for his head is large for his age, and he will gain strength and vigor for future work if he is not forced with study; but some of the hours of each day his mind could be trained into habits of regularity in observing nature. He should learn the names of all the birds, flowers, trees, and animals, and in this way he will lay a good foundation for his future work. He will be so full of ideas, and so much inclined to change his work from day to day, that it will be a struggle for him to concentrate time and attention on a few important lines of work. Let him learn music, and make it as attractive as possible, so that the discipline of the practice may be enjoyable.

No. 256.—M. E. S.—Burt, Ia.—The boy C. S. S.—This lad is certainly organized to fill a pulpit. He has a fine head, capable intellect, and a keen, susceptible mind. His moral brain predominates, and his thoughts and sentiments will give expression through these faculties, and it would be well to give him as good an education as possible, so as to allow him, if he feels the call in that direction, to focus his mind as a speaker, teacher, minister, or evangelist. M. E. S.—Your little girl appears to have a good organization for health, and a good practical intellect.

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She will succeed well in the home, and had better be given a practical education. Let her learn scientific cooking, and be thoroughly trained in this branch of work, so that, if need be, she can give instruction on the same. She has ingenuity, which could show itself in the lines of scientific dressmaking, but she will need more confidence in herself, and should be encouraged as much as possible.

No. 257.—E. C.—Cote Sans Dessin, Mo.—This gentleman has a predominance of the Vital Temperament, and, with the corresponding elements of his brain, will show more than ordinary ardor, enthusiasm, warm-heartedness, sympathy, companionableness, and practical, observing powers. He will warm up to a subject very rapidly, and will make a good business man. He could succeed in photography, and as a public speaker would be ardent, and interesting in what he had to say. He belongs to the community rather than to only one individual, for his sympathies are broad and liberal, but he should make an excellent companion, husband, and friend where he gives his interest and affections.

No. 258.—P. J. T.—Bellevue, Ia.—The qualities of this gentleman indicate a superior balance of power and harmony of expression. He has an intellectual outlook and ambition, is quite ingenious, and is capable of succeeding in a business that will unfold new ideas—one that has scope and enlargement to it. He would not like to be connected with a one-horse team, or a profession that only covered a small area. Were he a physician, he would have a large practice, because his innate qualities would call out the sympathy of the community. Were he a lawyer, he would engage in only those cases that he could conscientiously uphold, and as a business man he would be thorough, comprehensive, and a leader in his line. His Ideality, Constructiveness, and Causality are ruling powers, and perfect the lines of work in which he is engaged. He is earnest, sympathetic, adaptable, and capable of organizing and controlling others, even under trying circumstances.

No. 259.—W. J. L.—Portland, Ore.—You have a capable mind—one that is able to express itself favorably in several callings in life. You will not care for the indoor, sedentary work of a clerk or banker, but will be inclined to encourage the kind of labor that will enable you to apply yourself to outdoor work as well. Surveying, navigation, or the study of geology, zoology, botany, and physiology, would be interesting to you, were you to qualify for a professorship in either one. In business you had better take hold of the buying department, rather than the selling, for you would show good judgment, and would know how to buy at the cheapest market, and sell at the dearest. You would also know how to get rid of your stock favorably and acceptably to all parties. You were your mother's boy, and have been well nourished and favorably circumstanced. Were you to engage in this work, you should have to do that kind that will require a number of faculties to execute rather than one or two, and as a lawyer or accountant you would have active work in hunting up evidence, in getting hold of facts, and examining property.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT.*

(Hints by May Manton.)

7156—GIRL'S DRESS.

Nothing suits extreme youth so well as does simplicity, and the model shown in the illustration has the merit of being absolutely simple, while it is stylish at



7156—Girls' Dress.

* See Publishers' Department for coupon.

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the same time. The bodice takes the popular blouse form, but is made over a plain fitted lining which ensures perfect neatness and the necessary warmth. The lining shows the usual number of pieces and seams, closing at the centre-front, but the blouse has shoulder and under-arm seams only and laps well over to the left side, where it closes invisibly and is finished by a frill. The back is quite plain, but the front shows gauged shirrings that run from the shoulders to a point at the front and form a simulated yoke. The sleeves are in bishop shape and one-seamed, but narrow. At the shoulders the fulness is simply gathered, but the wrists show gauged shirring, which, like that at the neck, shows narrow black velvet ribbon over each stitching. With it is worn a deep collar and cuffs of narrow batiste, which also makes the frill at the left side of the blouse. The material for the frock is a mixed plaid in gay coloring, showing a line of écru, with which the soft tone of the batiste harmonizes to perfection.

The skirt is perfectly straight, the fulness being arranged in tuck shirrings, which, like those of the bodice, show black velvet ribbon over each stitching.

To make this frock for a girl of eight years will require three and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch material. The pattern, No. 7,156, is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten, and twelve years.

7161—BOYS' RUSSIAN BLOUSE COSTUME WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

This stylish little suit is designed for small boys from two to four years. As represented, it is made of serge in a deep shade of cardinal, with white serge for the collar and cuffs. Narrow braid enters into the decoration, and a jaunty little Tam o' Shanter cap accompanies the costume. A high-necked and sleeveless under-waist that is shaped with shoulder and under-arm seams and closing in the back, supports the kilt skirt that is deeply hemmed and laid in plaits. The blouse is simply adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams. A casing is sewed at the waist line through which an elastic or tape is inserted to arrange the fulness, which droops in the regulation blouse fashion. To the edge of the left-front a wide box-plait is applied, through which button-holes are worked to effect a closing, buttons being sewed to the edge of the left-front. The neck is completed by a wide sailor collar, the lower edge of which is shaped in rounded outline.

The sleeves are one-seamed, and are gathered at the top and at the bottom, where they are laid in plaits that are stitched to position. Flannel, serge, and all manner of light-weight cloths are commendable for making, while braid or machine stitching is the accepted finish.

To make this suit for a boy of four years will require two yards of fifty-four-



7161—Boys' Russian Blouse Costume with Sailor Collar.

inch material, or two and one-half yards of forty-inch goods, with three and one-eighth yards of the same width material for collar and cuffs. The pattern, No. 7,161, is cut in sizes for boys of two and four years.

NOTES.

KLONDYKE.

The new El Dorado of the
Earth. The land of snow and ice
And Gold. The land where
Millions of Gold lie in
The beds of the streams which
Rush onward to the Yukon. The
Land of privation, starvation,
Speculation, and Gold. The
Land where one fortune will
Be made and where thousands
Will be ruined. The land
Of a success of the few; but
Of a failure of the many.
The land of Chance.

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THE KLONDYKE.

It is very unlikely that the American gold-seeker who rushes off to Alaska will find his movements impeded by a corresponding rush from Europe. The press there dwells more on the difficulties of gold-mining in Alaska than on the extraordinary finds made by a few individuals. The initial expense will deter many from going, and the exactions of the Canadian Government will also act as a deterrent. "The St James's Gazette," London, says:

"After the long voyage by coasting steamer to Juneau City there is a tedious march of several weeks over semi-frozen wastes and perilous mountain-passes, varied by a trip down the lakes, in the course of which the passenger has to build his own boats. He has to take a six-months' store of provisions with him, carried at ruinously high rates by Indian porters; and if his supplies are insufficient or badly damaged on the journey he is very likely to die of starvation, supposing he escapes being drowned or dashed to pieces among the rapids and mountain passes *en route*. It costs the prospector, in addition to all these dangers and discomforts, some hundreds of pounds before he actually reaches the scene of operations and can get to work. No doubt there is plenty of gold to be had after all this. But it looks as if the communications would have to be considerably improved, by road-making and railway-building, before Klondike becomes another Johannesburg."

Persons going to the Klondyke will be noticable for their largely developed brains over the region of the ear, and narrowness in the centre of the parietal bone, over Cautiousness.

HAWAII.

WHERE THE ISLANDS LIE, AND WHAT THEY ARE.

The Hawaiian Islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, about 3,500 miles off the coast of Mexico. The chief island of the group of twelve lies on a line joining the City of Mexico with the City of Hong Kong, China. The group is about 360 miles long, but the islands are small. The largest, Hawaii, is only about 4,000 square miles in area. All the islands together are only about one-seventh the size of the State of Ohio; but, as the Scotchman said of his country, "Only flatten it out once, mon, and then see how big it would be." For the Hawaiian Islands are volcanic in origin, and are very mountainous. The largest eruptions of historic times have been among those of Mauna Loa and Kilaurea in Hawaii (pronounce Hah-wy-ee, with accent on the "wy.")

The windward side of the islands gets plenty of rain, and on that side dense forests climb the mountains to a height of 12,000 feet, or about two and one-quarter miles. On the leeward side the timber line is 4,000 feet lower down. The tillable parts are the valleys and a strip of alluvial soil along the coast, especially on the windward side.

Many hundred square miles are covered with recent lavas. Near the shore the natives cultivate sweet potatoes upon lavas that are hardly cooled, pulverizing the scoria and mixing with it a little vegetable mould.

The climate is so delightful and equable that the Hawaiian language has no word for "weather." The chief food of the natives is taro (arum esculentum). The chief export of the island is cane sugar, of which in 1893 it exported $10,225,000 worth.

From 1843 till the recent revolution and establishment of the Republic, Hawaii was an independent kingdom. The Republic was proclaimed July 4, 1894. Really it is officered and run by American residents. Sanford B. Dole is President till 1900.

The area of the islands is 6,640 square miles. Population in 1896 was 89,990, composed as follows:

Pure Hawaiians	34,436
Half-castes	6,186
Whites	21,119
Chinese	15,301
Japanese	12,360
Polynesians	588
Total	89,990

INSOMNIA NOT ALWAYS DISASTROUS.

Sir James Crichton Browne, the expert on brain diseases, holds that insomnia is not attended with such disastrous consequences as is commonly supposed. It is not in itself so dangerous as the solicitude of the sufferer. He suggests that the brains of literary men, who are the most frequent victims, acquire the trick of the heart, which takes a doze of a fraction of a second after each beat, and so manages to get six hours' rest in twenty-four; and that some brains, in cases of persistent insomnia, sleep in sections, different brain-centres going off duty in turn.

HOW TO KEEP FOOD.

Different kinds of food should be kept separate from each other.

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Keep potatoes and all root vegetables in a box or bin in a dry cellar.

Cranberries may be kept for months in crocks or jars, and covered with water.

Sugar, rice, hominy, farina, oatmeal, and the like, are best kept in bags or boxes in a cool, dry closet.

Milk should be as far as possible separated from other food, and kept clean and cool.

A basket kept on a swinging shelf is the proper receptacle for eggs.

Dried fruits are best kept in bags and hung upon a dry wall, but they may also be well preserved, if properly dried, in boxes.

Apples and oranges keep longest by being wrapped separately in tissue paper and spread out so as not to touch each other, in a cool, dry place.

Cold cooked vegetables and the like must be covered if not kept in a wired cupboard.

All food that is not perfectly sound, that is unripe, that is allowed to decay or accumulate the particles floating in the air, is unwholesome.—Home Maker.

At the present season judgment and care should be exercised that not too much heat-producing food is used. Nature in all seasons indicates the line of food most desirable in her supply of seasonable material. During the hot summer, fruits, berries, and vegetables are most abundant. Science claims that only 65 per cent. of our food should be heat making, hence the tendency, especially at this time, to select a very large proportion of our food from such heat-making materials as fats, rice, corn-starch, white flour products, potatoes, and sweets, must increase the discomfort caused by the weather, in addition to being inferior in health-sustaining properties.

One of the first conditions of health is a healthy view of things. If it be true that the sick body makes the sick mind, it is equally true that the sick mind makes the sick body. A sickly view of the world will go far to make the world sickly. It has been the fashion to exaggerate the conscious and the unconscious wretchedness of mankind. This disposition to take a morbid and depressing view of mortal experience has been exaggerated by the natural craving for human sympathy. It is pleasant to share the fellow feeling of our kind, and the condition on which that fellow feeling is obtained is almost always suffering. Suffering, more than anything else, excites interest and compassion. Our word "sympathy" expresses fellowship in suffering. We have no similar word to express fellowship of joy.—Science Siftings.

LAWS OF HEALTH.

Children should be taught to use the left hand as well as the right; they should sleep in separate beds, and should not wear nightcaps.

Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house, and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

From one to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocation of business. Persons in sedentary employment should take one-third less food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young persons should walk or play at least two hours a day in the open air.

Reading aloud is conducive to health.

The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need.

Sleeping-rooms should have a fireplace, or some other mode of ventilation, besides the windows.

FOR AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

"Take only half the clothing that you think you will need for an ocean voyage and do not attempt to have a small trunk in your stateroom," writes Emma M. Hooper in "The Ladies' Home Journal." "Have in your largest shawl strap a traveling rug, heavy wrap—a golf cape is excellent- sun umbrella, rubbers, small cushion to tie on the back of your deck chair, a warm dress of plain design, and a flannel wrapper to use as a nightgown. Wear a chamois pocket well secured with a tape about the waist for your letter of credit, jewelry, money, etc.

"In a large traveling bag place a change of underwear, hose, bedroom slippers and needed toilet articles, with which include a small hot-water bag, bottle of salts, vaseline, box of cathartic pills and bottle of camphor. Do not forget a comfortable cloth steamer cap and a gauze veil if you are afraid of a little sunburn. Wear a jacket suit of mixed cheviot or serge and a silk waist on board. After starting put on the older gown and lounge in it until you land, when it can be given to a stewardess. Some travelers try to dress for dinner and carry a steamer trunk filled with silk waists and fancy neckwear, but for an eight-day journey this is poor taste and a lot of trouble. Others have the small trunk in the cabin, and before landing pack the things in it that are to be used only on the return voyage, and send it to the ship company's office until their return. It must be remembered that 30 pounds of baggage is the average weight allowed free on the continent. Warm wraps and woolen un-

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derwear are necessary at all seasons going across the Atlantic."

WHEN CHARACTER IS FORMED.

Again, in many homes older children make the life of the smaller ones wretched much of the time. The writer knows a family where there are three children, the youngest about two years of age. The older ones seem to find no greater pleasure than to tease the babe on every opportunity, for she occasions them much merriment by her violent vocal and bodily expressions whenever she is tormented beyond endurance. One does not need to remain about this home long before seeing plainly that this child is being worried into an ugly disposition. Even at two years she has reached the point where she is intolerable much of the time, showing her unbalanced condition by flying into a passion over every little thing that occasions her displeasure. The attitude of the older children serves to keep her in a more or less constant state of fatigue, and the actions performed in this condition are rapidly forming habits, thus determining her character.—From When Character is Formed, by Prof. M. V. O'Shea, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for September.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook gives the following excellent advice as to the education of children: "So far as possible, a love of nature should be early and continuously inculcated. Nature is, in a physical sense, the father and mother of us all, and a child that grows up to maturity with a genuine love of rocks and trees, flowers and insects, animals and plants, storms and sunshine, cold and heat, fresh air or the ocean wave; of every varying landscape and mood of nature, and all the activities around us, stands not only a better chance of possessing a healthy nervous system, but of maintaining it during life, than if the opposite has been the case. I am not at all in sympathy with any system of education which takes children far away from nature. Nature is a book, a great library of books, whose authorship is the infinite. Our little works, our libraries, vast and valuable as they are, cannot be compared with it. They are poor transcripts at best of the thoughts of half-developed human beings."

AIR AND ATHLETICS.

What the man of to-day needs most is not athletics in a gymnasium, but plenty of fresh air in his lungs. Instead of a quantity of violent exercise that leaves him weak for several hours afterward, he needs to learn to breathe right, stand right, and sit right. And if the woman who spends so much time and strength getting out into the air, would dress loosely, and breathe deeply, and so get the air into her, she would have new strength and vigor, and soon be freed from many aches and pains and miseries. —H. L. Hastings.

M. Quad, the humorist, several years ago fitted up a small platform in his residence and took regular exercise by dancing jigs to the accompaniment of a piano played by another member of the household. He said that dancing not only gave him the physical exercise he required, but also furnished much needed mental rest. "Walking would do equally as well," he said, "so far as exercise is concerned, but whenever I walk I am busily thinking about my work and making plans for the morrow. No one can do that while dancing vigorously."

I WOULDN'T BE CROSS.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, it's never worth while;
Disarm the vexation by wearing a smile;
Let hap a disaster, a trouble, a loss,
Just meet the thing boldly, and never be cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, with people at home,
They love you so fondly, whatever may come,
You may count on the kinsfolk around you to stand,
Oh, loyally true in a brotherhood band!
So, since the fine gold far exceedeth the dross,
I wouldn't be cross, dear—I wouldn't be cross.

I *wouldn't* be cross with a stranger, ah, no!
To the pilgrims we meet on the life-path we owe
This kindness, to give them good cheer as they pass,
To clear out the flint stones and plant the soft grass.
No, dear, with a stranger, in trial or loss,
I perchance might be silent—I wouldn't be cross.

No bitterness sweetens, no sharpness may heal
The wound which the soul is too proud to reveal.
No envy hath peace; by a fret and a jar
The beautiful work of our hands we may mar.
Let happen what may, dear, of trouble and loss,
I *wouldn't* be cross, love—I wouldn't be cross.

—From Little Knights and Ladies.

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On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of **FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

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LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Strand Magazine," London, contains a chapter of the "Tragedy of the Thorosko," and is a very exciting part of the story. "Glimpses of Nature" is the name of a series of articles by Grant Allen; this month he treats on a plant that melts ice.

"Book News," for September, published by John Wanamaker, New York, is alive with news on nature and different articles of various kinds. It contains a review of women inventors of Queen Victoria's reign.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer," edited by Mrs. Fitz Gibbons Crash, of St. Louis, is a work of art. The proper style of photographs and first-class workmanship recommends it as an excellent journal. "The Camera in Motion" is an article which contains hints of one of the most difficult branches of the art of photography.

"A Manual of Mental Science; or, Childhood, Its Character and Culture." Being a text-book for teachers and parents, fully illustrated, and containing upward of 250 pages, should be in every school and household, as the information contained therein is of great importance to the careful development and training of children, and will bring out the whole character and enable them to make the most of life.

"Progrès Medical." — Weekly. — Paris, France. Contains reports of medical and surgical affairs, and also of scientific societies. Important information contained in every number. Bonneville, editor.

"Guillard's Medical Journal."—August.—No. 2, Vol. LXVII.—One of the veteran publications of the country. New York.

"Brooklyn Medical." — August. — Dr. Raymond has a very interesting article in this number on "Professional Confidences." A young magazine, but growing into notice. Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Southern Medical Record."—Monthly. —August number received. Has some good clinical excerpts, an appreciative address on women in medicine and (what shows the editor knows a good thing) an extract from the PHRENOLOGICAL. Atlanta, Ga.

"Quarterly Journal of Inebriety."—July.—Has the size and quality of a quarterly; indeed, quite a volume. Morphinism, epilepsy, why men drink, the advertised "cures" for drunkenness, and other allied topics are discussed. A variety of reports and abstracts are included in the bulky issue. Hartford, Ct.

"Pacific Medical Journal."—Maintains its place among medicos, progressive and spirited. San Francisco.

"Phrenological Biography," containing the sketches of the early phrenologists in Europe, including Drs. Gall (the discoverer)and Spurzheim, and the French, American, and English phrenologists. By Charlotte Fowler Wells. Ready shortly.

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To those who have already secured a copy of "Heads and Faces," our advice is to send 70 cents for "How to Study Strangers," the sequel to "Heads and Faces;" or, if you have not seen it or do not own "Heads and Faces," send one dollar, and a copy of each book will be mailed you.

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The students are working hard at the "1897 class" of the American Institute of Phrenology; their eagerness for the lecture hours and their interest in the subject is apparent by their close attention to the respective teachings of Professor Sizer, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, Dr. H. S. Drayton, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, Dr. N. B. Sizer, Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, and others. This is the thirty-fourth session of this Institute, among the founders of which was Horace Greeley.

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As another's years numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL are about gathered, they look so untidy laying around, and the covers are tearing off, and yet I do not like to throw them away or give them away, because there are so many articles of interest in them; and, besides, I want John to read that wonderful delineation of J. W. Why, it is written as if they knew him all his life. I feel we should see what Phrenology can do for our George, he does not seem to get along right at school; and then May does not want to be a school teacher. John must read what they say."

Well, we hope "J." will do what she wants, and our suggestion is: Send for a patent binder, in which the numbers can all be placed, and, with the tables of contents in the June and December numbers, quite a library or collection of good essays is secured, and withal in neat and handy form, and for the small amount of 50 cents.

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The Study of One's Character is of individual interest. What can concern us more than our self-advancement, especially when in doubt as to the proper business to follow through our ignorance of our qualifications. We may say, "Oh, I will take the first thing that I can get. I can do anything most." That is not the way to obtain best results for profit, long life, and pleasant relations to your fellow-workers. The testimony of many thousands that "the advice given in a scientific delineation of character with a word for word report has been worth hundreds of dollars," is convincing. Write or call on us for particulars.

A Manual of Mental Science will be ready for delivery by October 15th. The delay in its appearance is quickly understood by glancing over its pages. The author, Jessie A. Fowler, has added several new features and charts which must certainly fill a long-felt want in this direction. It is designed as a guide for teaching Mental Science to the young, and in such simplified terms and language that one must read to the end. The explanations of the groups of organs is novel and convincing, as in the first of the seven groups the "I want" is followed by "to eat," "to live," "to act," "to conquer"; again, in the seventh group "I want to trust, to give, to persevere, to judge," etc. It has over two hundred pages and more than fifty illustrations, the organs located in the portraits, by asterisk or other indications, and the names given to them, as Economy, Forethought, Ambition, Independence, Punctuality, Fun, Justice, Balance, etc., will make it a ready seller in the hands of our active and wide-awake agents. See descriptive advertisement on another page for price, etc.

Another book from the pen of Miss Jessie A. Fowler is "Manhood and Womanhood," to be ready in January, next.

A new and revised edition of "Brown's Elocution," with some twenty or more pages added, makes it, as the name implies, a "Common School Elocution and Oratory." The author has been before the public for a long time as an instructor of vocal culture, as having written "Rational Elocution," "Popular Speaker," etc., and as late director of Inter-Ocean School of Elocution and Oratory. The revision of this work by Charles W. Brown brings an up-to-date work. The "Suggestions on Reading" are well worth one dollar, the price of the book, and should be followed by everyone who wishes to be polite and unpretentious in conversation and manner.

Charles Spencer Morton has just been heard from in St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Specimen numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL are often sent out to those not subscribers, for the purpose of attracting their attention to a monthly visitor which will be found of interest to every member of the family. Any person receiving this number, and not now a subscriber, will be entered as a subscriber for the balance of this year (1897), and all of the next year (1898), on receipt of one dollar. Be sure to write your name and address plainly.

Of Dr. Holbrook's latest "The Hygienic Treatment of Consumption" they say: "No book more thoroughly helpful, truthful, scientific, and yet clear and simple; directions easily followed; in short, it is a book which every head of a family should possess." Price, $1.25, postpaid. We sell it and other good books, among which "Eating for Strength; or, Food and Diet in Their Relation to Health and Work," $1.00, "Liver Complaint, Mental Dyspepsia, and Headache," $1.00, will be found timely in these days of dyspepsia and worry.

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Alice M. Rutter, '95, sends large orders from Atlantic City, where she and her father are busy in Phrenology.

The Marietta (Miss.) Normal Institute opened its doors on the 13th inst. for another nine months' session. Our long-time friend and co-worker, a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, Professor Howerton is, we think, located at this place now. He is the author of the book, "Short Talks on Character Building."

We continue to receive orders for Dr. Forrest's Muscle Roller. Write.

Eleanor Kirk's Books, as advertised on another page, show a variety, which will interest all in subjects dealt with. Send 25 cents for "The Bottom Plank of Mental Healing."

People are a good deal alike the world over. They all want to know what they can do best in life, and so we repeat, call and see what Phrenology can do for you or, if you are in Australia, send a postage stamp for a "Mirror of the Mind," and tell us that you saw our advertisement.

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Dr. Jackson calls attention to the well-known Dansville (N. Y.) Sanitarium, which is open all the year round.

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The book is packed with a large amount of common sense.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Many good things are said in the book.—*N. Y. Independent.*

He has laid down principles which may be followed with profit, and the following of which may relieve many cases regarded as desperate.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

There is a large proportion of good sense and practical wisdom in the rules laid down by Dr. Page for healthful living, and if they were more generally followed, it can not be doubted that the doctors would be less actively employed.—*The North American.*

The idea (that Bright's disease, etc., can be cured) is not a new one, but we have never before seen it urged by a regular physician of so high standing in the profession as Dr. Page. —*Boston Transcript.*

This work is doing much to promote "GOOD HEALTH" among the people, and thousands are thanking the author for his practical advice as given in this work.

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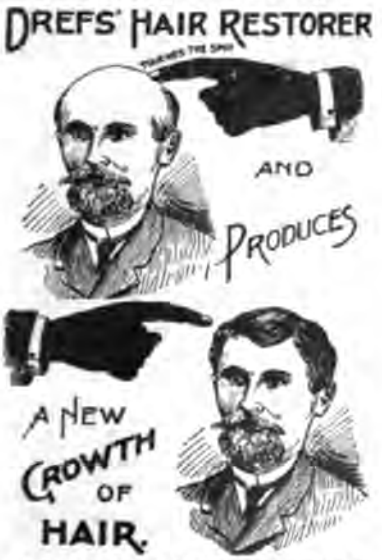
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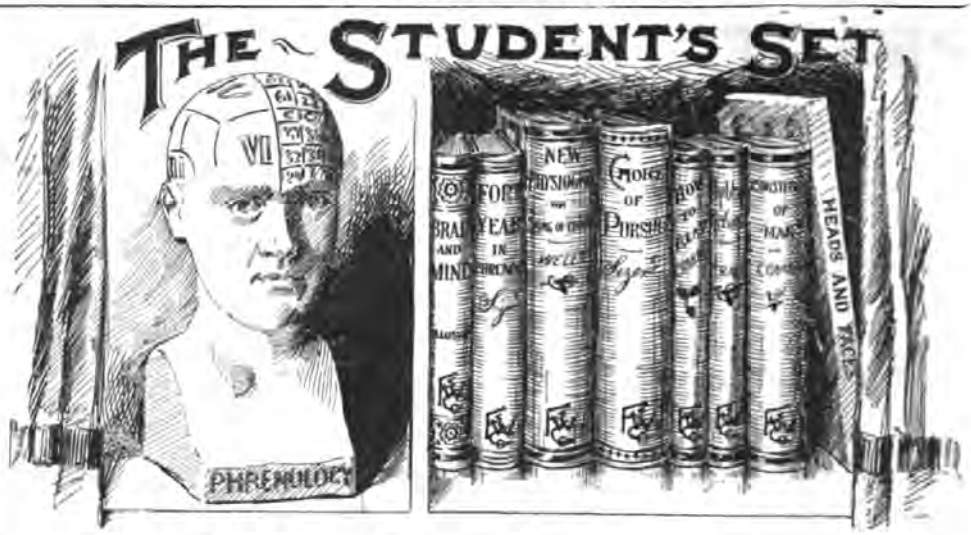
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MME. LUISA CAPPIANI.

EXAMINER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE VOCAL DEPARTMENT AT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MUSICIANS, AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE N. Y. S. M. T. ASSOCIATION.

FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

The portrait before us which we have to describe is one of Mr. George Rockwood's wonderful realizations, and, by the way, we wish that every photographer was as keen a phrenologist as he is. Mme. Cappiani, who interested us so particularly at the Musical Convention which was recently held in New York,



MME. LUISA CAPPIANI.
(Photo. by Geo. Rockwood.)

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and later in an interview at the Parker, New York, has a most individual, original, entertaining, and captivating manner and personality. The dominating characteristic, which, to our mind, is so charming, is her love of truth, and the sincerity with which she expresses it. On examining her head we found that the moral qualities were particularly well developed. Her Conscientiousness is a leading trait; so active, in fact, is this organ, that the fine and delicate hair is almost non est at its location, and she merrily suggested that this was probably owing to the activity and heat of the brain in this locality.

Her mind is a very vigorous one. She must be known for her executiveness, force, quickness of perception, and an equal quickness in action. No sooner is an idea conceived in her mind as a feasible one than she adopts it. She posesses wonderful versatility of mind and capacity of resource, so much so that she is able to adapt her methods of culture to the requirements of different pupils. She is a very practical lady. She is no visionist, but sees the necessity of applying means to ends, and therefore her instruction is valuable and capable of more than ordinary result. She has an intense love of humanity, and her work is not merely a matter of dollars and cents, but an earnest soul culture. She throws her whole heart into whatever effort she makes, and inspires others to do the same, if they have any innate ambition.

Her sympathy seems to invade every characteristic, so much so that it is almost difficult for her to say "No" and to limit her compassion for those who are struggling in her own profession, or in other lines of work, and who honestly desire help. She has a great amount of Hope, which makes her buoyant, sanguine, elastic, and optimistic. It is this faculty which, joined to her large Conscientiousness and Benevolence, has given her the capacity to see the best side of her pupils, and has enabled her to inspire them with courage to work for a successful end. There are some who give up on their first or second experience, but she has the grit to hold on to talent, wherever she finds it, and then she works it up, almost to produce genius.

One of the beautiful sides of her character is her love of the poetic. She seems to idealize the real and to realize the unreal, the poetic, artistic, and the æsthetic. She turns everything to some account and wastes nothing, for, if she does not need some things herself, she will think of a "Mrs. Brown" who does, and will send it to her.

Although she possesses a pioneer spirit, and has wonderful activity and a strong, practical intellect, yet, withal, she is very sensitive, probably more than most people would give her credit for being. She has tact, however, so that she can hide her feelings when it is politic to do so. Naturally, however, she is frank, candid, open-minded, free to express her opinions, and much more ready to give off ideas than to keep them to herself. She is a power in herself, and must have inherited considerable of her father's vigor and power of organization. She has great independence of mind, perseverance, and the tendency to act on her own responsibility instead of leaning on others.

Intellectually, she is very intuitive, and her conclusions are generally right at the outset. She does not often have to change her mind or give a second opinion. She seems to sense things at once, and hence does not waste any time, but hits the nail right on the head and means business. Her sense of Tune is very strongly marked, and hence she detects the least variation from the true tone, and is able to carry sounds and melodies in her mind.

In comparing her with others, one noticeable thought presents itself, and that is, while so many musicians have only the mental temperament, and very little backbone to support them physically, Mme. Cappiani is wonderfully sustained by constitutional power and an abundance of the executive faculties which give life and spirit to her character. One very large faculty is her Mirthfulness, which sees the ludicrous

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side of things, and leads her to relate the comical side of life and to laugh off annoyances. This characteristic she fully displays in her speeches; she makes herself at home with her audiences, and they feel at home with her.

She loves nothing that is on a mean scale. Her love of the vast is so intense that she appreciates the beautiful in nature, art, poetry, music, and sculpture, and when we say that she chose Alaska for her summer holiday before the flourishing reports reached us of the gold finds at the Klondyke, it will easily be seen how she is actuated by a love of travel and a delight in the sublime, magnificent, romantic, and unconventional. She is quite original in everything she does; she is no copyist, and has so many ideas of her own, and the power to create that she does not need to imitate anyone else. In fact, she would feel somewhat out of place if she were to try to follow the plans of someone else. She is, however, able to give others a measure that is pressed down and overflowing, and her optimism enables her, along with her love of fun, to raise drooping spirits, and bring encouragement to all classes of individuals.

Mme. Cappiani was born in Trieste, Austro-Italy, in 1835. Her husband was Consulteur of the Emperor of Austria, and was a clever linguist, and much beloved by all classes of people. She has two talented childen, one a son, who has made a name for himself in electricity, his books being used in the Polytechnics in England and America. He is quite an inventor, and his inventions have been used in Germany with great success. He is also an editor of the "Electrician," in Berlin, and has built his own house and longs for his mother to reside with him, as he is particularly attached to her.

On voice-culture she says:

"Although it has been recognized as a science for many years, yet few teachers understand the scientific art of tone-production, hence injurious teaching is often the result, and pupils are led to believe that because they have a voice they can sing at once without a proper foundation." This, she has experienced, is a mistake and always makes her pupils study practical methods first. We have many other interesting experiences of Mme. Cappiani to give, but space will not permit of them now.

J. A. F.

"JAPANESE MAY RULE."

A REVIEW.

By Nelson Sizer.

The Boston "Sunday Globe" of July 11, 1897, contains an article with the above title, embodying for its warp and woof of the cloth it weaves, references to and quotations from lectures and writings of Professor O. C. Marsh of the United States Geological Survey and Yale University.

Travelling through long ages of bodily and brain development in animals, increasing from age to age in size and power of domination, the treatment of the subject approaches the development of man. According to this writer:

"Professor Marsh has found, after studying large collections of skulls of different periods, that the species of animals which was in the ascendancy in any geological period, and transmitted its traits to a persistent and developing line of descendants, was always one that had a brain larger than the brains of contemporary species. . . .

"And at last man came with the best brain of all, and then it was only a matter of time until all the creatures that remained on the globe should be subordinated to this new conqueror. The tooth of the lion, the tusk of the elephant, and the fluke of the whale were

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all equally unavailing against the weapons which the big brain of man enabled him to fashion. . . .

"Armed with artificial weapons, he (man) had begun to dominate the animal world about him. He could kill even the great mammoth and feast on his flesh. . . .

"Thousands of years ago man gained this supremacy and ceased to have any competitor, except his fellow-man; but not all races of his species have gone ahead at the same rate, so every one knows there is to-day a wide gap between the intellectual status of the European and the native Australian; and this intellectual gap is explained, as is well known, by a corresponding difference in average brain-weight of the two races."

The different races of men which have come to be developed, are from one original stock, or, as some claim, from many, and show diversity of brain-development. The weaker and uncultured races have, in general, a smaller head than the Caucasian race, which stands in the front rank of power, skill, and knowledge. The article we refer to in the Boston "Sunday Globe" neglects to state and emphasize an important fact, or factor, in this discussion; and just here is where the phrenological theory of mental development and manifestation comes in as vastly superior to any other mode of studying mind.

A certain portion of the brain is claimed by Phrenology to be the seat of the faculties which relate to self-preservation, and this is the portion of the brain that centres around the capital of the spinal column and gives width of development to the middle section of the brain. Drawing a line from ear-opening to ear-opening, through the brain, it constitutes the focus, hub, or centre of this group of faculties that relate to the preservation of life. The lower animals have them in common with the human race. The instincts of appetite, love of life, and self-defence are manifested by all animals as well as by mankind; and in proportion to the development of the middle lobes of the brain (the ear being the focal centre), will be the manifestation of selfishness, self-preservation, and self-defence in human character; while the development of the anterior lobes of the brain and the predominance of the forehead, as compared with the other parts of the head, show the intellectual growth and ruling power.

A nation of men may be great fighters, if they are broad enough between the ears, like the North American Indians, for instance, but they will not be great planners, if the anterior lobes of the brain are small. The forehead is narrow and pinched in many races of men who have a broad middle section of the head. Such men are cruel, lawless, and savage, while the white man, with his large anterior lobe of the brain, devises means of war, offensive and defensive, and his bullet or cannon-ball surpasses the Indian's bow and arrow, club, tomahawk, and spear, which he wields madly and furiously when he can get into close quarters. The frontal lobes or intellectual part of the brain of the Caucasian race contrives weapons of defence which reach the lion or the human savage at a distance, and prove themselves the master; and an effort is now being made to perfect the noiseless powder as well as a deadly bullet. Skill and success in warfare depend upon the size of the anterior brain—the thinking, inventive portion of it. It is that part of the brain which builds ships, arms them, devises bridges, railway trains, and telegraphs, and makes man master of the world, and of all races of men who are comparatively destitute of such inventive and creative skill.

We seriously doubt that the Japanese skull shows as large anterior lobes of the brain as the German, English, or Scotch; and the masters of science and art in brilliant France have much larger anterior brains than the general average of their own people. Educated men of talent may have a smaller middle section of the brain than the savage or the brutal man in civilized communities,

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and possibly a smaller back-section or social brain than ordinary men, but they have a larger anterior brain. Remember that the anterior or intellectual brain is to mental power what the cutting-edge of the axe is to the framework of power behind it which wields it. A stone tomahawk, at close quarters, will chop open a human skull, or force an opening into the thorax of a foe; but the cutting edge, represented by the razor, saw, auger, and all other cutting instruments, represents the anterior part of the brain which does the thinking, and when large, cultured, inventive, and well-informed is always supreme.

The Japanese have come to a point when they have found out that Western nations can build better ships, better cannon, and better muniments of war, and other manufacturing purposes than they can, and they get western men to build as well as to command their ships and their means of warfare, so that it is the big Caucasian brain of the Western nations that does the fighting for Japan, which is the equal of China by nature and superior to her in general talent and liberality of spirit.

The native African, having few wants in his food-producing climate of everlasting summer, presents a brain varying essentially from nations that dwell in colder climates, where industry, ingenuity, economy, and efficiency are required to maintain existence.

In the double picture which we introduce, the openings of the ears are supposed to be brought together, it will be seen that the social or back part of the negro's head is relatively larger than the white man's, and that the thinking, or anterior portion of the brain, from the opening of the ear forward is much shorter and smaller in the negro. If we follow the dotted outline of the back-head of the white man, and then observe the mass of development upward of the eyes and forward of the ears, we see that the distance between the opening of the ear and the eye is greater in the white man, and we thus get a solution of the question why the non-intellectual tribes of the human race, whether they have much or little mere force, are subordinate to the thinking, inventive white man, who made his own culture and has become master of mankind.

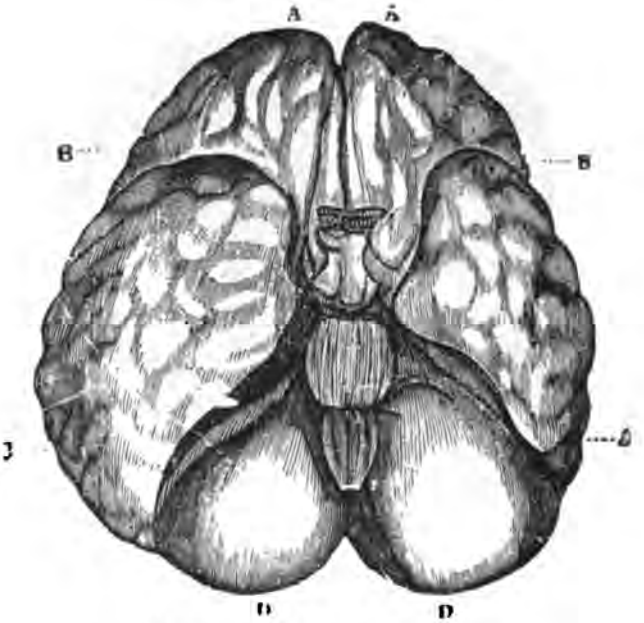


A DOUBLE HEAD.

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It is said "Necessity is the mother of invention," and where there are no necessities—where food grows within reach of the eater, and he does not need clothing for comfort, houses for shelter, ships for commerce, vehicles for travelling, or implements for manufactures, he simply vegetates. He enjoys physical life in his way as an animal. But, take that same negro and bring him under the influence of intellectual vigor among superior races, and it has a tendency to develop his anterior brain. It is a misfortune for a man to be born where he has no occasion to think or to work. The negro is a good animal, and he enjoys the animal functions of existence. He is social, companionable, lazy, has little necessity to do anything to support existence, and appreciates in a rude way all the physical and animal comforts. We are speaking now of a man who has always lived in his native wilds and has not come in contact with superior cultivation and civilization. Let the front part of the brain that does the thinking be exercised in the negro, and it will grow and begin to approximate the white man's development.

Mass of brain is an element of power, and the direction and utilizing of that power depends upon how much thinking and inventive talent the anterior brain is able to wield. Among savage nations a big head is a source of power; but when the American Indian is brought east, and he sees the mills, factories, and engines of power and skill, he stands amazed, and recognizes the white man as his master—at least his superior. Courage, force, cunning, cruelty, firmness, pride, and prudence are shown by the North American Indian, but the faculties of philosophy and invention, located in their pinched foreheads, are deficient.



BRAIN OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

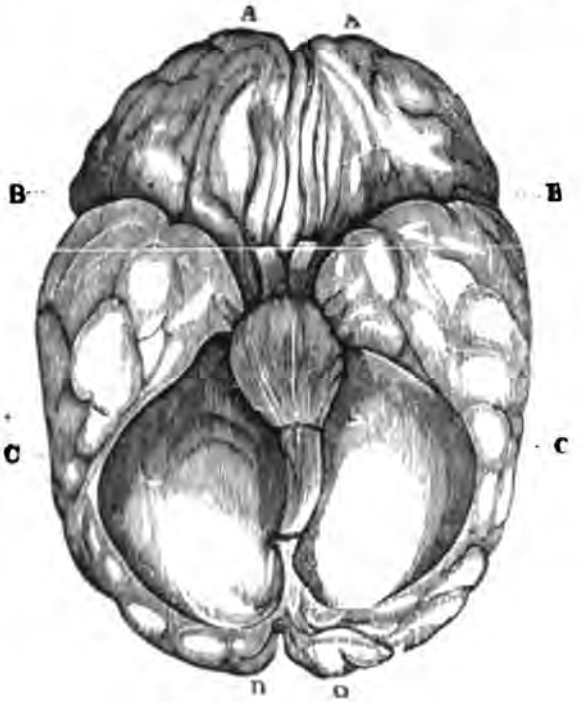
The Japanese brain in its anterior developments may be superior to that of many nations, namely, the races that are not white; but undoubtedly the Caucasian is the master of the world, and he is so because the anterior lobes of his brain, the parts which do the thinking and the scientific work of life, have been exercised and cultivated, and are largely developed.

If the Japanese can buy armed vessels and get white men to navigate them; if they can buy the best muniments of war and obtain trained Cau-

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casian engineers and experts to operate them and to teach them how to use them, then the Japanese muscular energy may enable them to do the drudgery of war and come out victorious; but at present the American people, being equal in intellectual power and brain activity, we need not fear that nation, and if we behave ourselves justly and properly, not to say politely and courteously, we need not fear any nation, as war is becoming unfashionable and too costly for common use.

From the casts of brain here shown by a bottom view, the Indians' middle lobes of brain, BB to CC, are much broader than those of the anterior lobes, AA to BB. See the contrast in these respects between the Indian and the Caucasian. That great middle lobe of the Indian enables him to fight his way, and with club and tomahawk to master the white man in a close, brute encounter; but the white man's relatively larger anterior brain enables him to contrive a rifle-bullet that will meet the



BRAIN OF A CAUCASIAN.

The crania of all the inferior races, even if they do not in all cases show a small gross amount of brain, show in all cases a pinched and contracted development of the anterior or intellectual lobes of the brain. That part of the brain which does the thinking and planning is not as strongly marked as time and culture could develop it. Give the American Indian culture, if he will take it, and the middle section of his brain will grow smaller, relatively, and the anterior section will become larger, absolutely as well as relatively.

Indian when he is half a mile away. Therefore, when under the influence of prosperous and profitable contact with civilization, the middle lobes of the brain of the Indian gradually become smaller and the intellectual or anterior lobes of the brain become larger, really and proportionately. Then treaties and governments become established. The world is learning that war is unpleasant and unprofitable. Even the "Powers," so-called, in Europe have for months been trying to have war stopped between Turkey and Greece without tak-

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ing brave, just, and active measures to do it.

If the Turkish Government were not indebted to the European powers for loans of money, the powers would make short work of "the unspeakable Turk;" or rather, if the Turk did not happen to occupy and control the key to European strategy, he would not disgrace civilization by being permitted to make a nuisance of himself to the disgust of the world.

PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS.—NO. 17.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

TEMPERAMENTAL CHANGES.

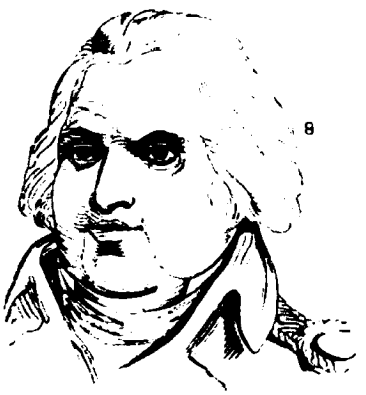
The picture of temperaments given by a correspondent in his recent letter is interesting because of their similarity and difference. The effect of family relationship is marked on the side of similarity in that the vital element is so strong proportionally, while on the side of difference we note the effect of extraneous or associational influences. It is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated by many observers that the temperamental composition is subject to change to a degree almost indefinite in the direction of its stronger tendencies, while in the direction of its weaker tendencies it seems quite limited. So it is that notwithstanding a much modified environment, and a life that calls into exercise faculties and forces opposed to or restrictive of its influence, the physiological factor strongest in the constitution by nature will always be exhibited in the form and in the mental expression. A man with the motive temperament in predominance may fall into a channel where there is little exercise of muscle and bone—a sedentary pursuit that requires the use of the pen, the study of books, the answering of questions, and so on—a routine with little of motor inspiration or impulse about it. The necessary effect will be a gradual decline in the force of the motive factor and an increase in the neuro-mental elements of the mind; but unless the relations of the place be of a peculiarly quiet order, but rarely any occasion offering to arouse and quicken the spirit of impulse and vigorous action, some coloring of the original endowment of the motive would be present in the conduct and manner, despite the culture and habits induced by the place.

We can scarcely conceive a relation of business and society as communities are constituted to-day, that would operate upon an organism with a dominant motive temperament in such a manner as to render it practically a subordinate factor in the character and disposition, but the association of a person may be so altered that the coarser, ruder influences of such a powerful element may be veiled and refined, and the character seemingly become quite revolutionized. The stigmata of race and family, however, may not be eradicated. This would be against the canons of nature. In the temperament, these stigmata, so to speak, are crystallized and preserved. Were this not the case what should we have to maintain the physical individuality of a person?

On the other hand, pursuits and habits may develop into stronger relief the marks and influences of temperament. It is easier of course to adopt a line of living that is in accordance with the dominant factor of one's physiology than to take up a course that would render that factor passive. Going, however, with the trend of influence, renders the expression, both physical and mental, of the dominant temperamental principle more and more pronounced, and finally the result may be a disastrous unbalance, a pathological sequence unhappy in its effects upon mind and body; just as over-exercise of a set of muscles is injurious and may

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lead to complete break down, so the excessive influence of a temperamental factor, persistently exerted, will finally wreck the man.



LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT.

It frequently occurs in the case of the vital temperament that easy circumstances favor the disposition to indulgence in appetite and a mode of living in other respects that favors increase of fatty tissue and weight, until there ensues a decadence in the quality and tone of the nutritive organism. Thus we have that phase of the vital which is termed lymphatic, a degenerate, diseased condition that is reflected in the mental expression. There is a spiritless, flabby character of thought and movement, because the physical basis is flabby and degenerate. Can a person whose condition has become thus impaired ever recover or improve? Yes, it is possible that by the rigid observance of a hygienic system he may accomplish something of a rehabilitation of his former self; but, like the reformed inebriate, he will carry the scars of the period of degeneracy throughout life.

WHY EDUCATION SHOULD BE BASED ON PHRENOLOGY.

By J. J. Butler.

Some writers claim that the object of education is to obtain knowledge. Pestalozzi said: "The primary object of education is culture, and all other objects are secondary." This is the view, I think, which is generally accepted today. But what is meant by culture? The same as we mean by cultivating a phrenological organ.

We generally find works on the subject of education divided into three general headings, viz.: Physical, Mental, and Moral. Some authors make a fourth—æsthetical; but others include this with the mental. This classification covers the ground pretty thoroughly. Even a phrenologist *might* accept it.

In speaking on this subject, a noted writer says: "The error of the old methods consists in this, that they do not recognize in detail what they are obliged to recognize in the general." This statement is very true, but how are we going to avoid it? By a knowledge of Phrenology, and by that only.

Let us look at mental culture as treated by some writers. They will divide it, perhaps, into, observation, classification, reasoning, memory, imagination, and admiration. This classification should include all the intellectual and semi-intellectual organs, but some of the classes include several organs, while other organs are included in several classes. The more we go into detail, the more we will find a deviation from phrenological principles. Take Observation, for instance. If a teacher treats this as one faculty, he may teach lessons for the purpose of culture in Observation day after day from one year to another, and yet some of the perceptive faculties may be unexercised in the pupils. And if they are not exercised under Observation, they have very little chance of being exercised under any of the other classes. In the same way we might go through all the details of a system of education that is not based on Phrenology, and we will nearly always find that some of the phrenological faculties are not cultivated.

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Then, again, if a teacher does not understand Phrenology, how is he to know in what the pupils need the most culture. He may notice that they have certain deficiencies, but he is at a loss to know how to remedy these defects; whereas, if he understood Phrenology, he would know at a glance what the trouble was and what was needed.

In speaking of the influence of parents on the mental culture of their children, Herbert Spencer says, in that admirable work of his on education: "They may supply sounds for imitation, objects for examination, books for reading, problems for solution, and if they use neither direct nor indirect coercion, may do this without in any way disturbing the normal process of mental evolution; or, rather, may greatly facilitate that process." A person who did not understand Phrenology might not find anything wrong in that; but, looking at it from a phrenological view, we see that a child's hunger for knowledge is for that kind of knowledge which exercises his strong organs, while he cares less for that which exercises his weak organs. Therefore, if we do not take into consideration the kind of mental food furnished to the child, we will always get farther from a harmonious development.

Another serious fault in teaching is the tendency of teacher or parent to act in accordance with his feelings at the time. That is to say, if his Combativeness is excited, his actions are different from what they are when Parental Love is excited, and that necessarily has a bad influence on the child. But the difficulty will never be overcome until teachers and parents understand the cause of it, and the best way to learn that is through a knowledge of Phrenology.

We sometimes hear it remarked that the Pestalozzian system seems scarcely to have fulfilled its theories. This is not to be so much wondered at, for Pestalozzi was not always able to practise his own theories; but had he understood Phrenology, or had those who have tried to put his theories into practice understood Phrenology, the difficulty would have been removed. One of his theories was that the mode of culture should always create a pleasurable excitement in the pupils. This theory, I think, is always accepted, but we seldom find it put into practice, because teachers ignorant of Phrenology do not always know whether their plan of culture creates pleasure or pain in the pupils. That education should be made pleasurable to pupils is of vast importance, for in proportion as it is made so is there a probability that it will not cease when school days end. It is a striking fact that when a person becomes interested in Phrenology, it awakens in him a longing for culture and knowledge, no matter how much his education may have been neglected in his youth. This is ample proof that education should be based on Phrenology from the very beginning, and if such were the case we can scarcely estimate the wonderful influence it would have on our country and on our people.

JOHAN LUDWIG RUNEBERG.

By Lydia M. Millard.

Among Sweden's latest, sweetest bards, the best interpreter of the Swedish language, in the transcendent domain of poetry, was Johan Ludwig Runeberg. Born in the heart of the Finland forests, the sweet wild rose of his song was scattered everywhere through Scandinavian fields and worn close to Sweden's heart. Unfettered by the old rules of Swedish verse, he sat at the feet of "Nature and Homer," catching the grace and glow of both.

After the severe struggles of early days his was a busy, happy, and triumphant life. At the age of twenty-two, while at the University of Abo, he at-

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tended a party of young people at the Archbishop's house, and in a game of forfeits, the last forfeit was lost by Runeberg. The young ladies decided that he should then and there compose a hymn to the sun. This he did so well that the poem was printed in a prominent Finland paper, and highly approved by one of Finland's first poets. From thenceforth he was called the Poet Runeberg, and thus some mischievous maiden had the honor of introducing a great poet to the world. Five years after one of the brightest of these maidens, the daughter of the Archbishop, became his devoted wife. His numerous works have been translated into seven languages. Among the best are his volume of lyrics, a cycle of romances, and his series of national poems.

His life was crowned with dignities, orders, and honors, given with royal praise and national rejoicing. He has contributed sixty-two of his own psalms to the national psalter.

At the fire of his genius many a poet has kindled his flame. He was for years a professor in the College of Borga, and was at last relieved of his professorship, given his entire salary as a pension, and he devoted himself wholly to the service of song.

This northern skald may be placed side by side with our own Longfellow, whose sweetest songs are fragrant with the balm of Scandinavia's flowers. They both drank their purest inspiration from Nature's tender, loving heart.



JOHAN LUDWIG RUNEBERG.

A HYMN TO THE SUN.

Translated from the Swedish of Johan Ludwig Runeberg by Lydia M. Millard.

Thou day's bright eye,
A world entrancing,
So far and high
Thy radiance glancing—

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The captive hails thee,
In sorrow bound,
Our song shall praise thee,
Thou glory crowned!

As round thee admiring
The lonely worlds go,
How bright in thy smiling
Their dark faces glow!
In Paradise dreaming,
Thy beauty was born,
As lovely its streaming
On us every morn.

Who saw the hand then
Enkindling thy light,
Through the blue welkin
Enthroning thy might?
What watcher lonely,
On earth's tearful plain,
May see thee thy glory
Returning again?

Though cloud-veil may cover
Thy pathway unknown,
Yet thy royal banner
Light follows alone.
Wherever it streameth,
Wherever it goes,
A warmer heart beameth,
A fairer flower glows.

On marble halls wreathing
Its glory around,
Each lonely cot gleaming
With beauty is crowned.
The gold-adorned valleys
With golden hills stand,
Till earth's dreary shadows
Grow lovely and grand.

As over my cradle
Thy golden bars strayed,
How many days blissful
With thee have I played!
What visions of beauty
Thy beams have inspired;
With brave purpose, truly,
My longing heart fired.

May thy light be as glowing,
And still beam the same,
When the green sods are growing
High over my name.
May thy kiss caressing,
The earth's lowly breast,
With the smile of thy blessing
Enhalo my rest.

MENTAL AND MORAL EXCELLENCE.

By Francis W. Ford.

"A mind is a balance for thousands a year."

The faculty of Approbativeness, like all other powers of the human mind, is liable to be misdirected. When guided by the higher intellectual and moral faculties, it may lead to a desire to gain distinction by intellectual attainments and moral worth; but, if not so directed, it may render men desirous of mere social position. Money and social rank bring a certain amount of pleasure with them, and the desire for wealth is perfectly legitimate, as shown by the innate faculty of Acquisitiveness; and intelligence is compatible with social position, but intellectual attainments and moral perfection alone will bring true happiness, for this depends on the ascendency of the moral and intellectual over animal feelings.

The majority of our greatest scholars were not men of high rank in the social world.

Protagoras was self-educated; Thomas Moore was the son of a grocer; Shakespeare of a butcher; Virgil of a baker; Euripides of a fruiterer.

The great but humble Erasmus, writing from Paris, said: "As soon as I get money I will buy first Greek books, and then clothes."

He would leave the varieties of a frivolous world, that he might hold converse with the illustrious dead, in order that he might traverse the whole world and ponder over the writings of the philosophic Plato.

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The intellectual man finds pleasure everywhere; he discovers

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

He has a treasure far more precious than diamonds.

The teaching of Phrenology is that the propensities should be subordinate to the intellectual and moral faculties, and if we believe that the human mind, when freed from its physical environment, will continue to think and multiply in knowledge, the more evident becomes the necessity for the development of our faculties.

We are not all endowed with equal ability, nor have all the power to excel in the same department of labor, but it is our duty to discover our particular forte, and pursue it with diligence.

Phrenology is of incalculable benefit in this direction. Its teaching is strictly in accordance with nature.

The chemist is born to analyze; the botanist to study the laws relative to the vegetable kingdom, and the philosopher to philosophize.

The faculty of Concentrativeness is worthy of our consideration. True excellence in any department of learning can only proceed from the ability to concentrate one's whole attention on that particular subject, and is, in the inspiring words of Clarendon, "the philosopher's stone, that turns all metals and even stone into gold, and suffers no want to break into its dwelling."

Not only is knowledge a preparation for a higher life, but we reap the benefit in this life.

Without thought, we should be mere barbarians. All invention, machinery, and science are the results of thought—of mind; and therefore we can join in the words of Lord Bacon that "knowledge is power."

Knowledge holdeth by the hilt, and heweth out a road to conquest;
Ignorance graspeth the blade, and is wounded by its own good sword.
Knowledge distilleth health from the virulence of opposite poisons;
Ignorance mixeth wholesomes unto the breeding of disease.

—M. F. Tupper.

THE ÆSTHETIC FORCE OF AMATIVENESS.

By B. Van Dorn Lain.

(*Continued from page 172.*)

Studied in its essential quality, the faculty has a strong æsthetic value in the making of character. Nature is a true economist, and while the amative power secures the continuance of the race, we see also the operation of its latent force in other ways. As its complete exercise leads to the most divine climax of human life, so, coursing through nature in full potential energy, its subdued presence tinges the whole character with a mellow influence and ripples out over the external demeanor, the expression, the outward looks, manners, speech, in an ineffable sweetness, goodness, tenderness, and gentleness, thus suggesting the noble possibility behind its concentrated power. It gives attractiveness to the personality, vigor to the general bearing, repletion of energy, nerve, grace, and softness to the individual in whom it is normally developed. A character in whom it is perverted is the most repulsive of all creatures, while one who possesses it in a proper degree, combined with decided intellectual, moral, and spiritual traits, is most charming, most gracious, most winning. No woman can be lovable or fascinating, no man popular, without a good development and a nice balance of the faculty of Amativeness.

The æsthetic force of this great possibility in human nature is a primal element in society. While intellect reasons on the advantages of association,

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benevolence and friendship may draw mankind into kindly intercourse, or even the selfish propensities lead to a sort of social reciprocity by way of getting some personal gain—many causes, many purposes, may teach the progressive tendency of society over solitude—yet the principle of Amativeness is the only thing able to lay upon Life's master-work, its color, its richness, its vivacity, its charm, its delicate sidelights, and blended half-tones. Why? Because this alone produces the perfect law of affinity between human souls, and welds the two distinctive sides of finite existence—the masculine and the feminine—into a symmetrical unity.

As a matter of fact, however, the world has seen this mysteriously acting as though a specially designed instrument of the devil for the destruction of men and women. But when men and women alike are impressed with a radical perception of the true province and instinct of Amativeness, when they learn to esteem it without fear of defilement by mere imagination of its function, when they compass by mind and spiritual comprehension the range, the fundamental principle, the purpose, the proper limit to be set for this faculty—then the faculty will be exalted to its ideal place in Nature, and the problem of its true development and control will be solved for all Time.

Briefly, we put it thus: the faculty of Amativeness or sexual love exists. Is it for good or for evil? We logically conclude that all the attributes of human nature, not excepting this, may and should work for the cause of light, not for the cause of darkness. All the faculties have an individual character and purpose — Amativeness presents no puzzling phenomenon—and a judicious admixture of elements gives the quality of flavor to character. Ignorance is the greatest deterrent in the world, and what every intelligent being needs to learn is the truth which must be taught widely and liberally and fully—how much this one particular element means to its owner.

People must understand themselves in the nature of a circle, not excluding the segment of Amativeness. In disregarding its claims, they leave an important part of themselves unguided, ungoverned, and hence, liable to yield to erratic impulse. The advice of the ancient Greek has never lost its vital meaning—"Know thyself"—the power of doing is measured by the power of clear thinking. A clever financier knows all his resources—a successful individual has a definite conception of his stock in principles and possibilities. Understanding is the first step toward a correction of distorted opinion.

Having then, some judgment of the requisite union of all the mental powers, causality, firmness, benevolence, friendship, and conjugality can be freely exercised to dominate; while Amativeness, guided and controlled by these higher sentiments, will give an exquisite temper and finish to a finely grained character. Without it there is a narrowness, a barren phase of spirit, or even an acridness of disposition, that repels, and intuitively it is known of all men that one thus stamped is unloving, ungenerous, and unsympathetic. It is necessary to subject the faculty, but it must never be killed. Ambition secures a strong advocate in rightly governed Amativeness, making more direct the impulsion of one sex toward effort in influencing the other. Thus, as the aim of complete life is the even companionship of the sexes, when we make it possible to place them on a par without menace to the morals and conventions of state or society at large, we shall have laid the corner-stone of a new building, we shall have begun a golden era of Progress.

To have always in our midst that spiritual enthusiasm which is bred by a perfect and absolutely healthful attraction, means for human life genuine nobility, theories and practices coincided, ideals achieved, purity attained, religion made practical, and all living glorified. The sex problem is a critical one, and it can be solved only through the study of the true nature and influence of Amativeness. So false are popular notions

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on this topic, that suspicion and pessimism stalk abroad, ready to pounce on men and women of guileless spirits who affiliate by natural friendliness and good fellowship, to rend their reputations and scatter the mutilated members to the four cardinal points of society—to so frighten the more timid that they never dare brave the rancor of small thoughts, adverse comment, or the meaner criticism of those who do indeed "judge others by themselves." So great a majority follows evil, that cleanliness of life is insufficient in itself, and a frank exposition of character given one woman by one man, or one man by one woman, is quickly interpreted by the usual gauge. There is yet a dividing line between the sexes that all our "higher education," all our extended privileges, all our larger reach of spiritual thought, all our wiping out of prejudice and tradition, has not obliterated. We are still within the bounds of faithlessness in our fellows and insecure morality. In theory the majority may speak for "Platonic affection," and generous interchange of amenities between the sexes, but in practice the band is small and a persecuted one, that remains true to conviction and looks with pure eyes on a disinterested Friendship between man and woman as between man and man. There are few whose moral courage will brave any censure for the sake of giving freedom to their better, truer sentiments, and let the ideal emotion break the fetters or false custom.

The time is ripe for every phrenologist in the land to join an educational crusade, to rouse the multitude, to enforce upon the intelligent that they must no longer ignore, but meet in its entirety the peculiar complex meaning of a much misunderstood faculty. Everything can be subserved to the æsthetic, and if Nature ever planted the germ of Amativeness in man's mentality for any end additional to the first, it was assuredly for the softening and ameliorating of character. The faculty is a prime condition in rendering personality flexible, and the fact that it insures beauty and mobility to facial expression, dainty grace to manner and look, and charming individuality to every physical action, is sufficient to convince us that amative force proportioned to an ethical standard, contributes richly to the world's joyous movement.

Beauty elevates the mind and soul. So, loveliness in any guise—the human and personal above and beyond all—inspires us to be better men and women in the same degree that our sympathies catch the subtle magnetism. Therefore, whatever there be in our own natures that can engender love and light and tenderness, we need, we must nurture, we must cherish as the guardian of the æsthetic, the compelling aid to a universal morality. Ideals of the beautiful create ideals of beautiful living. All the great artists, all the great poets, all the great musicians, all the great sculptors, were endued with an enormous wealth of love—hence their singular genius to touch humanity in its largest and truest living. The glow and shine of gentle feeling irradiates a face, and men, women, and children, looking into eyes that thus speak the divine sentiment—for God is Love—respond by letting flow their own best thoughts. So, from soul to soul a wave of love is sent, and all wrong is overswept by a tide that carries on its bosom the most poetical murmurings. Continuous waves bear continuous good-will, and as we help swell the flood truth and delicious inspiration surround us permanently. So it is that in man's culture of his purely loving faculty that morality finds her staunchest support, and Art her handmaid. For where Life's quivering emotions sway, there Evil must hide its head.

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PEOPLE OF NOTE.

DR. NANSEN.

Phrenology delights to see men in their right places, but the choice of occupations is often in the wrong direction.

Parents are sometimes inclined to force their children to take up their own line of work because they wish the work to continue in the family, rather than allow it to pass into other hands. This, unfortunately, is sometimes the case when there is not sufficient adaptability in the children to the occupation selected, hence the need of consulting Phrenology to put the right man in the right place so that the round peg need not get into the square hole, and the square peg into the round hole. Constitutions differ in different nations. Climatic differences have also a great effect in toughening or weakening constitutional vigor, hence a right appreciation of climatic and atmospheric changes, diet, and exercise is necessary when examining the organization of a man like Dr. Nansen. We find that he is a hardy Norseman, one well suited to endure northern climes; but compare him with a southerner who has lived all his days in a humid climate, and you at once notice the difference in



DR. NANSEN.

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adaptability of constitution to various kinds of work.

Nansen has a powerful organization, and is well adapted to the enjoyment of health and long life. He has not the weaknesses of constitution that disease could attack.

He is a man of strong fibres which must be solidly knit together, hence, as a result, he has great toughness and power to overcome fatigue. He would tire out two ordinary men before he began to give up himself or think of being exhausted. He is not a giant in strength necessarily, but he has remarkable harmony of power and no superfluous adipose tissue.

His head is high and broad in the anterior portions, hence he must possess unusual perseverance and determination of mind; and secondly, his perceptive intellect makes his scientific knowledge of great value. He does not miss anything that in his practical judgment is worth examining, hence he would not waste time over useless details, and is always taking into account the practical issue of everything.

He is a utilitarian man, and should know how to make use of his knowledge in a wonderful manner.

His head does not indicate fear or timidity, hence, with his large intuition to guide him and his perceptive faculties to observe and take things into account, he will be able to accomplish more in a given time than ninety-nine men out of a hundred who were similarly placed.

He will not hesitate with vain fears of success, but will, in every case, take the bull by the horns and make the most of opportunities. He is a man who is far-sighted, and is not likely to attempt to do what he has not well considered on every side.

He is a man who is capable of receiving considerable intuitive insight, both into things, their qualities, value, and character, and possibilities and extent. Hence he will be able to utilize the energies of others in a masterly way. He believes more in action than in much talk, hence he will accomplish more before he begins to explain his plans, for he does not like to make a mistake, and knows how to work out his ideas before he sets his machinery to work.

He has buoyancy of mind and elasticity of thought, and he is able to inspire others to take an enterprising view of life. He is no visionist or one to see much result from wild schemes or unpractical adventure.

THE HOME OF THE NANSENS.

Nansen's recent voyage of exploration into the Arctic and his safe return have given a fresh interest to everything connected with him. There can be nothing closer to him than his wife, so that a glance at her life in her beloved Norway home is really an introduction to the great traveller in his most intimate relation.

When Dr. Nansen married, in 1889, it was agreed between them that there should be no material change in the methods of their two lives. The husband was to continue his work of exploration, as he thought well, and the wife was to teach music as she had done for years. This plan they have pursued with few exceptions. Sometimes Mrs. Nansen has accompanied her husband in his winter "ski" runs in the mountains and valleys of Norway, and it was her intention to accompany her husband on his last trip into the Arctic, but she was dissuaded at the last moment.

So she let him go without her, and when he is away she teaches music and cares for her little daughter, Liv, or Life, who was only a baby when her father went away.

The Nansen home is at Christiania, Norway. It is a beautiful house, at the foot of a wooded hill, with fair meadows and fragrant pine-woods, and is an ideal retreat for one whose life-work takes him away into the bleak cheerlessness of northern winters so often. The home is called Godthaab Villa.

When Frau Nansen was found at her home a few weeks ago she was singing an aria from an opera. She has the

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reputation of being the finest romance singer in Norway. She is a petite woman, of brunette beauty, with the sparkle of merriment shining in her rich, red cheeks, and the evidence of good-nature in her welcoming voice. She wore a dark serge skirt, a cross-over blouse, with full sleeves, according to English style, and her hair is brushed back from her broad, intellectual forehead.

Her house is filled with works of art and curiosities from all parts of the world, including trophies of Dr. Nansen's Greenland and other explorations. The house is constructed of pinewood trunks of trees, giving it a most picturesque appearance, inside as well as out. The furniture harmonizes with it. There are carved dragons' heads of the Norse people in the furniture as well as in the projections of the house itself, and one is taken back to the days of mediævalism at a leap as one enters this ancient shelter for modern science. The most modern thing in it is the grand piano that stands in the centre of the parlor. This piano has all the latest improvements, and Mrs. Nansen plays it with the sureness and taste of an artiste.

Although her husband is away from her so much, this brave little woman makes the best of it. She knew before marriage that her husband had a life-work before him, and that she must be prepared to make sacrifices in the cause of science. She makes them and complains not, although she would be less than a woman did she not wish that some day her husband will feel that he has done enough for the world and is entitled to rest in peace for the balance of his days by his own hearthstone.

THE LATE GENERAL NEAL DOW.

During the past year the temperance world has lost a number of her noble workers, most of whom have lived to a great age, for instance, Dr. Richardson, who was so decidedly helpful on the scientific side of temperance; Mr. Raper, the genial, witty, yet forceful lecturer and parliamentary agent; Dr. Lees, the statistician and writer; and now the giant of reform, General Neal Dow, the nonogenarian, has finished his course and passed onward to join the host of friends beyond.

Neal Dow, who was born in 1804, has become known from one end of the world to another, because he had the good-will of mankind at heart. He found that nearly all in the poor-house, in the prison, and insane asylum were there from intemperance in drink, and they were men and women who could not control their appetite. After coming to this conclusion by indisputable facts, he adhered to his opinions, and when he came into power made laws which put the temptation beyond reach.

Few men have had so compact, wiry, and vigorous an organization as he had, and in the prime of his life he must have been a most positive, executive, and forceful man. As his portrait indicates, he had a most distinct character and an available mind. He was tough, strong, and enduring for his size. L. N. Fowler said of him, in 1872, "that he would probably die with his harness on."

He was well developed in Destructiveness and Combativeness, which united in their action with Benevolence and Conscientiousness. He had great independence of mind and was well able to stand alone and fight his own battles, when he felt a strong conviction that he was right.

He was very quick to see the point of an argument, and his Mirthfulness was large, so that he was entertaining and witty in conversation and in public lectures. His activities, however, were not confined wholly to that cause, but his energy and wonderful physical force were freely used in many reform movements; and his honesty of purpose and strength of conviction accomplished much in everything he was identified with. He served in the Civil War with honor and distinction, being confined more than nine months in Southern

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prisons, where he spent the time profitably in giving almost daily temperance lectures. He served his city as mayor for several terms, and also in his State legislature, and was the prohibition candidate for president in 1880. His life work was the untiring support of many States as Neal Dow did in his advocacy of prohibition legislation. His efforts were not confined to this country alone, but he spoke extensively in the British Provinces and Great Britain, where he is almost as well known as in this country. He came of



THE LATE GENERAL NEAL DOW.

the principles of temperance, and he spared neither time nor strength in this cause. By common consent, he is accorded the title of "Father of Prohibition," and it was his strong influence and tireless efforts which made Maine a prohibition State and kept it so. He spoke on this subject in the majority of the States in the Union, and it is probably true that no man appeared before the legislature of so a long-lived and vigorous family, and though he spared himself in no way in his ardent labors for temperance reform, he kept both his physical and intellectual strength to the very end, addressing a large audience in the open air in his ninetieth year, and was a familiar figure upon the streets of his native city up to within a week of his death.

J. A. F.

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THE GALL CENTENARY.

THE CELEBRATION AT KOKOMO AND ITS RESULTS.

(*Paper read at the American Institute of Phrenology.*)

By Ella Young, Class '91.

In the little city of Kokomo, in the progressive State of Indiana, from August 22 to 24, 1896, was held the first phrenological convention that has ever come together within the borders of the American continent. As a city we feel a just pride in being thus honored, and the foothold that has been gained for phrenology at this place as a result of this convention is not without worth to the cause.

The idea of holding a State phrenological meeting originated with Dr. Gifford, and, after conferring and corresponding with other interested persons in regard to it, a preliminary meeting was held at Indianapolis, and it was there decided that a State meeting should be held, and that it should be held at Kokomo.

It was necessary, of course, that someone do some active work in order to make the meeting a success, and Dr. Gifford, though having many other pressing duties and responsibilities resting upon him at the time, entered into the work of the convention with heart and soul, and with earnest endeavor and unremitting energy made preparation for the coming meeting.

Zealously and faithfully the doctor worked, both before the convention and during its continuance, and the success of the meeting was largely due to his unwearied efforts.

While this was called a State convention, it elicited national attention and interest, and we had the mental and spiritual assistance of friends and co-workers throughout the nation.

Prof. Newton N. Riddell, of Chicago, Prof. B. F. Pratt and Mrs. Julia A. Pratt, of Painesville, O., and Prof. J. A. Houser. of Indianapolis, were the speakers from without the city. All these are able speakers and earnest workers in the cause for humanity, and their efforts here were much appreciated by those who had the privilege of hearing them. The pulpits of the city were tendered us to be occupied by our speakers on Sunday, and the addresses given in the different churches were especially enjoyed and appreciated by the various congregations, and the thinking, unprejudiced mind was enabled to see clearly that the science of phrenology is not antagonistic to Christianity, but directly in harmony therewith. Accordant voices expressing the thoughts and sentiments of kindred spirits and co-workers who were not permitted to be with us in person, came to us in written pages, and were given to us by proxy, and the reading of these papers was an important feature of the convention.

The papers and addresses contained much valuable scientific thought of an advanced character, and furnished much wholesome food to be mentally digested by those who listened to any or all of them.

We were most cordially received by the people, and the attendance and manifest interest increased with each session. The citizens gave us an earnest and hearty welcome, and the mayor of the city, in his address of welcome, gave us a hearty greeting and expressed himself as in direct harmony with the truths advanced from a phrenological standpoint.

The convention, which was the first day held in the city hall, assumed such proportions that it became necessary to remove to more commodious quarters. It was not for us to seek a place, however, as the officials of one of the largest and most conservative churches in the city very kindly and cordially tendered us the use of the church building

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for the remainder of the convention. Monday's sessions, therefore, were held in this church, which was filled to overflowing before the close of the meetings.

The public press manifested a deep interest in the work of the convention and gave full accounts of each day's proceedings.

Business men, ministers and churches, the Equal Suffrage and W. C. T. U. organizations, etc., entered into the spirit of our meetings, and each and all aided us by their co-operation.

It was gratifying to see the spirit of interest and enthusiasm that was manifest throughout the convention, but more gratifying still to know that these did not cease with the close of the meetings, but that a genuine interest in the science was awakened and a desire to know more of it is actuating many persons to make a study of the science and the principles underlying it; and the more they learn in regard to it, the more of truth they see in it, as is the case in any science.

The minds of the people are laying hold of this (to them) new science in such a way as to make practical use of it; hence are making persistent inquiry and investigation into the subject, and thus expanding, strengthening, and adding to the knowledge obtained in the convention.

Many are asking for information along this line—for lectures on phrenology—and ministers are asking us to speak in their churches, that they and their people may learn the truths that we have to present to them.

Many persons who before the convention had little conception of what the term "phrenology" implied, are now deeply interested in it, so that, if we can arrange a meeting for this place next year, the public will be in better preparation for it, and only ready and waiting to enter into the work with us.

Except in number of foreign speakers, some of whom were prevented by sickness from being with us, the convention assumed greater proportions than we had hoped for, and surpassed our expectations in every respect, so that we who are workers in the cause have derived from it new hope, new strength, new courage, new inspiration to move onward, and to labor for the advancement and extension of this science that is to work out the emancipation of the human family.

THE SUN WILL SHINE TO-MORROW.

You'll find no help in sighing,
When skies are overcast;
Sighing makes the heart more drear
And shadows longer last.
Be cheerful, and from here and there,
A touch of comfort borrow:
To-morrow will be clear and fair—
The sun will shine to-morrow.

You'll find no help in weeping,
Because you tread this morn
A thorny path; each falling tear
But adds another thorn.
Be cheerful, hopeful, and make free
Your mind from thoughts that harrow:
To-morrow's path will smoother be—
The sun will shine to-morrow.

Oh, bear in mind—let come what may,
Or pain or care or sorrow,—
The darkest day will pass away—
The sun will shine to-morrow.

—James Rowe, in Good Housekeeping.

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SCIENCE OF HEALTH

MODERN MEDICINE.

It is years since I declared that true therapeutics resolved itself into two categorical principles—viz., antisepsis and nutrition. The present discussion of the microbe theory and the employment of "antitoxins" in malignant disorders, degenerative fevers, etc., are demonstrating the truth of the first principle, while the second no experienced physician will deny. A medicinal agent that will suspend the progress of disease, neutralizing its poisonous effects, destroying the morbific agents that give it character, is essentially antiseptic, whether it be an alcoholic extract, a coal-tar derivative, or a jelly culture of some pernicious microbe. I do not put myself on record as an advocate of the hypodermatic procedure; I am not convinced that the use of a few drops of serum from the blood of a horse, a calf, or a donkey will be effective in repelling an attack of diphtheria, typhoid fever, epilepsy, or any other dreaded affection. My study of the provings of the needle and syringe method, as conducted in Europe and this country, does not impress me with any high virtue existing in it *per se*. The treatment of diphtheria exhibits the best array of evidence for it, yet it must be admitted that in the antitoxin used for that many elements of danger exist, as shown by the many deaths that have followed the injection of antitoxin and by the serious organic disturbances it has induced in numerous instances.

I cannot but regard such a treatment as that which introduces a poisonous compound, drawn from a lower animal, into my blood as pathological in itself, and therefore unnatural and irrational. A late writer puts this in a light that is little short of the ludicrous, when he says: "From the commercial standpoint the introduction of a few cents' worth of a powerful antiseptic into a vehicle of serum tinctured with superstition, and retailed at a high price to the credulous, is a great speculation, but from the professional view, it is not far from the charm and amulet business to frighten off evil spirits."

Were it not for the "commercial side" of it I am doubtful whether the serums, organic extracts, toxins, and antitoxins would have found anything more than that passing attention which is prompted by curiosity. True antisepsis involves mainly the correction of abuses and conditions that dispose to the production of disease. It involves things external rather than internal, and methods, so far as the human body is concerned, that may be effective without any antecedent or subsequent lesion being produced. The human organism in itself, in its vital processes, contains elements that are antidotal or destructive of substances that are dangerous, and when in good health the individual man is fortified by good habits against the invasion of things morbific, whether they enter his body by the respiratory channel or the alimentary, the healthy tissues resist and expel or destroy them. The fluids of the mouth, the nose, the stomach, etc., have antiseptic qualities. Normal blood, too, has the property of antisepsis. Sunshine, pure water, good air are destructive of disease germs. Thus it is that nature has supplied us with means for preventing disease, and to a large extent for curing those who may be affected with it. Simple habits, pure water, cleanliness beat off and suppress contagion, whatever its name. This has

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been the secret of modern improvement in ability to control epidemics, and the secret of the freedom of any community from destructive maladies.

H. S. D.

THE MEDICAL FETISH.

The editor of the Charlotte "Medical Journal" writes plainly on this topic:

"In sacred history we read of an invalid who at first refused advice because it was not accompanied by sufficient display. The influence of fetishism observed then is felt in this nineteenth century. Signs and charms, including instances reaching from the wiles of the faith healer to the professional pretext, are as potent in their spheres as ever was a talisman. A foreign doctor may succeed where a native fails. The 'old doctor' is notoriously in demand.

"The various health resorts owe much of their prosperity to the same fact. Quantities of nauseous water are drunk, frequent medicated baths are taken by people who could not be persuaded to drink the same quantity of pleasant, potable water, nor to enjoy the luxury of frequent bathing in simply clean water; all illustrating the power of the fetish. It has a position among us which it may benefit us to try to understand.

"A great part of the benefit received at health resorts lies in the change, and the stimulus it inspires. This advantage is none the less because it may be due to a happy delusion. The fact remains that a certain degree of good is done.

"Now for the practical use of our fetish. There may be many patients whose hopes have been set on unattainable objects. They may think that a certain spring, or a trip to Europe, offers the only chance to brighten an apparently hopeless prospect, while their circumstances may make that impossible. Then it becomes our duty to try to invest the patient's surroundings with a similar charm. Point out the value of sunlight and fresh air; explain that the important difference between a bath at a hot spring and a hot bath at home is a matter of faith; show that the great difference between water drunk from a medicinal spring and that taken at home is in the quantity. Try to awaken an interest in such natural attractions as their section presents. Impress on them the fact that careful, healthy habits are as useful at home as elsewhere. Inform them that medical science and art are not geographically limited. There is a large and promising field for development along this line, in reference to which these remarks are suggestions only."

DIET FOR FEVER PATIENTS.

Without discrimination, we absolutely reject all animal extracts and broths, and the thousand and one peptonoids, and nameless preparations with which the market is flooded as food, for fever patients. Dr. Beaumont demonstrated in the case of Alexis St. Martin, that the coats of the stomach during fever were dry and phlogosed, and any solid food, or animal broths, would be revolved for hours in the stomach without any change, and finally work their way, undigested, into the duodenum, to become a source of irritation and oppression therein. Of what avail is it to pour into the stomach so-called nutritious aliments when that organ is utterly unable to digest them? The use of such materials in typhoid or other severe fevers only increases the dryness of the stomach and the redness of the tongue, exalts the temperature, increases the restlessness, furnishes material for leucomaines, and increases the debility. Milk, first and last, milk diluted, milk boiled, milk thickened, sweet milk, buttermilk, best milk all the time, is the diet for fever patients. In the early stages of fever, only hot-water tea, made by pouring as much boiling water on a half a cup of good rich milk, slightly sweetened, of which a jelly glassful should be given every two hours, either hot or cold, as the taste demands. Dr. Beaumont says, when such food is introduced into the

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stomach of a fever patient, in small quantities, it is rapidly absorbed and disappears. Even such simple food as this should not be given in too large quantities, else it will be left unabsorbed, and will pass in a coagulated state into the bowels, to irritate instead of nourish. A tablespoonful of milk readily digested and absorbed will be assimilated and afford more nutriment and strength than a pound of animal matter, which cannot be thus assimilated.

To a fever patient in its early stage a pint and a half of hot-water tea will afford ample nourishment for a young or small person, especially if they be fat; a quart should not be exceeded in any-one during twenty-four hours. If there be any tendency to acidity of the stomach, and hence coagulation of the milk, a tablespoonful of lime-water should be added to the diluted water to each glass; should there be a loose state of the bowels, the milk should be boiled, and in the advanced stages, thickened with arrow-root or corn-starch, a teaspoonful of either to a pint of milk. Occasionally a patient will be found who refuses to take milk in any combination. When this is the case, the lightest, most nutritious, and digestible substitute can be easily prepared, thus: Take a quart of fresh wheat-bran, add three quarts of water, and boil down to two quarts; strain and add a little sugar, nutmeg, etc., and give a wineglassful every two hours. This was found in an old French Codex and has been used with great satisfaction for many years, especially if there be any dysenteric complications. In the advanced stages, when there is great emaciation and debility, instead of using alcoholic stimulants, a liniment composed of olive-oil, one part, and pure alcohol, two parts, applied every two or three hours to the whole person, will be found to subserve the most satisfactory purposes. Indeed, where the temperature is exalted and the skin dry and harsh, this liniment will, after a few applications, not only amply stimulate the person, but will reduce the temperature and pulse almost to a normal standard.

When all congestions, inflammations, and perverted functions are removed and restored, and convalescence established, the greatest care in the use of food and drinks should be observed for many days, both as to quality and quantity. Nothing is more important at this stage than to observe the old maxim, "make haste slowly."

L. B. ANDERSON, M.D.

RUSKIN ON IMPURE WATER.

The thoughtlessness and indifference of the majority of the people in regard to pure water was thus strongly and picturesquely expressed by Ruskin twenty-five years ago:

"Twenty years ago there was no lovelier piece of lowland scenery in South England, nor any more pathetic in the world, by its expression of sweet human character and life, than that immediately bordering on the source of the Wandle, and including the low moors of Addington, and villages of Beddington and Carshalton, with all their pools and streams. No clearer or diviner waters ever sang with constant lips of the Hand which 'giveth rain from heaven;' no pasture ever lightened in springtime with more passionate blossoming; no sweeter homes ever hallowed the heart of the passer-by with their pride of peaceful gladness—fain hidden, yet full confessed.

"The place remains (1872) nearly unchanged in its larger features; but with deliberate mind I say that I have never seen anything so ghastly in its inner tragic meaning . . . as the slow stealing of aspects of reckless, indolent, animal neglect over the delicate sweetness of that English scene. . . . Just where the welling of stainless water, trembling and pure, like a body of light, enters the pool of Carshalton, cutting itself a radiant channel down to the gravel, through ways of feathery reeds, all waving, which it traverses with its deep threads of clearness, like the chalcedony in moss-agate, starred here and there with the white grenoullette; just in the very rush and murmur of the first

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spreading currents, the ignorant dwellers of the place cast their street and house foulness; heaps of dust and slime and broken shreds of old metal, and rags of putrid clothes, which, having neither energy to cart away, nor decency enough to dig into the ground, they thus shed into the stream, to diffuse what venom of it will float and melt, far away, in all places where God meant those waters to bring joy and health.

"And in a little pool behind some houses farther in the village, where another spring rises, the shattered stones of the well, and of the little fretted channel which was long ago built and traced for it, lie scattered, each from each, under a rugged bank of mortar and scoria, and bricklayers' refuse, on one side, which the clean water, nevertheless, chastises to purity; but it cannot conquer the dead earth beyond; and then circled and coiled under festering scum, the stagnant edge of the pool effaces itself into a slope of black slime, the accumulation of indolent years. Half a dozen men, with one day's work, could cleanse these pools and trim the flowers about their banks, and make every breath of summer air above them rich with cool balm, and every glittering wave medicinal, as if it ran, troubled only by angels, from the porch of Bethesda—but that day's work is never given."

WHAT PHYSICAL CULTURE DOES.

In an address on "Physical Culture" before the Mothers' Congress in Washington, Miss Julia King, of Boston, a member of the faculty of the Emerson School of Oratory, said: "Health of body leads to equanimity of mind. . . . Proper physical culture gives a moral direction to the intellectual activities by interesting the mind in nature's laws. All the exhibitions of nature everywhere are governed by law, absolute, universal, and intelligible. The most inspiring knowledge of nature's laws, and that which creates the impulse of obedience to them, is to be derived from a proper study of physical culture. . . .

"A proper system of physical culture calls for intellectual, moral, and spiritual development; for it does not recognize the body as a separate entity, but as the expressive agent of being. It fits man to be a worthy citizen; it educates him to be a member of a family."

A FEW SIMPLE RECIPES.

NASAL CATARRH.

Take one tablespoonful of borine to a teacupful of warm water and use the solution with an atomizer every two or three hours.

REMEDY FOR POISON OAK.

After exposure to the poison the af- spirits of wine, and o lotion composed of two drams of subnitrate of bismuth, one-half ounce of glycerine, one ounce of lead water, and four ounces of rosewater should be applied several times a day.

TENDER FEET.

Bathe your feet in warm water night and morning: also rub them thoroughly with salt water.

There are hundreds of ways of doing up apples; here is one of the best:

APPLE FRITTERS.

For this you procure some good pippins and peel, core and slice them. Then lay the slices to soak in some ice water, in which a little nutmeg and sugar have been placed, for some hours.

When ready to prepare the fritters make a batter of four eggs, a tablespoonful of rosewater and a tablespoonful of milk and mix with just enough flour to thicken. Having heated some butter in a frying-pan, dip each slice of apple in the batter and fry to a golden brown color. Serve with powdered sugar and grated nutmeg, upon an open glass dish covered with a dainty doily. This is a delicious dish.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Nelson Sizer.

Fig. 402. — Florence Helen Kalliwoda.—This little girl has a predominance of the reasoning intellect. She



FIG. 402.—FLORENCE HELEN KALLIWODA, AGED TWO YEARS, FOUR MONTHS.

Circumference of head 18⅝ inches; from the ear to ear 12⅝ inches. Weight, 30½ pounds. Height, 34 inches.

wants to know why a thing is as it is said to be, and wants to know what everything is for. She has a fine development of Constructiveness, shown in the region of the temples, about where the hair is brushed away. She will learn to cut and fit as well as to trim hats and dresses, and she will charge a good price for her work. She seems to have a large development of Firmness, and her brother will have to be rough in order to master her. She will be more easily led. She has a good development of Self-Esteem; will believe in herself and undertake to administer her affairs in her own way. She will be honest, sympathetical, prudent, economical, and thorough. She will have a memory that will not forget. She will become a good scholar if she has a good opportunity, and will be a critic as a child and as a woman. She will know the difference between just right and nearly right. Her Hope is large enough to make her expect two ears of corn on every stalk and all well filled out at the point, and she will expect it to be sweet corn, if she does not happen to know the contrary.

If this child can be properly fed and cared for, she will have health that will be impudent in its strength and rareness. Doctors would starve if all children were built on her plan. She has a mind of her own, and a will of her own. A decision of hers counts, and she will be able to look most people out of countenance when she has practice.

Figs. 403 and 404.—Henry George Green.—If this child were a girl it

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might be called "Grace," "Susan," or "Ruth," but to call it by a boy's name is rather an astonishment. His mother



FIG. 403.—HENRY GEORGE GREEN, OF BELLEVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

must have been refined and gentle in a high degree, and he will be artistical, sympathetical, cautious beyond neces-



FIG. 404.

sity, secretive, financial, and scholarly. He will be very social, affectionate, and lovable, but he will have opinions of his own, and a kind of intense force and resolution, although not rough force or rudeness, to carry out his purposes. The eyes are widely separated, showing a good faculty for judging of form, for drawing and sketching. His large Ideality will make him artistical, and his temperament will sympathize with whatever is fine, elegant, and ornamental.

The letter which came has become separated from the pictures, and consequently we have no measurements to quote. The child has the sign of long life, and will be able to overcome anything but accidents and improper habits of diet. The opening of the ear is considerably below the level of the eye, showing that the middle lobes of the brain are large and deep, and that he has therefore a strong hold on life.

THE CHILDREN.

How much they suffer from our faults,
How much from our mistakes;
How often, too, "misguided zeal"
An infant's misery makes.

We over-rule and over-teach,
We curb and we confine,
And put the heart to school too soon
To learn our narrow line.

No; only taught by love to love,
Seems Childhood's natural task;
Affection, gentleness and love,
Are all its brief years ask.

Walter Savage Landor.

NAMES FOR THE BABY.

The following list of female characters in Shakespeare's works, arranged alphabetically, offers valuable suggestions for the mothers of baby girls, says the "New York World:"—"Adriana, Aemilia, Alice, Anne, Andromache, Beatrice, Bianca, Blanch(e?), Bona, Blanca, Calphurnia, Cassandra, Celia, Ceres, Charmian, Cleopatra, Constance, Cordelia, Cressida, Desdemona, Diana, Dionveza, Dorcas, Eleanor, Elinor, Eliz-

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abeth, Emilia, Francisca, Gertrude, Goneril, Helen, Helena, Hermia, Hermione, Hero, Hippolyta, Imogen, Iras, Iris, Isabel, Isabella, Jacquenetta, Jessica, Joan, Juliet, Juno, Kate, Katherina, Katherine, Lavinia, Lucetta, Lucinia, Lychorida, Margaret, Margery, Maria, Mariana, Marina, Miranda, Mopsa, Nerissa, Octavia, Olivia, Ophelia, Patience, Paulina, Perdita, Phebe, Phrynia, Portia, Regan, Rosalind, Rosaline, Sylvia, Tamora, Thaisa, Timandra, Titania, Ursula, Valeria, Venus, Viola, Violenta, Virgilia, and Volumnia."

CHILDREN'S LOVE FOR HOME.

A little brother and sister were talking about their home and their love for it. "I wouldn't swap my home for any other in the world," said the sister. "Oh! I don't feel so," was the boy's response. "I think Willie A——'s home is as pretty as ours. It's bigger; and it's got more things in it. I think I'd like to swap ours for that." "But would you like to give up your father and mother for his?" asked his sister. "And would you rather have his sisters than yours?" "No, I wouldn't want that," said the boy. "Well, to swap homes means that," said the sensible sister; "for a home itself isn't a home. A home is your father and mother and brothers and sisters, and everything you have in the house." Wasn't that well said? Isn't there a truth in those words which is hid from many of the wise and prudent and revealed unto babies?—Evangelist.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS BORN.

Dr. Holbrook says, in the "Journal of Hygiene:

"It is a well-known fact that more boys are born into the world than girls, but as Wallace, the naturalist says, it is also a fact that more boys die during early life than girls. When we include all under the age of five the numbers are nearly equal; for the next five years the mortality is nearly the same in both sexes; then that of females preponderates up to thirty years of age; then up to sixty, that of the man is the larger; while for the rest of life female mortality is again greatest. The general result is that at the ages of most frequent marriage—from twenty to thirty-five—females are between eight and nine per cent. in excess of males. But during the ages from five to thirty-five we find a wonderful excess of male deaths from two preventable causes—accident and violence. The great excess of male over female deaths, amounting in England in one year to over 3,000, all between the ages of five and thirty-five, is no doubt due to the greater risks run by men and boys in various industrial occupations. 'We are, however,' says Wallace, 'looking forward to a society in the future which will guard the lives of the workers against the effects of unhealthy employments and all preventable risks. This will further reduce the mortality of man as compared with women. It seems highly probable that in the society of the future the superior number of males at birth will be maintained throughout life, and if this is the case there will be a deficiency of women as compared with men. This will give women a greater advantage in choosing husbands than now and she will naturally choose the best ones. This will result in a decided improvement in the race. There will not be women enough to go around, and the poorest specimens of men will have to go unmated, and will leave no offspring like themselves of an inferior character. We hope Mr. Wallace's prediction will prove true."

HOME DUTIES OF INDIAN CHILDREN.

There are home duties as well as pleasures for the children. Boys are required to look after the ponies, to lend a hand in planting, to help in the harvest, and they are often made to do active duty as scarecrows in the newly-planted field, where, like little Bo-peep, they fall fast asleep. The girls help to gather wood, bring water, and look after the younger ones. As they grow older they are taught to cut, sew, and make garments. In former days, the old Omahas say, no girl was considered marriageable until she had learned to tan skins, make tents and clothing, prepare meat for drying, and could cultivate corn and beans; while a young man who had not learned to make his own weapons and to be a skilful hunter was not considered fitted to take upon himself the responsibilities of the provider of a family.—"Home Life Among the Indians," by Alice C. Fletcher, in the June Century.

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NO PLACE FOR BOYS.

What can a boy do, and where can a boy stay,
If he is always told to get out of the way?
He cannot sit here and he must not stand there;
The cushions that cover that fine rocking-chair
Were put there, of course, to be seen and admired.
A boy has no business to ever be tired.
The beautiful roses and flowers that bloom
On the floor of the darkened and delicate room
Are not made to walk on—at least, not by boys;
The house is no place, anyway, for their noise.

Yet boys must walk somewhere; and what if their feet,
Sent out of our houses, sent into the street,
Should step around the corner and pause at the door
Where other boys' feet have paused often before;
Should pass through the gateway of glittering light,
Where jokes that are merry and songs that are bright,
Ring out a warm welcome with flattering voice,
And tempting say, "Here's a place for the boys!"

Ah, what if they should? What if your boy or mine
Should cross o'er the threshold which marks out the line
'Twixt virtue and vice, 'twixt pureness and sin,
And leave all his innocent boyhood within?
Oh, what if they should, because you and I,
While the days and the months and the years hurry by,
Are too busy with cares and with life's fleeting joys
To make around our hearthstone a place for the boys?

There's a place for the boys. They will find it somewhere;
And if our own homes are too daintily fair
For the touch of their fingers, the tread of their feet,
They'll find it, and find it, alas! in the street,
'Mid the gildings of sin and the glitter of vice;
And with heartaches and longings we pay a dear price
For the getting of gain that our lifetime employs,
If we fail to provide a place for the boys.

A place for the boys—dear mother, I pray,
As cares settle down round our short earthly way,
Don't let us forget, by our kind, loving deeds,
To show we remember their pleasures and needs.
Though our souls may be vexed with problems of life,
And worn with besetments and toilings and strife,
Our hearts will keep younger—your tired heart and mine—
If we give them a place in their innermost shrine;
And to our life's latest hour 'twill be one of our joys
That we kept a small corner—a place for the boys.

—Boston Transcript.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

The distinction between being and doing should be especially remembered in the training of children. We are so ready to be satisfied with mere good conduct, possibly because bad conduct gives us annoyance personally, that we overlook the true point. We punish and reward children for what they do. The child's definition of badness is "doing what mamma doesn't allow," and having a more logical mind than his mother the little one soon sees that if the sin is entirely in the doing all will be well if he is not found out, and he is encouraged to practice deceit. We need to go more deeply into the question of morals; we need to understand the principle that teaches that the man that hateth his brother is a murderer; we need to learn that it is as wrong to think a lie as to tell it, and that the hands are nothing—it is the heart that is all.

When your little one refrains from helping himself to the pantry jam-pot because mamma will whip him if he touches, he has, in addition to being a thief, become a coward, and you have succeeded in implanting within him the most contemptible of all traits. But if you teach him the difference between mine and thine, and implant within his tender conscience an abhorrence of touching what does not belong to him, you have laid the foundations of a character of true nobility.—Selected.

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THE AMATEUR PHRENOLOGICAL CLUB.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

By Elsie Cassell Smith.

IV.

A BREAK IN THE CHAIN.

It was not until the last of October that our class once more settled down to a systematic study, in narrative prose, of the science of life, for the past two months had read like a summer idyll—dreamy and poetic, with just a dash of romance.

But there had been a break in the chain, and two of our strongest links were gone. At our first meeting after our return from the seashore, we had been electrified with two unlooked-for announcements. Our gifted artist friend had been the recipient of much encouragement and commendation from us all, because of her perfect adaptability, phrenologically, for her chosen profession of painting and modelling. She had had a short course of study a few years previous in Paris, but adversity had cut short what had promised to be a successful career. None of us had understood or even guessed what her rigid economy in dress and other expenditures had really meant; but to-night she experienced the pleasurable triumph of informing us that she had at last saved enough from her earnings to carry her quite through a complete course of training in the Paris art schools, and that in a short time she would leave us for the goal of her ambitions.

We could not think of sadness at our loss for exultation over her heroic efforts and present prospects. But as if this was not enough for one evening, our Philosopher, with an abrupt decision peculiar to her, announced her determination of leaving in a few days to attend the Phrenological Institute in New York, there to prepare herself for the lecture field, which, on graduation, she would immediately enter.

When we had recovered from our astonishment, our delight knew no bounds. Her ultimate success, we felt sure, was predetermined, for her interest and diligence in the study of human nature had from the first been almost a matter of reproach to us all, yet we had not anticipated the outcome. With what pride we reviewed that night her excellent adaptability to the noble work of reform. Never before, we thought, had we appreciated the queenly dignity of her carriage, nor the fineness and firmness of her organic quality. Having all the temperaments large, with the motive and mental in predominance, she was strong in mind and body, vigorous and active in thought; with Causality, Comparison, Ideality, and Language all large enough to insure force, fluency, and grace of speech; while large Mirthfulness and Imitation afforded a pleasant versatility. The side-head in the region of Destructiveness and Acquisitiveness was quite full enough to provide for her individual interests; but it was hinted that there was one in the class who, being especially adapted for the position of business manager, would undoubtedly join her as soon as her success demanded such assistance. So it was that two of our members took the turn in the road of their life-destiny, leaving the rest of us to jog steadily on, learning and living the truth as best our possibilities allowed.

Somehow we could not come to consider it practicable to fill those vacant places, though it would now have been easy to do so. Indeed, the interest of society around us had been so aroused by our earnest efforts of dissemination that quite a number of intelligent people were reaching out for the knowledge they had spurned, or at best quietly rejected before.

The question came up for discussion one evening after a lecture upon the

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subject of Phrenology as a Basis of Social Reform; for we were now exercising our individual ability by a series of lectures, delivered by the members of the class, each in turn being denoted a topic for two weeks ahead. These lectures, too, were delivered verbally, not read, and were proving a source of great strength to us all.

"I attended a meeting of the Shakespearian Club one afternoon recently," began the Pessimist, who, by the way, was fast outgrowing her cognomen, "and listened to that classic circle of ladies while they bent their serious consideration upon the literary excellence of Love's Labor Lost—I could not resist the impression that the title was a very pertinent one to their afternoon's work.

"On leaving the club house in company with two acquaintances, one of them remarked, 'I find such satisfaction in the study of ancient and mediæval literature. Nothing is offered to the student to-day of modern invention or genius that can satisfy the seeker after real knowledge.'

"'I have found in modern science,' I replied, 'that which I consider vastly more satisfactory than the perusal, year after year, of the great dramas of a dead playwright.'

"'Yes, I will admit,' the lady responded, a little piqued, 'that if one has a taste for the higher branches of modern scientific research there is undoubtedly a pleasurable profit for his pains; but the wife and mother has no time for such things. She wants something, too, that is more practical and real, something she can carry home with her to interest her husband and please and instruct her children.'

"'All this,' I replied, earnestly, 'is comprehended in the most modern, most profound, yet the simplest and most practical discovery of the age.'

"Both ladies looked into my face a little sharply, but I went on: 'I refer to the science of human life in all its intricate phases, as comprehended in the science of Phrenology.'

"They started slightly at this unexpected climax, but the younger woman, silent until now, exclaimed, eagerly: 'I have searched society through to find someone who could tell me something definite about this strange new philosophy. Is it really true that you are conversant with the study?'

"Here indeed was a fertile field, lying fallow, and I proceeded to sow the good seed of Truth about as fast as I could. The result was I gained two new converts to Phrenology, and very ambitious ones at that!

"Your experience," responded Mrs. A——, "is indeed interesting. I feel deeply impressed that the time is arrived when we must broaden our field a little and gather in these seekers after knowledge. Why not to-night formulate some plan of procedure for a winter's campaign? Who can measure the results of our devoted interest in this noble philosophy for less than one short year!"

Eagerly accepting her proposal we were soon launched in the wide sea of educational reform, and good results soon appeared on our horizon, for within a few weeks we had in good working order a second class of phrenological students, designed to be a part of our own club, and only distinguished by the name of Class Junior. Mrs. A—— took cheerfully upon herself the added duties of the second class, with pledged co-operation of us all. The classes met each week on different evenings, members of each class being encouraged to attend both meetings. The arrangement operated perfectly, with entire satisfaction to both sides, and lent to us an added zest and enthusiasm.

We had now as a class advanced far enough to feel the need of practical demonstrations in character reading, and to this end, from time to time, members brought before the class such subjects of varied interest and value as were obtainable. This new step was made the occasion of an amusing little diversion while engaged in study one evening, at the home of one of our members.

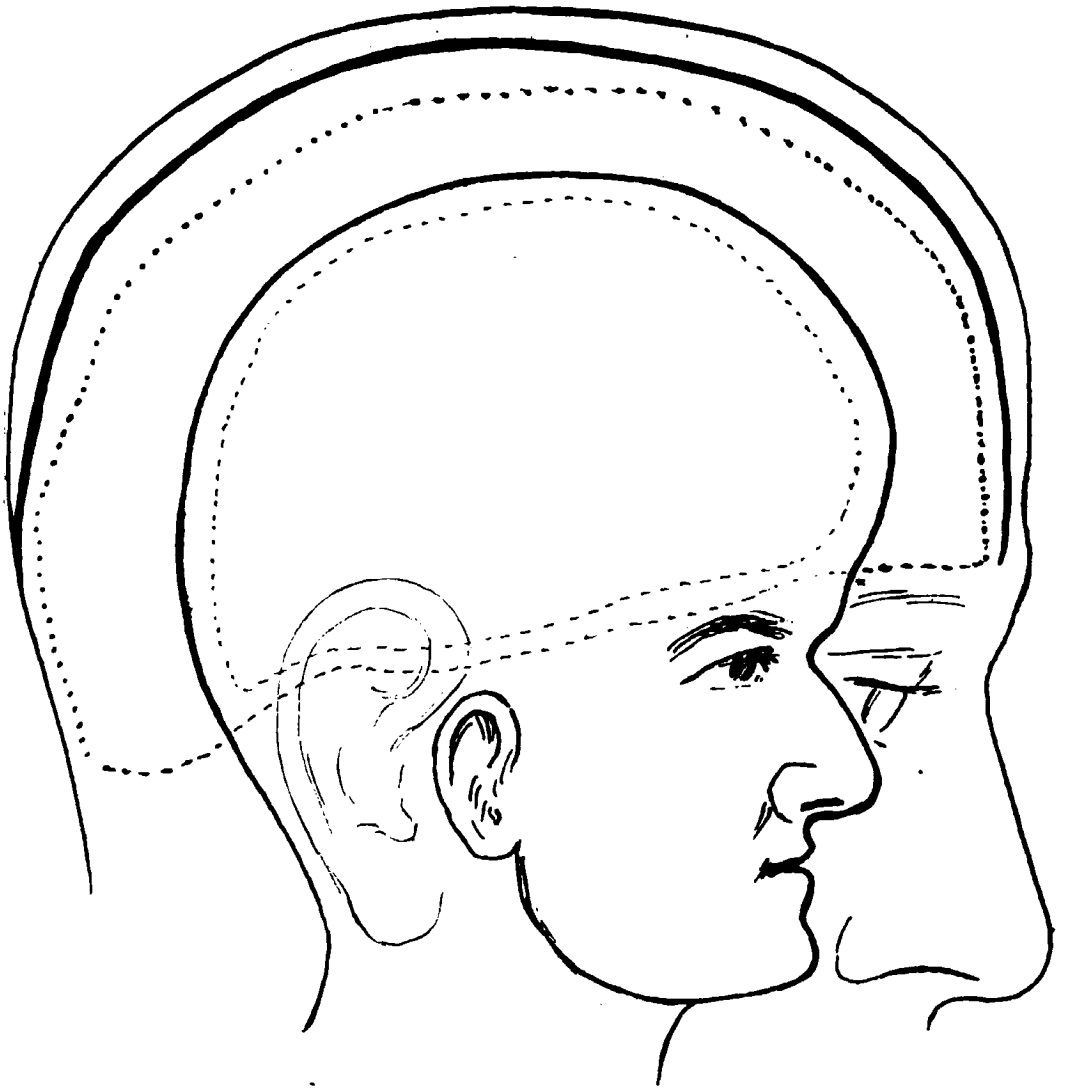
(To be continued.)

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THE COMING MAN.

This is the way Dr. R. M. Burke, president of the psychology section of the British Medical Association, says the head of the man of the future will look.

The new race, he says, will use no language because it will need none. The interchange of thought between individuals will be simply a mental effort on the part of each, unaccompanied by any physical manifestation whatever. As a person evolves his idea, the other will instantly grasp it by means of a subtle telepathy, which even now is the gift in a more or less modified form of many people who are only vaguely conscious of their strange power, and, in many instances, too timid and fearful of ridicule to publicly confess it or attempt to develop it, says the Chicago "Times-Herald." With future generations this gift will become more and more frequent in individuals, and of greater and greater power, until this silent interchange of thought is at last as common as is now speech and writing. Nor will his powers stop even there. He not only will be able to exchange thoughts with people thousands of leagues away, but will be able to see them as distinctly as though they were physically present, and even see, if he chooses, what is passing anywhere in the world. There will be an



THE COMING MAN. FROM TWO STANDPOINTS.

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end of eyes and ears, the gross physical channels through which sensations now must pass to the mind. They will all go, for they will all be useless—as useless as the mechanism of the voice, by which sensations and ideas are now conveyed from the mind outward. There may be some scar or meaningless excrescence where these organs once were, just as now there are physiological suggestions of man's ape origin—humiliating reminders of the brute ancestry from which the godlike being was evolved. But that will be all, and even that will melt away and disappear at last.

The coming man, phrenologically speaking, will possess a well-balanced organization. He will not only have a larger head, but also a broader framework and a substantial organization. The coming man will not be so "brainy" as to be over-balanced, but his superior knowledge of physiology and hygiene will enable him to so study the requirements of his physique that he will increase his weight, and perfect his vital stamina at the same time that he develops his brain-power. The inside drawing represents the poorly balanced outline of Dr. Burke's ideal man of the future, while the outside lines indicate the man of the nineteenth century, and also the coming man according to Phrenology.

The average man of to-day has a head of 22½ inches, his brain weight is 49 ounces, its cubic inches are 160, and its cubic centimetres, 1,428, his general weight of body 160 pounds, his height is 5 feet 8 inches, his chest measures 35 inches, his shoulders 42 inches.

The coming man will possess a head measuring 23 inches; its weight will be 52 ounces; it will contain 190 to 200 cubic inches, and 1,455 cubic centimetres. His general weight will be 175 to 182 pounds; his shoulders will measure 47 inches, while his chest will measure 40 inches, and his height will be 6 feet.

OPENING EXERCISES OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1897. 27 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Sizer,

Friends and Brothers: We are met for the thirty-fourth time to open a class of the American Institute of Phrenology. We have come as before to tell you what we think, feel, and know respecting the science of human nature. I was thinking it over last evening and wondering what I would say. I have made at least thirty-three—one-third of a hundred—opening speeches for this Institute, and I have sometimes given as many as a hundred lectures during one session, when we were short-handed. We have graduated from this institution seven hundred and thirty-one students, and we have had, on an average, twenty-four each year. The Institute was incorporated in 1866, and during two years we have held two sessions instead of one, which makes this the thirty-fourth session.

The incorporation of this institution embodied as its corporate members, first, Chief Justice of the State of New York, Amos Dean, who has been an authority on this important subject as related to human rights. The next name on the list is that of Horace Greeley, one of the beneficent and world-wide useful men.

The next corporator is the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., of New York. The next, the former mayor of the city of New York, Mr. Hull; the next, Dr. Trall, the great writer; then Dr. Dexter. Samuel R. Wells is the next member, then Edward P. Fowler, M.D., Lester A. Roberts, and myself, constitute the rest of the members.

The object of this Institute is to teach to the world a knowledge of human nature.

These corporators and their associates instituted a body-corporate for the purpose of promoting knowledge in all departments of learning connected with the science of Phrenology, and for the purpose of preserving skulls, casts, and busts, as well as other representations of the different tribes, races, and families of men. That was the object, and, besides, they gave us permission to own and hold a hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate. We have made up our minds we want two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth, and therefore we will not accept any of the offers of a hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate, unless two or three come to us at once.

As this course of lectures proceeds, the students will become accustomed, day by day, to our usages, but to-day we merely look at you and try to become acquainted a little. You are going to be with us for the next two months, and we hope to get pretty well acquainted with you by that time. There is one curious fact, which you will learn as time passes, that a new audience is a little like a new team of horses that have never worked together or been over the same road together before, and so there is sometimes a ten-

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dency to pull in different directions (in the case of the horses, of course).

Now, brothers and friends, we want you to start this work with the idea that you are to be firm and confiding friends of all the teachers. We are not here to enforce upon you dogmas and doctrines; but somehow the thought has got abroad in New York that those who have been in the field fifty-eight and sixty-two years may know something about Phrenology that the rest would be glad to know.

There is one thought I wish to impress upon you particularly, and that is, as I understand it, you have not come here to ventilate what you know on the subject of Phrenology. If you know it all, just rejoice and be exceeding glad, and pity the rest, but keep quiet about it, that is the point. Some years ago the students used to wrangle about different things between times, and when I came into the class-room, they would beset me with questions on all sides, and say: "What about such and such a point?" and I could see by looking around at the class which were on one side and which on the other, and so my answer was, "I am not here to discuss disputed points, but I am here to open my heart and my soul and tell you all that I know, and instead of arguing and getting red faces, you had better listen to what we have to say, and perhaps your questions will be answered before the course is finished."

Some years ago a student came to us who was a smart, bright man, and who had already been lecturing for several years, and he was always ready to learn, but he never took part in any of the discussions, and he never ventilated his own opinions, and finally someone said to him: "Why do you never take part in our discussions, and help us settle disputed points?" and he said: "When I came to New York to attend the American Institute of Phrenology, I laid all my opinions on the shelf, and I came here to take in what they could teach me which I did not know." I consider that a very sensible attitude to assume. When he asked a question, I always answered it as well as I could, and if I asked if he was satisfied, he said: "Thank you; entirely so." He did not say that he agreed with me, and perhaps he sometimes had different opinions, but the point is he did not argue and ventilate his knowledge and his opinions.

Now, if you will faithfully spend your time studying your books, taking notes and correcting them, you will gain enough material to lecture for the next fifty years, and after that you will be able to lecture without notes. Do not be in too much haste to learn everything at once, for we cannot explain Revelations until we have finished with Genesis. We will do everything in our power to make your stay here profitable as well as enjoyable, and we want you to come to us as friends. You may be somewhat lonesome at first, and possibly homesick, for men are homesick, sometimes. I was homesick for two days once, and I had the blues for about half a day, but a good dinner cured them, and I have not had them since; I do not think they are indigenous to this climate.

I will not keep you any longer with these desultory remarks, but I will ask our good mother, Mrs. Wells, to speak to you.

Mrs. Wells said:

Several years ago the "Scientific American" contained the following statement:

"According to the novel computation of a German histologist who has been calculating the aggregate cell forces of the human brain, the cerebral mass is composed of at least three hundred millions of nerve cells, each an independent body, organism, and microscopic brain, so far as concerns its vital relations, but subordinated to a higher purpose in relation to the function of the organ, each living a separate life individually, though socially subject to a higher law of function. The life term of a nerve-cell he estimates to be about sixty days, so five million die every day, about two hundred thousand every hour, and nearly three thousand five hundred every minute, to be succeeded by an equal number of their progeny, while once in every sixty days a man has a totally new brain."

See "Scientific American" of November 15, 1884.

Now, if this be a correct or a reliable statement, the human brain is worthy of your close study, and the possessor of a fortune like this should be careful of the body which sustains it and the casket in which it is deposited, and aim to be a multi-post-graduate regarding its capabilities, its value, and whether we could do without one.

The members of the class of the American Institute of Phrenology for 1897 are supposed to have come for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with that wonderful structure, its divisions, subdivisions, and their functions and uses; and your instructors, some of whom have spent many years in its study, and to whom you will look with interest for what they can teach, will do their best to tell you what they know.

At the close of one of the annual classes, one of the students said: "Well, what is your secret? You have not told us the secret of how to delineate character." We have no secrets, and our aim

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will be to teach you all we can about Phrenology.

You will have note-books, and when any topic seems to you not fully explained make a note of it, and at the proper time ask for its elucidation, but do not be in too much haste in asking those questions, for, by paying close attention to what is being taught, you may find its solution and be able to answer your own queries.

Mr. Sizer has been teaching these classes more than thirty years, and it will be well for you to listen carefully to every word he utters, as if you knew it would be his last appearance on the platform. He will first lay out his groundwork and then build his superstructure of the philosophy of Phrenology, together with its practical application.

Keep yourselves in a good physical condition, so that your minds will work easily and with clearness and rapidity, and keep your armor bright by right living, the right quantity and quality of nourishment, and a plenty of sleep, for sleep, you know, is as necessary for the brain as is food for the body; I would say here that while you are listening to these lectures, I trust you will have but one axe to grind, for, if you do, you will later wish you had not. One such axe is enough to have on the grindstone at once. This is one of those times when one cannot serve two masters. Whatever is worth doing at all is worthy of being well done.

Some of you may have had a pretty hard struggle to come to this class, but your struggles will, we hope, bring not only joy to you, but also to many who will be benefited by what you will be able to do for them over and above what you could have done had you not benefited yourself by what you learn of yourself, as well as of others, while here. Remember that self-knowledge is almost the key to all knowledge, and it is by way of Phrenology that one learns himself. If by it you learn of a valuable quality you did not previously suppose you possessed, that knowledge will be invaluable to you, and if you can teach a like lesson to another, it will be equally valuable to both.

A young man once was told by my brother, L. N. Fowler, in a phrenological delineation, that he possessed talent for an inventor. At the close of the examination the young man said: "You have told me many things which are true, but, with regard to my inventive talent, I have never invented anything in my life." "Then go home and invent something," was my brother's reply, and in a few weeks he came in and told of his first invention, and from that time onward he was inventing new things that proved of value to many persons and brought a fortune to himself. If you can put ten persons on the right track, or prevent them from going in the wrong way, you will have not lived in vain.

That such a success may be yours is my sincere wish. My brothers, my husband, and Mr. Sizer, and every honest and worthy phrenologist, have done the same for many thousands of persons. You may have to say to a mother what was once said to a lady who had come up from poverty to affluence—"Your boy will be a wonderful mechanic or inventor, for he has remarkable developments for a mechanical engineer"—but her reply was that nothing would induce her to have him a mechanic, she would prefer that he be a clergyman, as that would be a respectable calling. The father was noted for mechanical ability, and was constructing a custom house at New Orleans, and his mother was a mill hand at Lowell, Mass., before her marriage, and the child inherited his talent from both father and mother. That was before our Civil War, and I do not know what became of the father or mother or child, but the phrenologist did his duty.

Dr. Drayton has worked many years in this Institute, and will give you such teaching as you can take with you, and the more you think of it the brighter it will look to you, for he has delved deeply in the Pyerian spring, and brought therefrom treasure rich and rare. So listen, not for mere entertainment, but for solid food rather than for the highly flavored.

There will be several lectures, but perhaps some of them may be unannounced before you. My niece, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, will help you with the practical as well as the theoretical subjects.

A great deal of history has been brought out by lectures and practical phrenologists, since its first foundation was laid by Dr. Gall, and if my health will permit me to meet with and talk with you, I would like to tell you of its struggles and triumphs, especially in our country, where I have had much to do to keep the rudder straight and taut, like a humble worker, to accomplish and push forward the science.

Whether or not there be as many brain cells in the human brain as were found by the German histologist, let us ask ourselves this question, namely, What could we do without a brain? Since it is the crowning point of man, we may infer that it ought to be useful, and since no other use has been found for it, we may infer that it is the habitation of the intellect, the workshop of the mind, and that it is of the greatest importance that we learn all we can concerning it. (Applause.)

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After Mrs. Wells, Mr. Sizer said:

We will now listen for a few moments to the venerable Dr. Drayton.

Dr. Drayton—I was very agreeably surprised in coming here to find present Mrs. Wells, who is known as the Mother of Phrenology in America, and I am still more pleased to find her, as shown by her excellent address, in apple-pie order. An old gentleman was once visited by his scapegrace nephew, who, upon being asked later how he had found his uncle, replied that he had found him in "apple-pie order," meaning that he was very crusty; but when I speak of Mrs. Wells being in apple-pie order, I do not mean that she can be crusty.

Now, I scarcely know what to say to you, for the remarks that have been made have covered pretty well the ground of an opening affair.

I may remark that, considering everything, I did not expect to see a very large gathering here to-day, for usually all those who expect to be students are not on hand at the opening of a session. I am very glad, however, to meet those who are here, because of the evidence of a fresh interest in this subject. When I consider the paucity of numbers every year who attend this Institute, I am impressed by a sense of grief—grief for the masses of the people, grief that not a sufficient interest is taken in this grand subject by the teaching public for the sake of the benefit that would result to mankind through its teachings. If I could meet a class of five hundred, I should say even then that the cause merited a larger gathering. Consider the number of colleges and institutions we have throughout the country, many of which would be bankrupt if it were not for their endowment, and yet they seem to have a manner of success and a manner of prosperity, and most of them are teaching about the same things, and you could blot out a hundred and fifty of them and probably the others would be the better for it; but multiply this institution a hundred times throughout the length and breadth of our land, and the population at large would be greatly benefited. I know that every man and woman who goes from an institution of this kind, goes forth with an ambition to improve mankind, and although you may meet with considerable scepticism and discouragement in promulgating this science, you may feel sure that there is no work under the sun that is doing more real good to mankind. (Applause.) Therefore, I grieve when I consider the paucity of men in the field doing this good work.

It seems remarkable that in spite of all our institutions of learning, that vice and crime is not reduced in the world. It was said, early in this century, "Multiply the institutions of learning, and you will reduce crime and vice." On this principle, to a great extent, our common-school system was founded. But you must admit that crime and vice have been and are on the increase. Cases of immorality of every character are daily reported, and their practice seems to be encouraged and fostered, as it were, by the literature and by the habits and customs in vogue throughout our land.

Consider the forces in business, consider the forces in politics, for the most part Machiavellian; selfishness at the bottom, prompted by the motives of personal aims and greed at the cost of others. Phrenology, however, teaches something entirely different; its policy and its motives are of an entirely different color. He who teaches the principles of George Combe, Spurzheim, and the others, teaches benevolence, kindness, human liberty, and human justice. He teaches the all-around development of man, and with it he teaches brotherhood, kindness, co-operation, etc.

I need not dwell on this line of talk, for you all know the philanthropic character of this institution, and you know the purpose of its existence. It has never been a money-making affair; I assure you its managers have always spent a good deal more than they received, and that for the benefit of its students and for the benefit of those who happened to come under its auspices in any way.

If we had a large, broad institution, and if we had four or five hundred students, what a magnificent thing it would be. What splendid work could be done, and what enthusiasm every man and woman in the faculty would feel!

Mrs. Wells quoted to you something from "The Scientific American," which sounds very much like a statement made by Professor Pratt some years ago at a meeting of neurologists. I read a paper upon the extension, the re-growth, or the re-creation (whatever you choose to call it), of brain and nerve-cells. I maintained that nerve-growth was analogous to muscular growth, and that the human organization was perpetuated on similar lines and principles throughout; and, therefore, if certain nerve-cells were destroyed by accident or disease, there would be very likely to be, under favorable circumstances and environment, a reproduction of these cells. Among those who criticized this paper was Dr. Hughes, a prominent neurologist, and also a prominent gentleman from Baltimore, from the great university there. These objected to my position very positively. Now, in the "Journal of The Medical As-

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sociation," for August 14, last, you will find a very elaborate article by this same Dr. Hughes, in which he admits about everything I stated, and furnishes some fresh authorities, who have been making experiments to prove the reproduction of cellular nerve-centres.

I am very glad to see you all, and I trust that our meetings from day to day will be attended with harmony. In fact, I do not expect anything but harmony, for my relations with the classes have always been exceedingly pleasant and happy. (Applause.)

Dr. Sizer was then called upon to speak, and said:

I want to make a few remarks to-day about the relationship of the subject I am to lecture upon to the general subject to which you are supposed to devote your whole attention. Once in a while we get hold of a person who cannot see why we should say anything about anatomy and physiology here, but such a person is very short-sighted, because often a lecturer is confronted with questions on anatomy and physiology, and if he makes mistakes, or answers the questions incorrectly, the people who do know, feel prejudiced against him and the subject he is presenting; and therefore a lecturer on Phrenology who does not know anything about anatomy and physiology is pretty sure to throw discredit on the subject.

In the first place, you ought to understand the constitution of the healthy human brain, for that is one branch of the physiology of the human body, and study of the diseased brain is a branch of pathology. There are a great many things you cannot understand in the study of the brain, per se; there are a great many anatomical terms you will run against, and a great many physiological processes mentioned, so that the study of those things is exceedingly important. I hope you will take thorough notes of my lectures; and it is quite an art to take notes correctly, and few people know how to do it. You should not try to report a speaker verbatim, unless you write shorthand, but try to get the essence of what is said, and make a point of noting down the important facts. I shall also question you on my previous lectures, and shall expect you to pay close attention to all that I say, and to answer my questions as well as possible.

Dr. Drayton has referred to the celebrated tamping-bar case; and it is true that the man finally recovered, but his condition was peculiar. The tamping-bar, at the time of the accident, went right through the organ of Veneration, so that it was wiped out completely. He lost the sight of his left eye, of course, but the point that is especially interesting to phrenologists, and which is one of the greatest proofs of Phrenology, is that before the accident, although a man of no special education or refinement, he was a good, honest, modest, clean-spoken, industrious young man, and after the accident, when the organ of Veneration was cut out, he became one of the most profane and vile-spoken men to be found anywhere. He was also possessed with an insane ambition to exhibit himself, and thought himself the most wonderful man in the country, so that after he recovered from his accident he could never confine himself to any one occupation, even though his bodily health was good, and he took his tamping-bar and travelled all over the country, and after some years (I do not remember how many) he died in California, I believe. The surgeon who attended him at the time of the accident kept track of him, and after his death procured his head and the bar, and both are now preserved in the museum of the Harvard Medical College in Boston. There is therefore not the slightest question about the regeneration of nerve-tissues.

I am very glad to meet you, and will always be glad to answer any questions put to me. I must now take my leave. (Applause.)

Miss J. A. Fowler will now address you. It is our pleasure, First, to most heartily welcome the friends who are with us to-day, who have come to make the opening exercises more representative in character than they have ever been before. Many others have sent regrets that absence from New York prevents them being with us.

We secondly welcome the students who have come, many of them at least, a long distance, to attend the lectures. Yes, we wish we had to engage the largest hall in New York for the lectures. What we need to-day to carry on this great work is exactly what I read of concerning "Our Country's Need"

"God give us men; a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands"

to promulgate Phrenology.

This is what the great call is now. The world is overrun with men and women, but we want the best. We want "kings' sons and daughters," and these need discipline, and a knowledge of themselves. Without Phrenology we much resemble a foolish tailor who would make the same suit of clothes for a man measuring four feet as for one six feet in height. The wise tailor measures each customer in all the required proportions, and succeeds in making a perfect fit. So

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it is with the character of each child to start with.

Ere another century has passed away education will be permeated with phrenological literature, and then teachers and boards of education will realize the necessity of taking a tailor's measurement of each child.

Columbus did not have as sure a chart of the ocean as the Atlantic greyhounds, and a man with Phrenology as his chart will find he has a surer compass than is afforded by any other system of mental science.

I have just had occasion to examine a number of children, and had to decide if one was adapted for West Point, who will make an inventor and engineer; one for college, who will make a lawyer or architect; one for the ministry, lawyer, or statesman; one girl wanted to know if she should continue with her music and violin. All were important cases.

When James Garfield was examined, he was told to "Go on, follow the leading of your ambition, and ever after I am your friend. You have a brain of a Webster and have the physical proportions that will back you in the most herculean efforts; work hard, do not be afraid of work, and you will make your mark." This examination has been verified, along with many others.

Why do we measure the altitude of mountains and the depth of the sea and leave out unmeasured the most important part of creation?

Why do we put men into public office who are not suited to the position?

Learned men may be found in very humble positions and an incapable man may wear a crown. All can, however, be measured by Phrenology.

One of our own countrymen has said: "The art of life consists in the happy regulation of experience through the correct formation of character and the right guidance of conduct" (William R. Alger). What assists more easily in this respect than a knowledge of our powers? How do we propose to form character if what Emerson says is correct? "The high prize of life, the crowning fortune of a man, is to be born to some pursuit which finds in him employment and happiness, whether it be to make baskets, or broadswords, or statues, or songs."

The Basque language is very difficult to learn, and its words reach across a page; no wonder that it is said the devil spent seven years trying to learn it and only succeeded in learning two words.

Phrenology is not so difficult as that language. But perhaps the beauty of it is that we can always be adding to our store of information wherever there are human beings.

We are glad to have two of our veterans with us to-day—Mrs. Wells and Professor Sizer. That they may still continue to work with us for many years to come is the echo of each one here, I am sure.

I trust we shall have one of the most interesting sessions that has ever been experienced by the faculty of the American Institute of Phrenology. (Applause.)

(*To be continued.*)

MIND OR BRAIN?

Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale Peabody Museum, who is also a member of the United State Geological Survey, declares that the Japanese race is destined to dominate the world. He bases his conclusion on the fact that the brain of the average Japanese is relatively larger than that of any other race. The human species, in all ages since the birth of man upon the planet, has subdued the lower animals by virtue of its superior brain development; therefore, concludes Professor Marsh, the race that has the largest average brain must eventually control the others.

But some of the world's greatest thinkers have had comparatively small brains, and many of the most stupid dunces have often the largest heads. Mere brain area is of itself no evidence of mental capacity.

INDIAN SUMMER.

BY ELIZABETH D. PRESTON.

Hail, purple days of mist and haze and glory!
Hail, artist queen, who writest on the leaves
Of autumn, frail summer's sad, sweet story!
Thy traceries the eye of man canst read. Lo, he grieves,
For thou hast written: "Dead are summer's hours
And dead is she; she died in beauty with her flowers."

The bones and muscles of the human body are capable of over twelve hundred different movements; and when a nervous man gives himself his first lessons in learning to ride a bicycle, he goes through every one of those twelve hundred movements, with variations.—The Wheel.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

EDITORS, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1897.

ANOTHER PIONEER CALLED FROM THE RANKS.

At the time of closing the JOURNAL forms for printing, the announcement comes that Professor Nelson Sizer has passed away. In September, while attending to the customary duties of his department, he became too ill to go on. A cardiac trouble of some years' development had become a serious menace to his health, and at times rendered it necessary for him to take a brief respite from his beloved work. He had become so closely allied to the affairs of the Fowler & Wells Company, and so earnestly interested in his special field of examiner and lecturer, that it was a severe infliction upon his feelings to be compelled to withdraw for even a short time. He was happier at his post, despite the fact that the constant work thus imposed upon him was too great for his strength.

We regret to make this announcement, and know that the phrenological world will be greatly surprised and grieved to learn that another and almost the last of the pioneers in American Phrenology has succumbed to the burden of years and continuous labor, and left a large vacancy in the ranks of those who have devoted themselves to humanitarian service. In the next number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL we purpose to give a more appreciative account of Professor Sizer's career.

BRAIN REGISTRATION.

For almost everything in the field of material wants we possess an automatic machine. It commences to almost invade the invisible world, and the little instrument invented by a French scientist, Professor D'Odiardi, to register the various motions in which the brain force expresses itself, may very well be described as an automatic recording angel.

A gentleman interviewed the in-

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ventor in London, recently, and found that Mr. Gladstone had been tested. "Was Mr. Gladstone nervous?" he asked.

"Yes," Professor d'Odiardi remarked, "Mr. Gladstone was tested by my register of cerebral force a week or two ago.

"Mr. Gladstone was somewhat nervous about the results, considering his age, but the test gave wonderful results, and showed that, old as he is, the activity of his brain is still abnormal."

The delicate machine which registers brain force and capacity is beautiful in its simplicity—a sensitized needle delicately hung over a brass disk, responding instantaneously to the glance or the approach of an individual.

Each varying thought is registered by a different motion of the needle. Hate, joy, love, passion—each variation produces a different effect. Professor d'Odiardi explained to me that he had been led to his discovery seven years ago, when he had observed that the approach of any individual affected the sensitized needle with which he was experimenting to discover the direction of earthquake waves.

The original invention is in the possession of the French Academy of Sciences, and it has taken seven years to bring it to its present state.

Its scientific value in these days of psychological research should be great. M. d'Odiardi discovered, among other things, that, with idiots, and persons whose nerves were impaired by drink and drugs, the brain emanations were so feeble as barely to cause the needle to register. He also informed me that this discovery has recently been confirmed by Dr. Luys, of La Charité Hospital, Paris, who, by the Roentgen rays, has been photographing thought.

From the Register of Cerebral Force M. d'Odiardi turned to show me some of his electrical inventions, used in the hospital. I was interested to learn that nine patients connected with the Colonial Secretary were at present undergoing treatment.

"We only cure by electricity and physical forces here," he said. "We use Nature's cures—electricity, colored rays, X-rays, and vapors of metal, such as gold, iron, and manganese. Drugs I don't employ. It has passed into a proverb how doctors differ in their opinions as to the effects, and the methods of administering them. Electricity is Nature's cure, and will be the medical agent of the near future. On the Continent it is far more used."

"DO WE UNDERSTAND HOW PEOPLE THINK?"

If we have never before been able to comprehend the process of thought we shall not now be able to understand how people think.

HOW PEOPLE THINK. RECENT DISCOVERIES IN BRAIN STRUCTURE.

Prince Krapotkin, in the "Nineteenth Century" for July, has a very interesting and lucid description of the recent discoveries that have been made in brain structure, which enables us to understand better the mechanism of thought. The nerve system consists of millions of microscopic nerve units, which are called neurons. Each of these nerve-cells contains within it a thread of gray nerve-fibre inclosed in a thin sheath of yellow, greasy protective matter. At the other end of the nerve-cell

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there is a kind of microscopic moss, or short side branches of protoplasm, which are called dendrons. These naked moss-like dendrons feel, and convey what they feel toward the cell, while the sheath nerve-fibre conveys the nerve-current from the cells to the muscles, tissues, or other nerve-cells.

"Suppose the skin of the right hand is irritated by, let us say, a burn. The end-ramifications of some nerve-fibre, which exist in every portion of the skin, at once transmit the irritation inward, to a ganglion cell, located near the spinal cord. From it a nerve impulse is sent along another nerve-fibre, which enters, let us say, the spinal cord, and there envelops with its end-branches the dendrons and some neuron. The central nerve-system has thus been rendered aware of the irritation of the skin, and in some way or another it will respond to it.

THE NERVE-CURRENT.

The nerve-current, after having reached the cell of that spinal-cord neuron, immediately issues from it along a nerve-fibre; and if that fibre runs toward a striated muscle of, let us say, the other hand, our left hand may touch or scratch the burned spot without our 'I' being aware of that action: it is a simple reflex action. But the nerve-fibre of that same cell may divide into two main branches, and while one of them runs to the muscle of the left hand, the other branch runs up the spinal cord and reaches (either directly or through an intermediate neuron) one of the big pyramidal cells of the gray cortex of the brain. The ramifications of this branch envelop the dendrons of the brain-cell and transmit the impulse to it. Then our 'I' becomes conscious of the sensation in the right hand, and we may—quite consciously this time—examine the burn. However, the pyramidal cell in the gray cortex is connected, through its dendrons and fibres, with many other cells of the brain, and all these cells are also started into activity. But the big pyramidal cells, in some way unknown, are the recipients and keepers of formerly received impressions; and as they are stimulated, associations of previously impressed images—that is, thoughts—are generated. A familiar association between a burn and oil may thus be awakened, and we put some oil on the burn. At the same time the nerve-impulse was also transmitted to that row of ganglia (the so-called vaso-motor system) which is connected with the heart, the intestines, and all other inner organs, as also with the blood-vessels, the glands, and the roots of the hair. And if the burn was severe and very painful, the activity of the heart may resent it, as also the blood-vessels: we may turn pale, shed tears, and so on."

Thousands of nerve-impulses, or nerve-waves, the electrical effects of which have been measured, flow continually from the fibres and the cells of our neurons. Now, when a nerve-cell has been at work for some time, the nucleus shrinks, large vacuoles appear in its protoplasm, and unless rest and sleep are afforded, the cell is worked out and becomes incapable of recuperation.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

Now, the interesting part of Prince Krapotkin's paper consists in the suggestions which it makes that the association of ideas is caused by the rami-

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fications of neighboring nerve-fibres coming into contact with each other. Although these millions of nerve-fibres lie very near to each other, there is an imperceptible gap between each, but when these nerve-cells are agitated or excited, they stretch to each other. A Spanish scientist, who has given the subject much study, maintains that each of these nerve-cells is embodied in an insulating material which he calls neuroglia cells. When the brain is at rest, this neuroglia insulator prevents nerve-currents passing from one cell to another, and no communication is passed between the various nerve-cells until the neuroglia insulating material is contracted, thereby rendering it possible for the fibres of the nerve-cells to touch each other.

"Our voluntary and our involuntary movements, the associations of ideas, the aberrant ideas which sometimes cross the brain, and the words which escape involuntarily would be due, under this hypothesis, to the contractions of neuroglia cells. The obsession of some reminiscences which we cannot get rid of would result from a tetanoid contraction of the neuroglia cells. The temporary exaltation of thought at certain moments and the difficulty of expression at other moments could be easily explained under the same hypothesis, while the idea of the identity of one impression with the previous impression might be due to the fact that the two have contracted the same or similarly situated neuroglia cells. Ideas of analogy, of difference, and so on, could be explained in the same way, while various mental diseases would be the result of the paralysis of certain neuroglia cells."

During sleep the connections between the nerve-cells are broken, and dreams are believed to be due to their accidental connection in sleep. When we wake up, it takes some time before the nerve-cells of the brain re-establish their connection with those of the spinal cord:

"Coffee and tea, which are known to stimulate the amœboid movements of protoplasm, therefore aid in establishing such new connections and stimulate thought. While, on the other side, a strong irritation of the peripheric nerves—a sharp sound, or a sudden flash of bright light, or a strong pain in the skin—paralyzes the thin ramifications of many neurons, and their connections are broken. Nay, hypnotical sleep, as well as various forms of local paralysis and hysteria, become easy to explain, once it is proved that contacts between neurons can be established, or broken, by outward and inward stimuli."

These are theories; but Prince Krapotkin says:

"The pathways of the nerve-impulses have been traced, the despairingly complicated network is disentangled. And, at the same time, a quite new insight into the mechanism of mental activity has been won—so promising that there is no exaggeration in saying that we stand on the threshold of quite new conceptions of the physiological aspects of psychical life." Yet not so very new after all.

PERSONAL.

A NEW LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Young, who is a lifelong friend of Mr. Spofford, was born in 1841 at Downingtown, Pa. He was educated at grammar and high school, and began

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his newspaper career at the age of sixteen years. He acted as war correspondent during the greater part of the civil war. He held important positions on the "Philadelphia Press," the "New York Tribune" and the "New York Herald," and during his residence in London, while having charge of the foreign news service of the "Herald," in 1877. Mr. Young was invited by General Grant to accompany him on his famous tour around the world. Mr. Young wrote many brilliant articles describing the scenes and incidents of the tour, and afterward recast and published them under the title of "Around the World with General Grant." He returned to New York in 1879, and occupied a position on the editorial staff of the "Herald," which he retained until his appointment as Minister to China. He returned to the United States in 1885, and since that time he has been connected with the "Evening Star," of Philadelphia.

JOHN WESLEY'S WORK IN GEORGIA ANTEDATES ROBERT RAIKES'S FIFTY YEARS.

In recounting the ministrations of John Wesley in Georgia, where the famous preacher sowed the first seeds of Methodism in America, the Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal, claims that Wesley established the first Sunday-school in the world at Savannah. In connection with his other labors, which were indeed prodigious, Wesley, soon after his arrival in Georgia, in 1736, began to provide for the Sunday-school instruction of the children of the parish. His devotion to children at times almost amounted to infatuation. Children were likewise equally attached to him, as shown in their intercourse with him. Both on week-days and Sabbaths he gave no little attention to educational work. As a preliminary labor on the Sabbath before the evening service he required them to convene in the church, at which time he catechised them thoroughly and furnished them with additional teaching from the Bible itself.

In the present Wesleyan Memorial church in Savannah there is a Sunday-school room into which hundreds of children crowd for Sunday instruction. The original school was less in number, but it was unquestionably the first Sunday-school in the world. When taught by Wesley, it numbered between 60 and 75 scholars, but from all accounts there were few if any Indian boys in his earlier classes. A very high authority, Sir Charles Reed, M. P., LL.D., of England, is clearly of the opinion that this Sunday school was the first founded in the world, and that it antedates by a half century the secular instruction of Robert Raikes at Gloucester, England, as well as the first school in America upon Raikes' plan which was established in the city of New York.

GRANT AS A SOLDIER.

It is sometimes asked where General Grant got his military genius. It was simply a part of his nature. God gave it to him. Almost by intuition it may be said that he knew what should be done in an emergency. Some men have to study very hard in order to learn a certain thing; others will learn it easily and naturally. Grant could go on the field and post a line of battle in twenty minutes, while another military man who had been a hard student might take a day or two to do the same thing. I regard General Grant as one of the best all around soldiers that ever lived.—General Longstreet in New York Independent.

Professor Hird, of Washington, D.C., is conducting the annual investigation into the purity of sugars and other foods adulterated with starch, such as honey, molasses, and candies. Fully 90 per cent. of the prepared mustard has been found adulterated. The Health Department will institute prosecutions against all dealers found to be selling adulterated food. The penalty is $50 first and $100 second offence.

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TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

EDEOLOGY—TRANSMISSION, ETC.

QUESTION.—Please tell me through the JOURNAL what book treating of prenatal influence, etc., is most complete, and what is the price.—Mother.

ANSWER.—There are many books in this line of discussion, their authors taking different views. It should be said that the facts are not all in as yet, but enough is known to warrant physiologists in warning parents against habits and practices that are injurious to either body or mind. One volume can scarcely be mentioned as covering what the correspondent would like to know. G. B. Kirby has written in a general way on "Transmission," and gives many facts and wholesome hints. Price, 50 cents, cloth. Cowan's "Science of a New Life" discusses marriage in the large. $3.00. Holbrook's "Marriage and Parentage" is a sensible and compendious view of the subject of its title. $1.00. "Edeology," by Elliot, is a special treatise that considers ante-natal influences in a clear and practical manner. Price, $1.50.

Can anyone answer the following question?—ED.

If your scientific knowledge extends to birds, also, which I doubt not, kindly tell me how to judge the finest singing mocking-birds by their physical appearance; and also, if the finest singers have traits that differ from the commoner singing mocking-bird, what are they?

John Bowen, Inwood, N. Y.

North Windham, Me.,
September 26, 1897.

Fowler & Wells Co.

We say reason is manifested through the phrenological, the mental organs, of Causality and Comparison, which give power over the lower animals.

In adapting means to desired ends, we say, man reasons because he doubts, he deliberates, he decides. Some animals doubt and, therefore, reason to a certain extent.

They that doubt not reason not. Does omniscience, doubt not, and therefore never reason? Yours Sincerely,

Walter S. Harmon.

Anxious One.—A simple treatment for ingrowing toe-nails, one that usually brings immediate and lasting relief, is as follows: Cut a little V in the middle of the nail at the top, and let the nail severely alone at the sides. Then with a knife scrape the nail in the middle from the centre to the V. The tendency is for the nail to repair the break made in cutting the V, and in doing this and making good the thinned portion its growth into the flesh at the sides is suspended.

D. T. L.—"How Can I Cultivate More Self-Esteem?"—You can cultivate this faculty by the use of Firmness and Destructiveness; by taking responsibilities when they are placed upon you, and by putting a proper value on your efforts.

A Dyspeptic.—"How Can I Cure A Dyspeptic Stomach?"—By merely attending to a proper diet of phlegmatic temperament may frequently be changed into a sanguine one and the hypochondriac may be so altered as to become a cheerful member of society.

If our bilious friends would throw aside their liver pills and study nature in her most smiling and bounteous mood; they would immediately take to fruit, and by pleasant, natural, and healthful methods free themselves of the thick, bilious impurities which make them a nuisance to themselves as well as to all around them. Biliousness is one of those demons that can be pretty well exercised by proper diet and a due amount of exercise. Acid and astrigent fruit, being rather a medicine than food, is less hurtful to the healthy and to children than is commonly supposed. Persons with thick and languid blood cannot eat anything more conducive to health than fruit, as it possesses the property of attenuating and putting such blood in motion.

Concerning the question given in the JOURNAL some time since in regard to the will and the propensities which govern or control the other, I would offer these few remarks.

Everything in nature which has a function to perform must of necessity be a primary independent entitative existence. All functions (or phenomena) are the result of the manifestation of some primary force element in nature, invisible and immaterial in its existence, through the instrumentality of some body of matter which is the organ of that given force element.

The existence of the phenomena of life necessitates the following threefold unity: faculty, organ, function. A faculty is the immaterial force element by means of which only can phenomena be produced, and an organ is the material

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instrument through which alone can the faculty exhibit its function. Every faculty must have its permanent location as well as its permanent organ, since function is the result only of a faculty working through an organ. An organ has a visible location, so if we know of no organ and can see no need of such a supposed one the conclusion must be that it does not exist.

From this we come to the conclusion that there is no organ of will, hence no primary faculty of such a nature. Proceeding from these premises, the opinion would seem to be that neither do the propensities govern the will (for there is no such primary faculty), nor does the will govern the propensities, since they are a part of that mental aggregation called will.

Phrenologically speaking, the will is the aggregate of the mental treatment of any subject up for consideration. There comes up a subject to be acted upon, and forthwith there is a debate among the faculties, and the conclusion or final judgment of the discussion is the will.

T.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"True Manliness." Fowler & Wells Co., New York. 75 cents.

This book was designed to aid boys and young men in attaining that essential quality of good citizenship—a truly noble character. The author went through boyhood with very little help on these lines, and the thoughts he gives are evolved from his experience and observation. They come, as the author says, "from the heart," and are calculated to reach the throbbing heart of boyhood.

"It comes from a father to benefit his son, and others' sons. It is the expression of a burning heart of sympathy for boyhood, the stroke of a nerved hand against the enemies of boyhood." Its counsel will command the approval of any self-respecting youth.

The treatment of diseased conditions is largely left to other sources—the main purposes being preventive and educative rather than curative. To preserve and build character is given preference as being the more important work.

Physical health and care and comfort of the body, as well as mental and moral conditions, are wisely treated in their relations to manly character. The steps to a successful life are briefly analyzed, and clearly shown to be possible to the ordinary boy. Christian character is declared the basis of a true life.

Under "Danger Signals" the pitfalls and alluring temptations that beset the pathway of young manhood, are outlined and the safe way pointed out, the chapter being epitomized in the terse motto: "Take no risk; keep to the safe side."

"Purity the Law of Life" clearly and chastely treats the delicate but most vital question of personal purity. This is followed by an equally important chapter upon a form of perversion that is well-nigh universal. The dangers of an impure life are vividly pointed out.

"Comradeship" shows that the law of development, as well as duty, requires care in the choice of companions.

"National Congress of Mothers." First Annual Session, 1897. Paper covers, pp. 278. Price, $1.00. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This book, giving the proceedings in detail of the National Congress of Mothers, assembled in Washington during the month of February, 1897, is of more than ordinary interest. It is the first publication of its kind, and we commend it to every parent in the land who has any appreciation of what intelligent women are doing in our day to realize the possibilities of trained motherhood.

"Year-book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1896."

"The Year-book is in many respects unique. A bound volume of over six hundred pages, published annually in an edition of 500,000 copies, and for free distribution; there is not another publication like it."

Andrew H. Rundstaller writes:

"For the benefit of mankind, please make known that Phrenology enables me to entertain mankind wherever I find them. I put your literature above any other, which has enabled me to make a man out of a wreck, which I was next thing to. I could not entertain a single soul at one time, but now it is no trouble for me. I move in the best society in this part of the country. Now, so you see what Phrenology has done for me. It is money well spent."

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

No. 260.—A. W. M., Providence, R. I.—You possess a favorable organization for health and the enjoyment for work. In fact, you have more than ordinary harmony between body and mind. Your Temperaments indicate that you prefer outdoor active work rather than a close indoor sedentary occupation. You must join the energy of body and mind. In a store you may get all the necessary exercise you require; but if you could have taken up an agency, or become interested in commercial travelling for a firm, you would have enjoyed the work. As far as we can gather from the photographs you have sent us, we consider that your memory is not equal to the task of recalling a great deal of minutiæ or details such as a retail store would require, but in a wholesale business, where you can be employed to deal with the score of an article, you would remember your items of business and comprehend the wholesale work more readily. You possess a keen, intelligent intellect, and were you to set to work to improve your language and memory of details, you could do so with great profit and benefit to yourself, as well as lift yourself up into a higher sphere of usefulness.

No. 261.—V. W.—Brooklyn, N. Y.—You possess a very distinct character. You will want to be your own master, and hence will be able to control, superintend, manage, and direct a business of your own. Your perceptive faculties are keenly developed, and the crown of the head is well represented. There is remarkable length of fibre from the opening of the ear to the crown of your head. You must early have been thrown upon your own resources. You never shirk responsibilities. You are full of enterprise, and like taking hold of that which is new and comprehensive. You have a brilliant future before you as far as your mentality goes, but you will need to take care of your physical strength, and, though not diseased or weakly, yet need some weight as compared with your size of brain and active mind. If you did not go into business, you could succeed in a scientific pursuit, and would have made an excellent analytical chemist, or a physician, more particularly as a specialist, expert, or examiner in some educational sphere. Cultivate more language; talk on every occasion that opens itself, and you will be able to support yourself in an intelligent and suitable manner.

No. 262.—W. H., Portland, Ore.—Your sister appears to be above the average in build, and, for her age, is well developed all round. When she is fully matured she will be quite remarkable for her strength of character and capacity to understand, comprehend, and superintend affairs; but as there is more material to develop in her organization, she may be a little longer in maturing, and slow in making up her mind as to her calling in life. She has taken a good deal after her father, and it will not be easy for her to simply sit in the parlor in the afternoon and do needle-work. She will want to be out where she can gain some practical knowledge, and she had better learn a trade, or be her father's book-keeper or secretary, and learn the business. When the time comes and the right partner presents himself, she will make an excellent wife and companion. She could keep house for anyone now, and do all the buying for a large family. She had better try to get hold of some practical work, or else go on with her studies with the object of teaching.

No. 263.—E. B., Winnipeg, Manitoba.—This little cherub of eleven months has remarkable clearness of intellect. She will be able to take her place in society, and others will look to her as a leader, for she will rule the nest and make others bow to her authority. She will be a cheerful little body, and will not dwell upon the disappointments of life, but will make the most of circumstances as far as possible. She is full of energy, and as a rule will be on the move all the time. It will be necessary to give her something to do by which she can employ her energies so as to keep her out of mischief. She has more than ordinary curiosity, hence her mind will be ferretting out everything, and she will not be content until she is thoroughly informed upon the subject of her inquiry. Do not leave anything about that you do not want her to touch, or else give her to understand that she must ask before she displaces anything. She is quite magnetic, and will be able to throw out considerable magnetism to others. She must be encouraged as far as possible, instead of being criti-

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cized or found fault with, and she will develop one of the sweetest dispositions that it is possible for a child to have. Let her have as good an education as possible, and she will take her position in life as a teacher. She will show some artistic talent. She has quite a musical ear, and her organ of tune appears to be strongly represented, hence, it would be well to give her advantages in music if it is possible.

No. 264.—S. D., Goshen, Ind.—You have decidedly a mental motive temperament, and enjoy mental activity. You must also have done a considerable amount of expert gymnastic work, and may have taken to the wheel, for you have more endurance than many men who have more of the vital temperament. Your muscles are properly hardened, and there is no adipose tissue to get in your way. In fact, you are slight and enduring, and possess considerable grit and hold on life. Strive to build up your weight a little, and do not go to extremes when taking physical exercise, or you will reduce yourself too much and be sorry for it afterward. Mentally, you have more than ordinary originality, and will want to go your own road and carry out your own plans. Your originality seems to be particularly marked, and it will manifest itself in some specialty, not in an ordinary groove. It will be in the line of chemical experiments, or in electricity or literature. You will have so many ideas to carry out that you will not have time to do half you want, unless you get some experts to assist you, and they will be very hard to find, for there are few who come up to your standard.

No. 265.—R. J. P., Galveston, Tex.—You have been a hard-working man, and deserve a rich reward. You may as well make up your mind to live to be over eighty, for you have the indications of longevity and great tenacity. You are wiry and enduring, and do not know when to stop work, for you are always at it. If you are working now in a grocery store, it would be well for you to keep on in the same line, but branch off a little into the wholesale department if the business is your own, and plant your interests in different parts of the town, for you are too executive a man to confine your interest to one individual place. You have the Roman nose which wants to command and lead. Hence, do not confine yourself to selling behind the counter, but do buying-in, visit the markets, where you can buy up large consignments of goods, and see that other people sell them in a retail way. Your place is in organizing and building up rather than in doing the work that anyone can accomplish who has an ordinary training.

No. 266.—A. B., Elyria, O.—You have a very ardent mind, and are intensely in earnest over everything that you do. You mean business when you get up in the morning, and when you spread your table for supper you generally put one extra plate and cup and saucer for an accidental friend who may unexpectedly turn up. You do not waste anything, but you are known for your sympathy, thoughtfulness, and practical insight into matters and things. You almost let your work wear you out, but with care you can eke out your existence and improve your enjoyment of health, and increase your vital stamina to match your mentality. You are very firm, positive, and outspoken. You do not mince matters when you are asked for an opinion. Hence, have to be known to be thoroughly appreciated. You are quite a student of human character and delight in comparing traits of one person with another. You are quite ambitious and desirous of excelling in your work, and are rather inclined to worry more than is necessary over things you cannot help. Strive to be practical, and allow your efforts to be devoted to those things which will repay you and reward your exertions.

THE LITERARY WORLD.

Tolstoi is at work on a new socialistic story.

Mr. Bertram Mitford is in Baluchistan on the Afghan frontier, collecting material for a new story.

Mr. Christie Murray's new novel is entitled "This Little World."

Mary A. Walker is carrying through the Bentley's press a volume of travels in the East, entitled "Old Tracks and New Landmarks." It will take the reader to Crete and Macedonia.

Mr. Stephen Wheeler is collecting the "Letters and Literary Fragments of Landor," with a biographical introduction, portraits, and other illustrations.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere's "Recollections," soon to be published by Arnold, will bring the reader into touch with a large circle of English notabilities, both in church and State, and in literary connections.

Mr. Theodore Wright gave an interesting lecture at the Fowler Institute at the monthly meeting in October, a full report of which will appear next month.

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WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

We see our evil affections embodied in bad physiognomies.—*Emerson.*

In reply to numerous inquiries in and around New York for instruction in Phrenology, a class will be commenced on Monday evening, November the 15th, at 8 P.M. All students intending to join will kindly communicate with the secretary as early as possible. The subjects to be taken up will be Phrenology, Physiognomy, and the art of character reading.

Cases needing special care in physical training are treated during the day at the rooms of the Fowler & Wells Co.

The monthly lectures will be resumed on Wednesday, November 3rd, at 8 P.M., when all interested in Phrenology are cordially welcomed. The lectures will be continued on the first Wednesday of each month through the winter. Application for tickets at the Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East Twenty-first Street.

Professor L. C. Bateman has closed his course of lectures in the Western States. Mr. Bateman had a full house every night, for the people here appreciate a good thing when they hear and see it. The lectures were very instructive and interesting, more especially would we mention those of Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR VAUGHT, IN CHICAGO.

Professor Vaught, the eminent phrenologist, spoke last night in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, to an euthusiastic audience. "How many could live," he began, "without heart, lungs, and stomach?" He paused for a reply, and then proceeded to answer his own question as follows:

"There is a vital side to the human mind. This vital side is the connecting link between the mind and the body. You cannot connect yourself in a living sense by the intellectual faculties. I challenge the world to refute this assertion. And I hope the press will not mislead the public by the word 'bump.' The mind has forty-two faculties, and if all are equally developed there is not a single bump, and that is the head the true phrenologist wishes to find."

Mr. John Wesley Brooks, who has spent many years in the phrenological field, is completing a course at the American Institute of Phrenology before commencing his winter's work.

Mr. W. G. Alexander writes from Quebec: "I closed my three weeks' engagement in Quebec last night, and am on my way to Ohio. Began to an audience of poor material and closed with the best in the city. I delivered fourteen lectures. The papers gave good notices, and the preachers commented favorably in their pulpits."

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the call. There is one direction in which all space is open to him. He has faculties silently inviting him thither to endless exertion. This talent and call depend on his organization. —*R. W. Emerson.*

The autumn and winter session of the Fowler Institute which commenced on Wednesday September 15th, listened to the Presidential address of Mr. Wm. Brown, J. P. He took up Evolution as the first part of his lecture on "Ethnology."

The attendance was good and there were many familiar faces among the audience who were very gladly welcomed, and the lecture, which was illustrated with blackboard sketches, was listened to with great interest and the hope was expressed by more than one that Mr. Brown would give his second lecture at no distant date.

After a short discussion Mr. D. T. Elliott examined a gentleman from the audience, and told him he was specially adapted for mechanical work, as a cabinet maker, etc., and at the end of the examination, the gentleman remarked that he had taken several prizes for wood turning.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. J. Glover Kyme which took place on July 27th.

He was a phrenologist of over thirty years' standing. Mr. Kyme was a member of the class which the late Mr. L. N. Fowler formed when in Bradford. Mr. Kyme was also a student of Hygiene, Physiology, and Pathology, and for many years lectured on these subjects.

His health, which had been failing for two years, completely broke down under the shock of a fall at a railway station, early in the present year.

Mr. Kyme was respected by a large community, including many doctors. He leaves a widow and five children.

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TAXING THE BRAIN.

Much of late has been written about the various kinds of food which particularly nourish or supply the waste of the brain. That the labors of the brain are exhausting to the animal economy is very true, but the experience of the studious has proved that it is not so much the intensity of the study as the length of time spent on it, and neglect of relaxation, that produce the exhaustion. German students generally study more hours than we do in England, yet breakdowns very rarely occur among them. The reason of this is they take better care of the body for the sake of the mind—of the house because of the tenant that occupies it. The real fact is that the majority of us rust out rather than wear out. That the brain is affected both by the quality and quantity of the food and drink like other parts of the body—perhaps more in proportion to the amount of blood it contains—no physiologist will deny. But that there are certain kinds of food—say fish and milk, as some have maintained—which are specially adapted to repair the exhausted brain, has never been actually demonstrated. The best way to preserve the brain is above all not to unduly tax it, to eat temperately of such food as has been found by experience to agree with the stomach, to avoid late suppers and night work, and to sleep as much as nature requires. E. R.

F. L. C. sends us the following from the "Yorkshire Herald":

Phrenologists have always been industrious in the work of tracing a connection between the shape of the head and tendencies toward this or that species of vice. But it has evidently been left to doctors in Russia to discover a relationship between the color of the eyes and particular categories of criminality. It appears that medical men in Russian gaols declare that each group of criminals has its own peculiar color of the eye. Thieves and murderers it seems usually possess "chestnut-brown" eyes, while robbers of the more violent sort have slate-colored eyes—a hue which is also peculiar to those generally convicted of swindling. The vagabond classes are reported to have eyes of azure-blue, but the color most noticed among minor criminals and those convicted of slight offences is "chestnut-brown green," a decidedly odd tint it must be admitted.

R. B. sends us the following from the "African Critic":

Residence in South Africa evidently conduces to longevity and philoprogenitiveness. Mr. William Allerston, who died last month in Natal, was eighty-six at his decease, and leaves 130 children and grand-children! Mr. L. Joubert, who at time of writing is alive and well, in the district of Wepener in the Orange Free State, was born in 1796. He took part in the Kaffir wars of 1819, 1835, and 1846. He has been twice married, and has had twelve children

H. S. sends the following from the "Family Doctor":

It is a well understood fact—at any rate, if it is not well understood, it should be—that it is not work that kills, but worry, and from this text some very sensible and profitable hygienic discourses have been preached during recent years. The conclusion of the whole matter is this: Brain work is conducive to health and longevity, while brain worry causes disease and shortens life. The truth of this statement and its application to what we see around us are sufficiently evident, yet it is well that such subjects should be continually discussed. A life of intellectual labor, although severe, like that performed by the judges of our high courts or by scholars and persons devoted to literary pursuits, if unmixed with excitement, and followed with regularity, is not only a happy life, but is seen also to promote bodily health and long life. On the other hand, mental anxieties attended with suppressed emotions, and occupations which, from their nature, are subject to great vicissitudes of fortune and constant anxiety, break down the lives of the strongest. Everyone has seen a class of men whose early mental training was deficient, and to whom the writing of memoranda was irksome, engaged in middle life in great undertakings and taxing the memory with a mass of complicated business accounts simply because they could more easily remember than write. Their power of memory for a certain class of facts is often truly astonishing, but the strain is at last too much, and they die before their time. The brain worry of some of our school children might usefully furnish illustrations of the truth of the same general proposition.

We are publishing in our columns a series of articles, "The Healing Art in the Twentieth Century," from the pen of Susanna W. Dodds, M.D. She is the well-known author of "Health in the Household," the most complete work ever written on hygienic cookery, and for sale at our office. Price, $2.00.

Dr. Dodds is an old-time hygienist, and well acquainted with the subject. She is at present writing a book, "Curing the Sick by Hygienic Methods; or, Nature's Way of Healing," which will no doubt be able and instructive, and what every family needs.

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WIT AND WISDOM.

BORROWED WIT.

"That's a curious milk-pail of yours," said the milkman. "'Tain't near as curious as that pale milk of yours," replied the servant-girl.

Browne: Who started the fad of going to the mountains?
Towne: Mohammed, I believe.

Mrs. Leslie said that when the spider invited the fly to "walk into my parlor," the fly hesitated because he feared that the parlor might be used as a dining-room.

Nurse: Johnnie, the stork has just brought you a little baby. Wouldn't you like to see your little brother?
Johnnie: Naw. But I'd like to see the stork.

Doctor: "I really believe you have some kind of poison in your system."
Patient (gloomily): "I shouldn't wonder. What was that last stuff you gave me?"

Inquirer: "My man, do you consider your way of life a healthy one?"
Tramp: "Don't know about that, but I know a chap has to be healthy to be in it. Just think of the many different styles of cooking we have to put up with."

"Did you cry when your mother put the mustard plaster on you?" asked one small boy.
"Not a bit."
"How did you keep from it?"
"I shut my eyes and made believe I was in swimming and had struck a sea-nettle."

Francis W. Bird, the "Sage of Walpole," once went to see Dr. S. G. Howe, and found him with his feet swathed in flannels and extended on a chair. "Howe, what is the matter?" he asked. "I have got the gout," said Howe. "You have got the gout—such a temperance man as you!" "Yes, Bird, my ancestors drank wine, and I have to foot the bills!"

THE POET'S INCONSISTENCY.

"You speak of the brooks," said the critic, as he looked over his friend's poem, "as the most joyous things in nature."
"So they are," said the poet.
"But you are inconsistent."
"Why?"
"Because later on you say they are ever murmuring."—Washington Times.

UNEQUAL RIGHTS.

A clever woman at a Sorosis breakfast was bewailing the fact that the discrimination between man and woman was in most instances unjust. "Just take the case of Lot's wife, as far back as Scripture days. She looked backward, and was promptly turned to a pillar of salt. Mr. Edward Bellamy looked backward not very long ago, and the world rewarded him with thousands of dollars. Is that justice?" she asked.—New York Journal.

LUXURY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

We learn from a London interviewer that Zomba, the capital of British Central Africa, is quite a civilized place, in which the visitor may require a dress-coat. "If the commissioner asks you to dine, you will find that he lives in a luxurious mansion built high up on the shoulder of a lofty mountain. Your dinner will be cooked by a Hindoo *chef* of exquisite cunning, you will be waited upon by deft servants as black as night, the table will be decorated with flowers such as no British duchess could buy, the view from the windows will delight your eye. After dinner you will step out into the veranda, and fall into a luxurious chair and read the last novel from Mudie's or the last batch of papers which the postman has just delivered. Then early to bed and early to rise, your bath, your coffee, and a little fruit perhaps, a stroll in the delightful garden, full of fruits and flowers, a peep at the commissioner's private menagerie, then *déjeuner*."—London Star.

QUERIES.

What do you like the best in the JOURNAL?
How can it be improved, in your estimation?
Are the headings sufficiently plain?
Are you benefited by reading the JOURNAL?
What would you like to see inserted?
Why is it that all phrenologists like it, take it, and sell it?
Why do doctors read it, and lawyers learn something from its pages?
Why are ministers attracted by its articles?
Why are librarians anxious to have it on their table and send for it?
A written delineation will be given for the best answers to the above queries before or on January 8th.

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On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

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ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Mind" a new monthly (for October) on Science, Philosophy, and Religion, Psychology, Metaphysics, and Occultism, is a magazine of liberal and advanced thought. It promises well. Julian Hawthorne has an article on "Psychology in Literature." Alex. Wilder, M.D., writes on "Mind in Medicine," both of which articles are interesting to the scientist.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" contains an article by W. B. Parker on the "Psychology of Belief," and a sketch of Louis Figuier (with portrait), by Ida M. Tarbell, among other articles of note.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews" has portraits of W. M. R. Olcott, Mr. Richard Croker, the late Sir I. Holden, and Mrs. Wynfold Phillips.

"The Atlantic Monthly" for October ends its fortieth year, and contains a retrospect of its past successful career since 1857.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" for October has an article by Wm. G. Jordan on "Wonders of the World's Waste." "The Great Personal Event of the Month is the Time when Moody and Sankey Stirred the Nation"—recorded by N. P. Babcock.

In the "Bookman" there is a short sketch of the great sermon critic, Herman Grimm, written by Kuns Rancke, who was philosopher, art critic, and political historian in one.

"The Book Buyer," a review and record of current literature (Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York), contains Dr. Weir Mitchell and his work, with portrait, Lincoln in Caricature, and American Cartoons.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy" for September is an anniversary number, and the talented writers of which are Dr. and Mrs. T. V. Gifford, Elsie Cassel Smith, Dr. Ella Young and Dr. S. E. Collier.

"Mother's Journal." Training of Children by Nateena is short but to the point. "Practical Pen Talks," by Sara Spy and "The Responsibilities of Motherhood," by Dr. Lacy Cremer Peckham, are articles worth reading and full to the point.

"The American Kitchen Magazine." "A Course of Study in Domestic Science," by Mrs. Alice P. Norton, embraces a wide field of thought. Boston.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" for October will contain a contribution to the new psychology, under the title "The Psychology of Belief." W. B. Parker, the author, a former pupil of Professor James, of Harvard, treats this somewhat difficult subject in a clear and comprehensive manner, claiming that belief is just as much an essential in the human organism as is breathing or any of the other vital processes, and showing that alcohol, in common with the other stimulants, is a direct encourager of it.

"Ladies' Home Journal"—October—Edward W. Bok points out to young men

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where the best chances of success await them, and counsels young women who object to the word "obey" in the marriage ceremony. William George Jordan tells of the "Wonders of the World's Waste"—the astonishing and profitable uses to which refuse of manufacture, etc., is put. In a lighter vein are Charles Dana Gibson's Dickens drawing—"Caleb Plummer and His Daughter;" Mary E. Wilkins's sketch of a New England apple-paring bee; the conclusion of "The Spirit of Sweetwater," Hamlin Garland's serial, and a deliciously reminiscent poem, "Leisurely Lane," which W. L. Taylor has illustrated. Mrs. S. T. Rorer solves the economic problem of feeding a family of eight at an aggregate cost of ten dollars a week. She fully details her plan, and presents daily bills of fare. There is a timely article on Hallowe'en games and pastimes, and others touching every phase of woman's work and home life. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. $1.00 per year; 10 cents per copy.

"The Homiletic Review"—October—No progressive and aggressive preacher can fail to be interested in the October number of "The Homiletic Review." The opening article in the Review Section is a most lucid illustrated presentation of "The Plan of the Sermon," by Professor William Garden Blaikie, D.D., LL.D., so long of New College, Edinburgh. Quite as suggestive and practical to young sermonizers will Dr. D. J. Burrell's paper, on "What Not to Preach," be found by those who read it. The doctor's sermon, so-called, has several important heads: "First, Don't Preach Asides;" "Second, Don't Preach Heights and Depths;" "Third, Don't Preach Infinitesimals;" "Fourth, Don't Preach Negations;" "Fifth, Don't Preach Personalities;" "Sixth, Don't Preach Isms and Ologies;" "Seventh, Don't Preach Rhetoric." The doctor's peroration adds: "So much for the 'Don'ts.' And what is left to do? One thing—preach the Gospel."

In the J. Walter Thompson advertising book, the energy, originality, and good taste of these pioneers in the advertising agency line is apparent not only in the delicacy in embossed cover, the art in printing of type and half-tone, but also in the argumentative arrangement with statistics of the best advertising mediums of city and country. It will be of great value to the merchant in his quest for information as to where, when, and how to obtain best results from advertising. The stated aim of the compilers of this artistic book has been fully carried out from first to last page, and our congratulations and good wishes to them are gladly given here.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a magazine which has been before the people since the year 1838, and about to commence its sixtieth year. To "know thyself" has been its motto, and what better purpose, what more interesting subject to every man, woman, and child? With Phrenology as the key to character, what can be more helpful to fathers and mothers in their solicitude for their children's welfare, whether to rule, or, as is often the case, how to lead them to be loving, helpful, and useful. What greater aid to teachers, in their hard work of instructing the young, guiding some and in so many cases dealing now with the refractory ones, and again with the diffident, though often willing, pupils, giving so much trouble and anxiety because not rightly understood in disposition? What safer guide to the preacher in his work to reach the ears and the hearts of his hearers not only by precept and example, but by association and guidance, through his knowledge of "How to read character, scientifically and unerringly"?

Attention is called to "Common School Elocution," revised and enlarged, and still offered at the price of one dollar. It is a vade-mecum to the earnest scholar. The selections are miscellaneous, and it will be found a treasure house for private rehearsals in literary societies, and a benefit to teachers and pupils for anniversaries and class days.

Is it true that character can be read from heads and faces? Yes! read advertisement on another page for particulars.

Another edition of "Chastity," by Dio Lewis, is being bound. It is one of the best-written books on the subject. Is indorsed by Mrs. Duffy, who says: "I thank him for writing the work." Clergymen say: "The thanks of all good men are due the widely known author." "Cordially do I recommend 'Chastity.'" Leading physicians, speaking of it, say: "I should be glad if every man, woman, and youth would give the book a careful and thoughtful reading." "You have done the world good service." "The best book on the subject I have ever seen." A teacher of hygiene: "I wish the book could be read by every man and woman in the country." "I have read, and wish to express my pleasure in the possession of this book." "Shall put it in the hands of the young in whom I am interested." "I believe it will educate in right principles, and trust it will also be a means of education for a purer life." $2.00 postpaid.

"Music, or the Language of Tune," is a timely essay, by Jessie A. Fowler, now ready for delivery. Price, 10 cents; and ask for a catalogue of books at the same time. Both will be sent postpaid.

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The late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said that "All my life long I have been in the habit of using Phrenology as that which solves the practical phenomena of life. I regard it as far more useful, practical, and sensible than any other system of mental philosophy which has yet been evolved."

These remarks are repeated in different words, but of same intent, by teachers and business men, as well as by clergymen. A graduate of the same college (Amherst) has written a pamphlet on the subject, and of whom Professor Sizer says:

"Since 1834, Geology and Genesis have been read and are received with a wider understanding of earth and its laws; and Phrenology is also accepted by thousands of theologians as part of the law of the mental universe. This is indeed a century of marvellous progress.

"The author of 'Uncle Sam's Letters' derived his interest in Phrenology in those early days at Amherst College; and seven years of study and mingling with the world, especially in the city of Washington, culminated in this tribute to Phrenology.

"His references to people and affairs of more than half a century ago are intensely real to us who lived at that time and shared in the struggle which the advocates of Phrenology were called upon to make in order to stem the tide of prejudice against the richest reform this century has known. Then the telegraph, the photograph and phonograph, the sewing-machine, the typewriter, electric motors and other electric results, the science of anæsthetics in antiseptic and painless surgery, bacteriology, food-canning, and a thousand other valuable inventions, now so useful and indispensable, were at that time unknown. These imperishable milestones of human progress in useful knowledge enrich life and make it worth the living.

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By the bye, it would be well to look over the list of articles published in the Human Nature Library series, as advertised on another page. Any twelve numbers previous to No. 32 will be sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.

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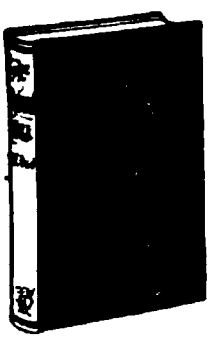
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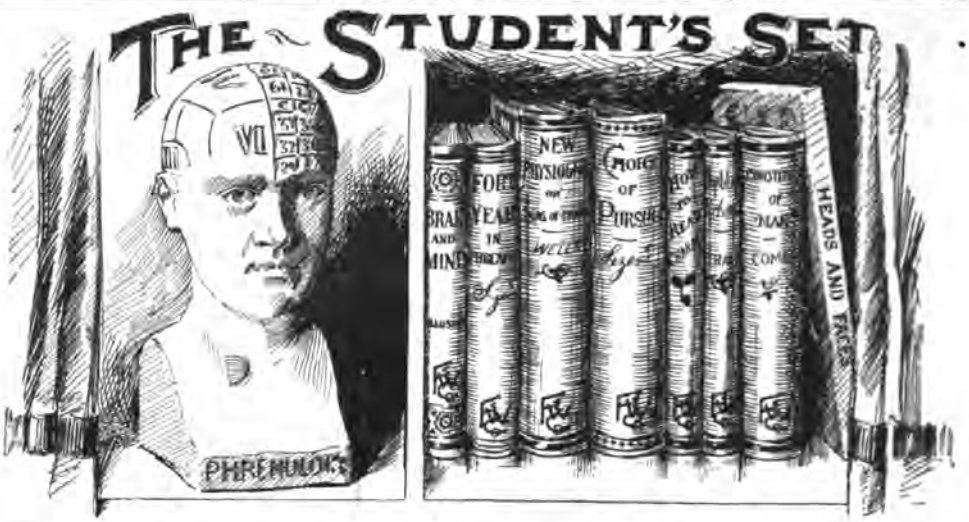
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Even when it was mooted that his life was threatened by an incurable malady, to the gravity of which was added the weakness associated with his eighty-five years, the stout Roman in him asserted itself—he felt that he must yet respond to the call of those who sought

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his wise counsel, and he continued at the post of duty until exhaustion fairly compelled withdrawal—and this but a few weeks before his death. Then closed a long and remarkable career, devoted steadily to one purpose. As the years grew his feeling of obligation grew stronger: the feeling that the world of humanity had greater need of his services for moral uplift and physical betterment. So the spirit of self-sacrificing effort grew with the consciousness that he was aiding his fellows to be better men and women, and the tribute of grateful testimony that thousands gave him not only encouraged but also gave him an increase of capacity for estimating the true need of a client. It seems to the writer that he did better work in the closing years of his life than in the days of his more vigorous manhood.

A long life, a great work! How few of those who live as long make such a record of usefulness! The writer saw Professor Sizer a week or so before his death.

Then in the complete possession of his intellectual faculties he calmly referred to the approaching end. "My work is about done," he said, and spoke in beautiful terms of the consciousness of having served his fellows in lines that promote the true welfare of men and those interests that relate to our spiritual being.

Grand old man, "wide-minded humanitarian," as a well-known western missionary justly terms him, we shall miss thy cheerful face and genial humor, but an ever fresh and inspiring memory of thy earnest words, so rich in vigorous and illuminating thought, must remain with those who, as pupil or friend, sought thy counsel and society.

KNOW THYSELF.

Long the world has struggled
With mockery and deceit,
A mask of insincerity
Hides every face we meet.
The inner life and actions
Of e'en one's dearest friends
Are kept in close concealment
And used for selfish ends.

Long the world has suffered
With iniquity and strife,
The stamp of sin has left its mark
On every human life.
Many a gracious saviour
Has given himself for men,
Yet still we are held in bondage
Thro' ignorance and pain.

We boast of our limitless knowledge,
Our genius, our power, and our wealth,
Yet not one civilized nation
But has lost the true secret of health,
We have searched out the deep, hidden secrets
Of the stars in the firmanent, blue,
We have delved to the depths of the ocean
And exposed its rich treasures to view.

Man is fearless, courageous, untiring,
Into each obscure mystery he delves,
Yet one realm remains undiscovered—
We are lost in regard to ourselves.
We have valiantly fought for our country,
And engaged in its warfare and strife,
While the foes of blind ignorance and folly
Have captured the fortress of life.

Now let us arise and with courage
Ascertain our true status of mind,
Let us study the laws of our being
And the statutes that govern mankind.
Hid away in the brain there are chambers
By the dark clouds of mystery concealed,
Life-lessons that all should be learning
By the light of truth never revealed.

We observe with doubt and suspicion
Those phases of life least expressed,
While if we knew how to employ them
They would serve our life-purposes best.
We have reached but the state of the chrysalis;
We must burst from our shell or we die,
And on glad wings of reason and wisdom
Rise as free as the blithe butterfly.

—Elsie Cassell Smith.

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GOOD AND BAD FACES.

By Mantegazza.

To love everybody and always, to be incapable of hate, is the ideal of goodness, written upon an angelic face in many negative and a few positive characters. Never to express hate, cruelty, anger, rancor, envy, or low vice, is enough to give the face a marked air of amiability. If to these negative characters we add a half smile, expressive of permanent happiness and a desire to please, to do good, and to be loved, we have sketched the chief features of a thoroughly good man.

I would fain dwell upon these lines which affirm an incontestable fact for the benefit of those pessimists who think man was born for evil, and who suppose him capable of good only when influenced by education, fear, or self-interest. Precisely the contrary is true, and we civilized men, in whom the last traces of anthropophagy have disappeared, delight in loving, suffer when we hate. The good man is happy and expresses his serenity, his content to love and to be loved, by a perpetual smile, which touches us and makes us exclaim with the warmth of profound conviction: "Oh, how good that man must be!"

The habit of hate and of all vices which lower man and bring him nearer to the brutes, on the contrary, stamps upon his face a look of sorrow and of discontent, which reveals a continual state of displeasure, and perpetual warfare against himself and against others. The scorn and the aversion which the wicked excite increase their own rancor, their secret and incessant desire for revenge, and give to their features a melancholy expression that makes us exclaim: "Oh, what a rascally face! It is impossible for him to be a good man!" There are men who have never smiled, unless ironically or from a feeling of satisfied hate, their facial muscles absolutely refusing to express amiability and good-will.

Another almost constant characteristic of the good face is its frankness, its openness to every emotion. On the other hand, a bad face is almost always false. A good man never distrusts others, he feels no need of shrinking from inquiring observation; while the scamp avoids the gaze of others, in his invincible dread lest they should read his soul. In all civilized tongues a frank face is synonymous with a good face, and a false face with a bad face.

The frank face is that of the man full of serenity, who does not shun the eye of those who address or observe him. It expresses grief and joy, love and rage without hypocrisy and without reserve. With the false face, the muscles are always in a state of agitation, vaguely contracted or relaxed, trembling, as it were, as if they knew not what emotion to obey, what expression to assume. This uncertainty is particularly noticeable in the eye which hesitates and passes from one expression to another, and which looks sidewise oftener than straight forward. This is why we speak of an oblique or stealthy glance. Nothing can be read more plainly on such a face than the unconscious fear that others eyes will succeed in surprising the wicked emotion or inclination, of which the culprit is fully aware. This is one of the surest revelations of an evil character, and even the most hardened hypocrite cannot contrive to disguise his deceitful look, by a forced smile or under the thick mask of ingenousness. The muscles of the eye always resist hypocrisy best, and most readily obey genuine emotion flowing from nerve-centres. We may weep when our heart is full of joy, and laugh when our very soul is lacerated; but it is almost impossible to openly meet another's gaze, when we wish to conceal our emotion.

Often this emotion is so strong that it is not enough simply to look side-

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wise or to give the glance an uncertain air. Then, the eyes close convulsively, spasmodic contractions of the nose or the lips take place, or we even yawn. Let these symptoms always inspire you with distrust; they are like the backward or the sidewise leap of a hare pursued by a dog and retracing her steps to destroy the scent.

The words "good" and "bad" are too broad to express the various shades of character and the corresponding mimetics. They are but poor stenographic signs answering the demands of everyday speech, much to the imperfection of our language. But art and science cannot be content with them. A great romancer devotes an entire volume to the description of the profound depths of an evil character, and Raphael represents the divine goodness of a mother in features which no one can reproduce.

To the negative and the positive characters of a good face, we may add others of a higher order, tending to idealize its expression. To the complete absence of all mimetics of evil and to the security of the smile, are added a dignified and courageous bearing, together with the habit of looking up, as if desirous of embracing all humanity in one look of love, and of contemplating vast and infinite horizons. The heroism of sudden sacrifice, the constant abnegation of a lifetime, the generosity of pardon, and tenderness toward all earthly suffering and sorrow, have been translated into immortal expressions by those great artists who have charmed us in the past as they will in the future, by their pictures of Christ and the martyrs. Divining science by sublime intuition, they have added to a foundation of perfect goodness, a few more brilliant tones of rare virtue, generous impulse, and noble heroism. Expressions rare in nature, rarer still in marble or on canvas; for these are fugitive flashes, appearing one moment to vanish the next, and art can succeed in catching them only by fortunate observation and still more fortunate divination.

At the other extreme, we find a face far less rare than the preceding one, which is called hangdog, doubtless because its owner seems predestined to the gallows. What we notice here is not only the false gaze and the entire absence of all amiable expression, but that every ferocious instinct has left its mark upon this face, every vice its foul and livid stain. Hatred, lust, greed of gold, sloth which yields to naught save wine, indolence which only rage can shake, daily rancors which accumulate like the dross of a volcano, low sensuality and an insatiable taste for filth, the bitterness of slow and incurable suffering, a fierce laugh, as longing to look upon a sea of blood and to hear a chorus of groans, hate in its worst form, infinite degradation coupled, with a chain like a galley-slave's, to the ferocity of a wild beast, —these, in broad outlines, are the elements of a hangdog face, as seen in those great places of expiation called houses of correction or prisons.

CHRISTMAS.

At Christmas play and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.
—Thomas Tusser.

At Christmastide the open hand
Scatters its bounty o'er sea and land,
And none are left to grieve alone,
For love is heaven and claims its own.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
—Shakespeare.

We speak of a merry Christmas
And many a happy New Year,
But each in his heart is thinking
Of those that are not here.
—Longfellow.

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PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE-VIEWS.—NO. 18.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

NAPOLEON'S PULSE AND MENTAL POWER.

The recent article by Justice Clark, of North Carolina, in "McClure's Magazine" of February appears to attribute the remarkable physical endurance of Napoleon Bonaparte to his slow heart-beat. His heart-beat, as recorded, was only forty to a minute. The Judge goes on to say, "doubtless this had a direct influence in enabling him to stand fatigue and to think calmly under the pressure of the most trying circumstance." It was noted that he rarely perspired, and toiling under the hot summer sun through the desert in Africa, not a drop of perspiration was seen upon his brow.



NAPOLEON.

This illustration of Napoleon indicates a strong motive mental temperament, which gave him such a wonderful power of endurance and recuperative power.

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This writer appears to think it true that the slow circulation had a marked effect upon his mental faculties. He mentioned the fact of the extraordinary size of the Emperor's head, that he wore a number eight hat; and infers that his unusual mental capacity was due in great part to the largeness of his head. For ourselves, we should be glad to know more about this pulse matter. We should like to know, for instance, the pulse-beat in earlier life. We are doubtful that forty was the normal beat in Napoleon as a young man. In middle life, with his peculiar temperament, it could not be expected that he would possess a rapidly beating heart. There was that, too, in the general character of the man that would impress the experienced observer that he did not possess a very active circulation.

We are satisfied that his heart had something to do with the physical weaknesses which indicated themselves from time to time. A physiologist studying such a case of heart action would feel quite sure that there was some abnormal process going on which later would develop into serious disease.

THE UPLIFTING INFLUENCE OF PHRENOLOGY.

PAPER READ AT THE CENTENARY OF DR. GALL

By Alice M. Rutter.

A noted scientist declares that every thought we think sends an atom to some particular brain centre. Thoughts, then, are the food upon which the faculties grow.

Thus, he says, the despondent man may become hopeful, the cowardly man brave, the stingy man generous, the criminal well-disposed, and the stupid man wise by radically changing the current of his thoughts. This, he claims, may be accomplished in a comparatively short time by a system of mental gymnastics or thought exercises.

What a mighty, uplifting influence will be brought to bear upon mankind when this becomes more generally understood!

Its practical demonstration lies within the province of Phrenology, for Phrenology comprises the whole length and breadth of mental philosophy, and everything connected with the mind in any way belongs to it and is the outcome of it. Our prevailing state of mind makes us what we are.

A young lady called on us last winter with a package of strengthening medicine, asking why everything in life went crooked with her.

We told her to let fear and condemnation rest, and to cultivate agreeableness and mirth, and to learn the last psalm and praise everything good, and keep her eye from seeing evil continually.

In taking a walk one day recently this lady tripped lightly along and cheerfully greeted me, calling to mind the phrenological advice, saying her health was good, and that she now lived in a world of her own happy thoughts.

She had changed her residence from Grumble Corner to Thanksgiving Street, and had found cheerfulness to be the very best tonic she could take.

The word "hope" set to a lively tune, with staccato touch, had been her waking song every morning, and all through the day when not otherwise occupied she had sung the word "hope;" and by determinedly looking on the bright side of things she had attracted bright things to her health among the rest, for thought can build up and thought can tear down the physical as well as the mental. A popular poetess says:

"There are two kinds of people on the earth to-day;
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.

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Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood
That the good are half bad, and the bad are half good.
Not the rich and the poor, for, to count a man's wealth,
You must first know the state of his conscience and health.
Not the humble and proud, for, in life's little span,
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.
Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.
No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who *lift*, and the people who *lean*.
Wherever you go, you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.
And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean."

Practical Phrenologists are all *lifters*. They help people to become acquainted with themselves, and the possibilities enfolded within their own brain; or, in other words, to find out who they are, and who they *can* be. And there are thousands now in prosperity who but for the guiding influence of Phrenology would be the square man in the round niche and the round in the square.

The study of Phrenology inspires one to make the most of himself in every department of his nature, and no one can give it attention without feeling its uplifting power.

HOW CAN PHRENOLOGY BE MADE USEFUL?

By Jennie Bee.

"Mrs. Jones, do you know what 'Madame Grundy' is saying about you?"

"No; I do not, but 'Madame Grundy's' talk is not worth hearing."

"But I want to tell you what she is saying this time, if you will allow me."

"O! if it will give you any pleasure, I suppose I can listen; though, I assure you, I care nothing about it."

"Well, it is just this: I hear that you have broken the match between your son and Alice Brown, on account of some phrenological foolishness; and that he has gone away angry, vowing he'll never return: Alice is almost heart-broken. Now, I want to know if it is true."

"Do I look like a woman whose only child had departed in anger, and whose future daughter-in-law was breaking her heart? That is about as near as 'Madame Grundy' ever gets to the truth."

"Well, I wish you'd tell me the truth, for, I admit, I am very anxious to know the facts in the case."

"Well, I do not object to telling you the facts. You know Alice is an exceptionally sweet, lovable girl, and I know that Walter is a very selfish, domineering young man, as his father was, before him. If I had known of phrenology when Walter was a child, and had not understood it very well, myself, I could have had a competent phrenologist tell me how to train him. It would have saved us all a great deal of trouble.

"I've heard they can tell whether, or not, persons are well-matched by seeing their photographs. I wanted Walter and Alice to send theirs. Alice was willing, but Walter should not agree to any such propositions.

"When I found there was a phrenologist located in town, I ased Alice if she would go with me to see him, and I would take Walter's photograph. She said she would. I was determined she should not spend twenty such years with Walter as I had spent with his father if it could be avoided.

"We didn't tell the phrenologist who we were. Alice handed him the photograph, and asked him if that gentleman would make her a suitable husband.

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He looked at Alice, then at me, then at the picture, and said to me, "Are you not his mother?" I told him I was, but told him to say what he would, as if I were not there.

"He advised Alice not to marry him at present. He said Walter would make a good husband, and if he loved her, as he doubted not Walter did, if he could have a talk with him, he thought we could bring about quite a change.

"Well, Walter called on Alice that evening, and she told him everything. He was very angry. He picked up his hat, strode out of the house, saying he'd 'thrash' that phrenologist before he slept.

"Alice was frightened, and came over to tell me the trouble.

"I told her there was no danger for uneasiness; on the contrary, it was the best thing that could have happened. Now, the 'Professor' could speak to him, so Alice went home satisfied.

"Walter came home late and immediately went to his room. The next morning, at breakfast, he was silent, but not sullen, as he usually was when things had not happened to suit him.

"When he had finished his breakfast, he rose from the table, saying, 'Mother, I'm going to New York on business. I'll be back to-morrow.'

"When he returned from New York, I knew the old Walter was forever gone, and a new and better one had come in his place.

"After supper, he said, 'Mother, I'm going to bring Alice here. I've something to tell you both.' I never saw two happier people than Walter and Alice, when, a little later, they came into the room. They came where I was sitting, and stooping, both kissed me reverently as though I were a superior being.

"Then Walter brought two low stools, and, placing one on each side of me, they seated themselves; and laid their hands in my lap, like two spoiled children.

"Then Walter took my hands, placed one within that of Alice, and the other in his own; and Alice said, 'Now, Walter, let's hear your confession.'"

"'Well,' said Walter, 'When I left you that evening, I was fully determined to chastise that phrenologist, if it were the last thing I ever did.'

"Mother, I wish you could have seen that Professor 'take me down.' I suppose he knew me, and I must have looked furious. Alice never met me with a sweeter smile than that man met me." He held out his hand, and, while I wanted to spurn him with my foot, I placed my hand in his; and when he let it go, I was ready to listen to anything he might say. He talked to me for two hours.

"I think I began to 'see myself as others see' me. I didn't sleep that night, but, before morning, I had resolved what I would do. Alice ran away with my photograph, and I ran away with hers. I would go to head-quarters, and take an appeal to the Supreme Court, as it were.

"As you know, the next morning, I went to New York, presented myself before Professor ——, handed him the photograph, and asked with my grandest air:

"'Should I marry that lady?' He studied it a few minutes, then looked at me and said in a very gentle tone, 'Not until you make yourself worthy of her.' Well, I thought that took the last vestige of vanity out of me; but he told me to sit down, because he wanted to talk to me. I wouldn't want my worst enemy to feel as 'small' as I did when he got through. When I rose to my feet, I held that picture above my head; and vowed 'that with God's help and with the help of phrenology, I'd become worthy of that woman.' The Professor said, 'That's right. And now, I would advise you to postpone your marriage for a year.

"'At the end of that time, bring the lady to see me. I hope to be able to congratulate you both then.'

"Does that look as if I had lost my son, and Alice was breaking her heart over it?"

"And are they really going to wait a year?"

"Most assuredly, they are, and longer, if necessary, to insure their happiness."

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A COMPARISON OF POLITICAL LEADERS.

During election days a man's best and worst characteristics are so drawn out, exaggerated, and magnified, that it is impossible to gain any real conception of the character of the candidate of either party, unless a person is able to judge for himself, through the light of his own intuition. It is therefore necessary to rid a man of all extraneous surroundings and let him appear dressed in his own native ability (as an expert of Phrenology sees him) rather than to take him on the estimate of either party, and all feeling, sentiment, and emotion should studiously be avoided when estimating character.

We, therefore, approach the individualities of Richard Croker, and Thomas Collier Platt without any prejudicial ideas concerning what may, or may not have been said of them during the last three months, and simply deal with scientific facts, and compare their heads.

Richard Croker possesses a strong combination of temperaments. The vital is prominent, and this has been greatly exaggerated in the recent and numerous sketches of him. He is a thick-set, stocky, and well-built man, his chest is capacious, his height below rather than above the average, and his muscles are firm and unyielding. The features of his face indicate strength. There is pugnaciousness, especially in the nose, vitality in the ear, determination in the lips, and good circulation in the chin, which are essential in any one who enters the arena of a political campaign. His eye is genial, but firm.



RICHARD CROKER.
Photographed by Rockwood.

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and steady in its glance; it searches, but does not flinch or waver. His head is well furnished in the basilar faculties, in the width of head and the heavy brow, showing force, power, executive ability, and courage. The individuality of the man is very marked as he enters a room, and as Mr. Rockwood (the photographer) said of him, after a recent interview, "Mr. Croker impresses one as a general, as a man of power and great force of character," and as a man who means to win his way, come what may. His brain is particularly powerful in the development of Destructiveness and Combativeness, or in his driving and propelling power; also in Acquisitiveness, an inch upward and forward from the ear, giving him valuation of property, money, etc. His head is not particularly high, but he is a man who would be likely to live up to the light of his own convictions, whatever these were; if they were for Tammany, they would at least be sincerely and truly for Tammany, and no one else, and he would count no sacrifice too great to see his cause win. The man's personality comes from his great force, not the force of a hurricane, but the force of a master, who knows well how to work his material into the shape he wants. He is not a man who would make so sure of success that he would leave any stone unturned that would be to his advantage; he plays a sure game and reckons at the outset what it is. He is not a man to pretend to be better than he is. His principle is his party, and his party is his principle. He works to win, not to lose in anything. He has keen perceptions. If his aims are not high, they are sincere and firmly fixed, and you find him where you expect to see him—a leader of men. The crown of his head indicates strength and personal independence.



HON. THOMAS C. PLATT.
Photograph by Rockwood.

Platt has the motive temperament, and is a different man to Croker in many respects. His head and features differ; for instance, compare the outline of each nose, Platt's is more

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aquiline than Croker's; compare the mouths, Platt's is retreating, Croker's is projecting; compare the foreheads, taking the same angle from the opening of the ear which is correct as the outtive faculties, secondly, more intuitive power, and a keener insight into the character of men; thirdly, more independent strength of character; and lastly, less social power, and less inclina-



Comparison of Richard Croker and Thomas Platt. The light outline being the first named and the dark outline the latter.

lines indicate, the distance is greater in the case of Croker, as indicated by the dotted lines than in Platt, whose outline is thick and lies inside. Hence we find after measuring each photograph with the tape, there is an eighth of an inch difference. From the opening of the ear to Human Nature (the upper point of the forehead) there is also a difference of an eighth of an inch. In the crown of the head there is still an appreciable difference, while in the social region the dotted lines indicate a quarter of an inch or two eighths less development than in the bold outline of Platt's head. Now in a word or two what is the meaning of these differences? Starting then from the opening in the ear in both cases, after laying the portraits over each other, we find the outside head has a better balance of power between the scientific and reflection to be influenced by the wishes of friends when other things are at stake.

However a man may differ from you in political, social, intellectual, or moral ethics, you can adapt yourself to his trend of thought, agree to differ with him or flatly oppose him in argument, but when you have to work with a person who puts one foot on one platform and the other rests on an opposing one, the result is anything but gratifying or satisfactory. This is the case with such a man like Thomas Platt. He has talent and diplomacy, but too much hesitancy to be a successful leader. He would be liable to spoil the chances of the best of men. Thus if he could have risen to the occasion on the death of Henry George, and sent out a card withdrawing his candidate, he would probably have saved his party, his state, and his country the humiliating defeat

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that has met him and which may be the precursor of others to follow in years to come. But he cannot be considered a *great* leader, neither can he ever become one, unless he materially alters the force and point of his character.

In leadership we like to see a person act up to his principles, however much opposed he may be, and in the long list of leaders, such as Cromwell, Wellington, Washington, Napoleon, Gladstone, Garibaldi, Kossuth, and Lincoln, we find the attributes of strong conviction well carried out.

T. G. R.

HENRY GEORGE.

There was something tragically pathetic in the untimely death of Henry George, which occurred after he had addressed four political meetings, four days before the election. In the words of Seth Low, "No soldier on the battlefield ever gave his life for his country more evidently than Mr. George has laid down his life in behalf of the City of New York. Pure in motive, high-minded, absolutely devoted to the service of his fellow-men as he thought they could best be served, he has fallen in the thick of the fight, battling against the tyranny and corruption of one-man power controlling a political



HENRY GEORGE.
Photograph by Rockwood.

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machine, and thus depriving the people at once of their rights as free men and of the control of the government of the city in the public interest."

As we learn as much by the comparison of heads and individual talents as by any other means we cannot fail to notice how remarkably high the head of Henry George is when placed side by side with Richard Croker or Thomas Platt. It is almost abnormally high in the fore part of the top-head. One man in a thousand will not be found to have so high and narrow a head, proportionately speaking, as had Henry George; and so philanthropic an interest in others. His Benevolence was phenomenally large and active, which inclined him to equalize the distribution of money and property. F.

A GREAT JOURNALIST.

Charles A. Dana is dead. His association with Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, as Assistant Secretary of War, in a time of the nation's direst need would alone bring reverence to his name and carry it down in history. Dana was at Chattanooga, just before Grant's great battle known as Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He was there to enable the War Department to render all possible aid to Grant at a time when he assumed command of both of the great armies, that of the Cumberland and that of the Tennessee. The latter he himself had commanded at Shiloh and Vicksburg, but it had recently marched eastward to Chattanooga under the immediate command of Sherman. Two Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac had, also, just ar-



CHARLES A. DANA.
Photograph by Rockwood.

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rived under Hooker and Howard. Dana kept the wires hot with telegrams to and from Stanton. He made his headquarters with Grant and was by his side much of the time during the battle. No one can estimate how much the cause of the Union owed to his brilliant mind and intense energy. After the war he returned to journalism. Before he had been associated with Greeley on the *Tribune*.

He was connected with the *Republican* of Chicago for a year or so. After that he took charge of the *New York Sun* and has made it one of the leading newspapers of the world. If journalists were left to decide upon its merits and abilities, Charles A. Dana would probably be set down as the greatest all-around newspaper man America has produced. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight, but kept up his work on the paper at full vigor till within a few months.

We refer our readers to the June number of 1895 of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for a description of his character, sketch, and portrait. F.

JULSÄGEN, OR CHRISTMAS STORY.

FROM THE SWEDISH.

BY LYDIA M. MILLARD.

A wonderful bell, long, long, ago,
Was lost in the darkest sea below;
Its tuneful voice, and its glowing crown,
With a noble ship in a storm went down.

Though never was left one trembling spar
To greet the face of a friendly star,
They say where the ship low buried lies,
The sweetest tones of a bell will rise.

When comes the blessed Christmas-time,
The bell rings forth a glorious chime
Over the sea, afar and wide,
Soaring its wondrous music tide.

Now loud and clear, now low and sweet,
Peace, peace on earth, the chimes repeat;
The rising waves ring forth again,
Peace, peace on earth, good will to men.

So when the waves of sorrow roll,
Over the storm-tossed, weary soul,
Hope lights her peace-lamp in the breast,
And all the raging billows rest.

Then dawns the hallowed Christmas-time;
Joy's buried bells peal forth sublime,
With heavenly consolation sweet,
Peace, peace on earth the chimes repeat.

No sorrow waves their music drown;
With carols clear our King they crown,
Down in the heart the joy-bells ring,
Peace, peace on earth, the Lord is King.
Through all earth's darkest, troubled souls,
His love its tide of music rolls.

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THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

Few persons among the nobility have endeared themselves so universally to the hearts of the English people as the Duchess of Teck, and few have worked so hard, so indefatigably and unselfishly as this noble lady has done for years.

It is in fact hard to find any lady who has accomplished more and served the public, and replied more graciously and often to the immense number of demands made on her time and purse than her Royal Highness.



Mary Adelaide

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCESS MARY.

That royalty is always popular at bazaars, college openings, the laying of foundation stones, and numerous other ceremonies, is too well under-

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stood to need endorsement here, but next to the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the committees for charitable works have sought the sympathetic heart of Princess Mary to help them to make their cause popular and successful.

It has been my good fortune to often meet Her Royal Highness at these public functions and to be introduced to her in my professional capacity, and on one occasion, she said, smilingly, "and so you read character by the bumps," pointing to her own head.

What has made her so popular, may be asked? She possessed a vital mental temperament which was accompanied with the mental developments of large Benevolence, Human-nature, Friendship, Philoprogenitiveness, and a practical intellect, and large Mirthfulness. Had she been only a hard thinker and philosopher, she would have let the golden opportunities pass by without doing anything with them, except to think about them, but she possessed so much energy, industry, and perseverance, that she always improved every moment that she could possibly devote to charitable work. Her personal friends were numerous, her correspondence enormous, her social claims urgent, her home duties faithfully carried out. Yet she, like all busy women, knew how to make the most of every moment. To the last, she hoped to be well enough to open a large charity bazaar in Richmond, that was in active preparation.

Her head was well-developed in the executive, the intuitive, and sympathetic faculties, and her conscientiousness made her consistent and faithful in her appointments, etc. She was so self-forgetful, so liberal-minded, and so genial, that to know her was to love her. F.

A CHAT WITH THE LATE MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

By Marie Merrick.

During the ten years that intervened between her husband's death and her own, Mrs. Beecher, with the exception of a brief period, occupied a modest brick dwelling very near Plymouth Church. That period was spent in a flat; but the modern apology for a home was not at all to Mrs. Beecher's liking, and she could not be content until she was again established in the domicile she had previously occupied.

The latter is well covered with the beautiful Persian ivy, the vivid green of its leaves contrasting well with the darker, glossier leaf of its sister plant, the English vine, that here and there mingles with it. During Mrs. Beecher's life, window boxes of blooming plants always attested the love of the housemistress for flowers.

On the occasion of the interview with Mrs. Beecher herein recorded, she herself admitted us—a friend accompanied me—wearing a smile so genial that the stranger was instantly at ease.

We were ushered into parlors that were wholly unconventional. Between the front windows was Mrs. Beecher's desk, at which she sat in her revolving-chair while chatting with us.

On the desk, walls, and about the rooms were many photographs of her children and grandchildren, and numerous portraits of Mr. Beecher taken at different periods of his life. There was also a statuette of Mr. Beecher. Other pictures adorned the walls, but portraits of relatives and friends so exceeded them in number that the latter naturally engrossed one's attention.

A fire burned cheerfully in the open fireplace, diffusing a grateful warmth, as the air was chill and raw for September.

In the back parlor, birds twittered and chirped, one corner of the room

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being wholly occupied by cages of the pretty warblers.

This much our glance gathered as it roved occasionally from the house-lady to her surroundings, returning speedily, however, to her as the chief attraction.

Culture, neatness, love of beauty were characteristics strongly manifested in her home and attire. Original the latter, truly, yet charmingly quaint, becoming, and satisfying to the eye. A gown of black silk, made with Quaker simplicity, was softened by a black lace sacque, reaching to the knees, and only loosely confined at the waist. A plain white lace cap almost covered the soft, snowy hair, the narrow, pale pink ribbon forming its border contrasting well with the whiteness of lace and hair, and suiting admirably the delicate skin, still soft and fair, although the passage of four-score years had left some traces upon it. On the back of her chair hung a fleecy shawl of the same delicate pink; and we could easily fancy that a lover, and a lover-husband, must have whispered, more than once, that pink was her color, and the one in which he liked her best.

Ear-rings, an oval pin set with pearls, a long, slender watch-chain, and several rings were of a fashion of the past. We were reminded that these articles once constituted the every-day jewelry outfit of a gentlewoman; and to the attire of Mrs. Beecher, who was a charming type of a gentlewoman of the "old school," they supplied just the touch that made it ideal.



MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

Photograph by Rockwood.

Think not, however, that our thoughts were absorbed by the raiment rather than by the personality of our hostess. It is only as a part and an indicator of that personality that it has been described, a personality so forceful and individual that it would compel notice whatever the attire. The keenness of the blue eyes that fearlessly and proudly met your gaze was softened by the delicate beauty of the features, the sweetness of the general expression and

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smile, and the womanliness of the broad, low brow and moderately plump figure.

She was well fitted, one could easily perceive, to have been the helper, companion, and adviser of even the great man whose name she bore and to whom she was a helpmeet, we believe, in the broadest sense of the term.

Although full of interest in all that was happening in her own sphere and in the world at large, and able to discuss intelligently a large range of subjects, her illustrious husband was unmistakably her favorite theme of conversation. Indeed, she seemed as thoroughly permeated with a sense of his personality as if he were still present with her in the flesh. It was as if he were constantly coming to her, or before her, and one could but feel that there was still a spiritual companionship between them that death was powerless to sever.

While evidently appreciating Mr. Beecher's commanding genius, she dwelt more particularly, in speaking of him, upon the beauty of his Christian character. She related that when abroad, a lady remarked to her that she must be very proud of her famous husband. "Yes," replied Mrs. Beecher, "I am proud of him as a wonderfully gifted man, but far more proud of him as a pre-eminently good one. Reverently speaking," she continued to us, "his life approximated in a marvellous degree to that of our Saviour."

We gathered from Mrs. Beecher's conversation that her husband was not of those who employ their wit and genius merely to astonish and attract the crowd; but that the sparkle of the former, the wealth of the latter were lavished without stint in his own home; that his genial, affectionate nature created the distinctive atmosphere of that home. He was ever the sympathetic, appreciative companion of his wife, and at once the wise monitor and gay playfellow of his children.

The closing days of Mr. Beecher's life were minutely and affectingly dwelt upon by Mrs. Beecher. Nor did she hesitate to speak freely of those other days of fiery trial, when she so bravely and nobly manifested her unflinching loyalty and devotion to her husband.

Although so frail of physique, Mrs. Beecher was astonishingly active, both mentally and physically, until within a few months of her death. With her forceful, energetic personality, and great executive ability, she could not bring herself to abdicate what she considered woman's loftiest position—that of queen of a home. Though the husband had gone forth to a heavenly, and the children to earthly, abodes of their own, she steadfastly refused to become an honored inmate of any of the latter, and bravely set up and maintained her own establishment. Nor did she make any mistake in so doing. The breaking up of the parent home is a misfortune to both parents and children. That home has an influence and atmosphere for the latter that cannot be supplied by even their own homes; while, removed from it, the parents are like ships cut loose from their moorings and helplessly drifting.

Mrs. Beecher never outgrew the inclination and ability to extend the gracious hospitality of the olden time. She always did her baking, and her "company" dinners were invariably prepared by her own hands. Indisputable proofs of rare culinary skill and housewifely abilities were those same dinners, never to be forgotten by the fortunate ones who partook of them.

Mrs. Beecher was the recipient of many calls and visits from distinguished visitors to New York and Brooklyn, friends and admirers of Mr. Beecher who desired to pay their respects to his widow. Many of them, too, had met her during her husband's lifetime, and admired and respected the wife for her own sake as well as for her husband's.

Nor did Mrs. Beecher confine herself to the household duties she liked to assume. She engaged in literary work until her last illness. The early morning was her favorite time for this pursuit, and her neighbors testify to seeing

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her light invariably burning when they arose on dark winter mornings. The active brain of the aged woman was at work while younger people indulged in their morning naps. Besides all this activity, she took a practical interest in the church work. Only a few years ago a number of mince-pies made by her were in great demand at a Plymouth Church fair.

In one day, a year or so before her death, she attended a reception in the afternoon, dined out, and went to a fair given by the Twenty-third Regiment, at its armory, in the evening; and this was but a specimen of days that occurred quite often. For that same fair she had also worked, as she felt a warm interest in the regiment of which her husband had been chaplain.

It was Mrs. Beecher's desire that she might die suddenly and alone, so that her family could be spared the suffering she endured while her beloved husband lingered on the borderland between the two worlds.

That a wise and loving Providence did not grant this desire we know. That she was stricken in her daughter's home, where she could have that daughter's loving care until the last, seemed a merciful dispensation of that same overruling Providence.

WOMEN AND THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The number of women who are willing to serve on the School Board is gradually increasing. Already there are nine women who have definitely decided to offer themselves as candidates at the forthcoming School Board election. Some of these have more than served their apprenticeship at the work, and are old and valued servants of the Board. Others, whose names have not had the magic letters M.L.S.B. added to their names, have been for some time qualifying for the position. To take, first, Miss Honor Morton, who is to run in conjunction with Mr. Graham Wallas for Hackney. She is the daughter of a solicitor, and was educated at a private school in Bedford. All her life Miss Morton has taken a keen interest in nursing, and besides being a fully qualified nurse herself, she has edited the nursing supplement of a medical paper, and has also been honorary secretary of the Nurses' Corporation. Miss Morton is well known as a lecturer on ambulance, hygiene, and nursing, and as a writer of books bearing on those subjects. For the last three years Miss Morton has been manager of four board schools in Hoxton, and has served on subdivisional School Board committees. Miss Constance Elder, who is again to stand for Westminster, has been for many years a board school manager, her first group of schools being in Whitechapel, and recently at Charing Cross-road board schools. She is also a governor of the Camden High School for Girls. Miss Elder studied at Girton, and has travelled widely in other countries, making a point of inquiring into the various systems of elementary education, and seeing schools at work.

Mrs. Homan is the daughter of Sir Sydney Waterlow, and in her early life resided at Waterlow Park, which has since been acquired for the use of the people of London. Mrs. Homan is president of the Hammersmith Women's Liberal Association, has served as a probationer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in order that she might better teach the poor how to nurse, and has also taken a course of housewifery lessons. Like Miss Elder, Mrs. Homan has also been a world-wide traveller.

Mrs. Maitland and Miss Eve, both of whom are old members, are standing again respectively for Chelsea and for Finsbury. Mrs. Maitland has the notable distinction of polling at the last election the highest number of votes of any woman candidate. Miss Davenport Hill's place in the city is to be taken by Miss McKee—that is, if she is successful in her candidature.

The names of Mrs. W. F. Danby for Marylebone, Mrs. Dibdin for Finsbury, and of Miss Heath Turner for West Lambeth, complete the list of women who are to come before the electors next month. Miss Morton, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Homan, and Miss Eve are all of them members of the Women's Industrial Council.

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SCIENCE OF HEALTH

THE HEALING ART IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.—II.

By Susanna W. Dodds, M.D.

In this age of progressive thought, things apparently fixed and immovable have often to give way to something else. Theories, however plausible, must stand the test of reason. This is particularly true in the so-called science of medicine. It is rapidly going through a process of evolution; or rather, there is a revolution taking place, both in theory and practice. Instead of empiricism, pure and simple, we are at last going back to first principles; trying to find out the causes of things. Disease is no longer regarded as an infliction sent by divine Providence, and beyond the reach of human control. We are coming to understand that sickness is the result of transgression; and that the way to regain health, is to conform to physiological requirements. Instead of swallowing drug poisons when we are sick, we are beginning to ask whether we should not relate ourselves normally to those life-giving agents and influences which are everywhere about us, and which Nature has furnished in great abundance.

The newer methods of practice lead away from the orthodox plan of treatment; and consciously or unconsciously, the authors of these methods are co-operating with Nature. They are substituting a rational plan of treatment for one that is irrational; the natural for the artificial; the healthful for the injurious.

For example, in treatment by electricity and massage, or osteopathic manipulations, the fluids of the body which in ill health become more or less stagnant, are set in motion; the circulation of the blood is increased, and vital action is better balanced. The impurities that have been lodged in the tissues are thrown off, taken up by the circulating medium, and then borne to the depurating organs which expel them. This is infinitely than taking drug medicines; for even if nature is not overpowered by the poison, there is the drug to contend with, and the system has more work to do; added to its own impurities we have introduced crude chemical compounds, some of them insolvent by the vital fluids. These substances become lodged in the tissues of the body, giving rise to neuralgia, rheumatism, and other aches and pains.

The rest cure is a part of Nature's materia medica. It is simply calling a halt in the expenditure of vital force. We, of the present generation, are so intensely active that we waste our energies at a most extravagant rate; we part with our strength faster than we can possible reproduce it. But by being put to bed and told to think of nothing, or only of things that are pleasant, the inward turmoil gradually ceases; the mind is quieted, and the patient begins to recuperate. The same is true in Christian science, so-called; also in the mind cure, faith cure, etc.; by these methods the nervous system becomes quieted, a spirit of hopefulness and trust is encouraged, and we give Nature a chance. In many diseases, particularly nervous affections, this is all that is needed; remove the unnatural pressure which over-work and anxiety beget, and the patient will get well. Hygiene of the mind is just as essential to cure, as hygiene of the body; both are necessary to good health.

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"What do you think of the milk cure," is a question that is often asked. "Or the whey cure?" We reply, that it is a great improvement on the ordinary methods of treatment. In the first place, the dosing is stopped. This of itself is an excellent thing. Then, a simple diet of milk, whey, or buttermilk, is every way better than the bill of fare that is usually prescribed for the sick. The stomach has less to do, and it can perform its work better; the nutrient material is more perfectly elaborated, and sounder tissues are made.

So in leaving off breakfasts, or any meal in the twenty-four hours, the digestive organs are not so heavily taxed, and if the food is taken when the mind is free from care, that is a further aid to good digestion. By eating too often, and under circumstances which interfere with the action of the stomach and other organs, we cannot expect them to do their work well. Persons sometimes remark, that it makes no difference what we eat, provided we do not take too much food. This is like saying that a single transgression will do us no harm, so long as others do not follow in its train; or that telling lies is not much of a crime, if only we do not cheat and steal. In the matter of diet, there are always three things to consider; what to eat, how to eat, and when to eat. The "how" of the matter includes a great deal; we may eat too fast, too much, or under circumstances that will render good digestion impossible. In eating, as in everything else, we must observe the spirit of the law, as well as its letter.

The practice of flushing the colon, which is so popular with some, has many negatives virtues; it takes the place of drug medicines, and the system is not injured by them. It also relieves the body of foul matter, and the blood is not poisoned by it. It prevents engorgement in the alimentary tract, and the nerves in that region are not pressed upon unduly. But this treatment has one great drawback; it makes the bowels do most of the depurating for the entire system; consequently it weakens them. Instead of dividing up the work of depuration, and making the skin, liver, lungs and kidneys, each do its share of eliminating impurities, it forces a single organ to do more than Nature intended. The bowels become a great depurating channel, and the other organs have relatively little to do. Not only so, the natural function of the bowels becomes impaired, and they cease to act without the artificial stimulus. In this way the syringe becomes a necessity, instead of being used only in emergencies—all of which is wrong. Any method of treatment that is founded in Nature, must tend to balance vital action, not to unbalance it.

The Ralston Club recommends full breathing, wholesome exercise, fresh air, and many other things that promote life and health. Its teachings will do good. In this age of ceaseless activity and mental worry, he who can stay the tide, even for a moment, should be crowned as a public benefactor. Too little regard is had for those things which are essential to our well-being, both of body and mind. In the endless rush of everyday life, we do not take time to think; we hasten through with the business of the hour, and the next day finds us just as hard at work. In the midst of our busy life, there is little opportunity for cool reflection; and in matters not essential to what we are doing, we too often let others think for us. Had we carefully looked into the causes of things, we might long since have discovered the fallacies in the orthodox teachings of medicine. At this very time, one of the popular fads is to attempt to cure diseases by injecting a poison into the general circulation. No greater delusion has ever been practiced; it sets aside reason, common sense, ignores hygiene, and gives us that which is worthless and injurious.

It is high time we recognized the fact that every disease whatever its name, is caused by impurity in the system, and that the only way to get rid of it is to cleanse. The human body is so constructed that it will purify itself, provided we co-operate with that

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great physician, Nature. When we are sick, the symptoms present in the vital organism constitute the language of pathology. Nature speaks to us, if only we would heed her voice. There is but one way to get well when health is lost, and that is, by aiding the system in its work of depuration. When the impurities are removed from the blood, the vital structures cleansed from every form of filth, the organs will resume their normal conditions, perform their functions properly, and health will be restored. But if we burden the system with added impurity we cripple the remedial effort; the pathological symptoms are then suppressed, and we may fancy that we are well.

If medicines "cure" us of one disease and we die of another (it may be months later), what have we gained? The induced disease is always worse than the first; the one is generally curable, the other not. The one would yield promptly to correct methods; the other may defy all methods, and every form of treatment. It is the height of folly to stifle the voice of Nature. It is the perfection of wisdom to know how to interpret her correctly. The tendency in the drug medical practice is to "doctor effects," not to remove causes; to find "remedies" for diseases, rather than to comply with the conditions of cure. The road to health is not through the laboratory, it is where Nature leads us; we must study her laws, and obey them.

WHAT CAUSES THIRST?

Thirst is simply a sensation by which a lack of fluids in the system is made known, and in a state of health it is a generally faithful indication of the wants of the body. Natural thirst, which must be distinguished from the thirst caused by stimulating foods and drinks or by fever, is first indicated by a particular dryness of the mouth and fauces, caused by a failure of the pharyngeal membrane to secrete a due amount of liquids; but if fluids were to be introduced directly into the stomach through a tube, and not by way of the fauces—as has been done in some unusual cases—the immediate absorption thereof would instantly allay the sense of thirst, from which it has been supposed that the sensation of thirst is in the nerves of the stomach, and that the throat sensation is a kind of reflex action. However, this theory cannot be fully accepted, thirst being a sensation caused by the general want which can be supplied through the blood-vessels, the rectum, or the skin, as well as through the stomach or throat. The exhalations from the lungs and skin, and the kidney and other secretions are effected principally at the expense of water in the blood, which must be restored to its normal quantity, or intense general suffering follows. A sudden loss of blood or a rapid drain on the vascular system, as in cholera or diabetes, also causes the intense sensation of thirst. The thirst of fever, on the other hand, is not caused by lack of fluids in the system, but by the dryness of the throat, mouth, and skin caused by the unnaturally high temperature of the blood.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE NEW YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

This well-known agency of reform in the lower strata of human weakness and error held recently an exhibition illustrating crime and vice—on many sides. At the request of Mr. W. F. Round, the corresponding secretary of the society, a series of casts and busts of notable criminals, both foreign and American, belonging to the catalogue of the Phrenological Institute, was loaned for the use of the exhibition. A letter of thanks received from Mr. Round states: "From what we hear on every hand we are sure that the Exhibition has accomplished what was intended, namely, to call the public attention to the subject of prison matters generally," and that the Institute's part contributed not a little toward the interest of those who visited the Exhibition. The Institute was glad to af-

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ford the students of the Class of '97 the opportunity of visiting this Exhibition and of hearing its discussions.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Do we eat too much? In an inquiry into this subject published in "Review of Reviews," Dr. W. O. Atwater, professor of chemistry in the Wesleyan University, says we make a fourfold mistake in our food economy.

1. We purchase needlessly expensive kinds of food. We use the costlier kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, and the like, when the less expensive ones are just as nutritious, and, when rightly cooked, are just as palatable. Many do this under the impression that there is some peculiar virtue in the dear food materials, and that economy in their diet is somewhat detrimental to their dignity or their welfare. And, unfortunately, those who are most extravagant in this respect are often the ones who can least afford it.

2. Our diet is apt to be one-sided. It often does not contain the different nutritive ingredients in the proper proportions. We consume relatively too much of the fuel ingredients of food—those which are burned in the body and yield heat and muscular power. Such are the fats of meat and butter, the starch which makes up the larger part of the nutritive material of flour, potatoes, and sugar, of which such enormous quantities are eaten in the United States. Conversely, we have relatively too little of the protein or flesh-forming substances, like the lean of meat and fish, and the gluten of wheat, which make muscle and sinew, and which are the basis of bood, bone, and brain.

3. We use excessive quantities of food. This is true not only of the well-to-do, but of many people in moderate circumstances also. Part of the excess which is bought is thrown away in the wastes of the kitchen and the table, so that the injury to health from overeating, great as it may be, is doubtless much less than if all of the food we buy were actually eaten. Probably the worst sufferers from this evil are the well-to-do people of sedentary occupations—brain workers as distinguished from hand workers. Not everbody eats too much; indeed, there are some who do not eat enough for healthful nourishment. But there are those, and their name is legion, with whom the eating habit is as vicious in its effect on health as the drinking habit, which is universally deplored.

And finally, we are guilty of serious errors in our cooking. We waste a great deal of fuel in the preparation of our food, and even then a great deal of the food is very badly cooked. A reform in the methods of cooking is one of the economic demands of our time.

BLACK CLOTHING INJURIOUS TO THE HEALTH.

BY M. ASHLEY, M.D.

An eminent physician said recently to one of his patients, a woman of great wealth, that if she continued to wear black, he should refuse to treat her further. It was not, however, until a discussion ensued that he found out how much he was asking. Not only were her gowns black, but her underwear throughout was of the same color. The doctor remarked that he had well considered the alternative he offered her, and that while it might seem an extreme measure, it was justified by her peculiarly nervous and neurotic state; and upon learning that she wore nothing but black upon her person, he became still more insistent. "The peculiarly nervous and neurotic state," he continued, "I consider largely explained by this dress alone." He succeeded in effecting a change in his patient's dress throughout, insisting on all white underclothes, and as much use of white in the outer garments as was practicable.

There are hundreds of women similarly in ill health, and dressed as this lady was, who have no idea that anything except a question of taste is involved in the color of their garments. They would not expect a plant to flourish covered up from the rays of the sun by successive layers of black cloth; but they do not seem to know that light and sunshine are equally necessary for their bodies. Especially do these agents act upon the nervous system, and with particular force in cases of sleeplessness, nervous headache, and general prostration.

It may be impracticable always to govern the outward dress with an eye single to this one consideration, but the underclothing can and should be always white.

THE BENEFITS OF BICYCLING.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, a well-known Chicago physician, thus expresses her views of bicycling in a late "Times-Herald":

"Nature is more beautiful in its physical perfection than art could ever be, and cycling certainly tends toward physical development. It is not injurious to any part of the anatomy, as it improves the general health. I have been consci-

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entiously recommending bicycling for the last five years, although I realize that the popularity of the sport has greatly reduced doctors' incomes. However, it is the best thing possible for weak women, and I may say that the lost beauty of so many delicate women may be recovered if they will ride, since this loss is largely caused by the softening of the muscles. Fresh air and good circulation are the best possible cosmetics. The judicious use of a wheel is extremely beneficial.

"The painfully anxious facial expression is seen only among beginners, and is due to the uncertainty of amateurs. As soon as a rider becomes proficient, can gauge her muscular strength, and acquires perfect confidence in her ability to balance herself and in her power of locomotion, this look passes away. It is not a new expression and not one generated by wheeling; the same look dominates the faces of persons learning anything that involves their bodily danger. Have you ever watched anyone learning to swim? You will see the exaggeration of the so-called 'bicycle face.'

"But the physical improvement of a rider depends considerably on the position used. Unless the position is correct, the effect of the exercise is apt to be harmful rather than salutary. This is a fact entirely overlooked by the majority of riding teachers. The seat should be placed directly over the pedals, and not far back. In this way the propelling will be accomplished partially by the weight of the body, and not, as is the case when the seat is set back, entirely by muscular effort. The handle-bars should be moderately low. Long rides on the city roads of course are hard on the eyes, which, unless properly protected, will soon be surrounded by tiny wrinkles due to constant blinking. Hats that shade the face should be worn; and if the eyes are weak, smoked glasses might be used. This road glare cannot, however, be argued against cycling, as you are dazzled with the same reflection when walking or driving. . . . My opinion on the subject of wheeling in general is that women look both younger and handsomer since they have learned to ride."

RECIPES.

Corn Omelet.—Three well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of sweet cream, one cupful of corn cut from the cob, a little salt, and one tablespoonful of flour. Into a hot, thick-bottomed spider put plenty of good lard and butter; pour in the batter and bake; do not turn.

Quaker Pudding.—Beat yolks of two eggs and two cupfuls of sugar together; beat in one cupful of some variety of fruit or fruit jam. Soften two cupfuls of bread crumbs in one quart of milk, and stir into beaten eggs and jam. Bake slightly in a deep pudding dish. Cover the top with a layer of the jam or fruit, and with a meringue made of the whites of eggs and one cupful of sugar. Flavor with lemon. Brown lightly in a very slow oven. Serve with or without sauce.

Probably many housekeepers have, like myself, had considerable trouble in removing layer cake from the pans. Sometimes it will come out easily when first taken from the oven, but oftener it is difficult to remove it without breaking it in pieces. I have learned to let the cake remain in the pans until cold or nearly so, then set it on the hottest part of the range for a moment, run a knife quickly around the edge to loosen it, then under the cake, giving it a little upward shake, and it comes out beautifully.

Chocolate Cake.—One cupful of white, not granulated, sugar; one egg, one-half cupful of cold water, one and one-quarter cupfuls of bread flour or one and one-half of pastry flour, one heaped teaspoonful of baking powder, one and one-half squares of chocolate, a piece of butter the size of an egg. The chocolate and butter are to be melted together and added last. Add flour and water alternately, a little at a time. Unless the butter is quite salt, add a little to the mixture. Many loaves of cake are tasteless from lack of salt. Frost with soft white frosting. This cake is better, as it is more moist, to stand well covered for two days before cutting.

Eggless Cake.—One and one-third cupfuls of coffee sugar, one-quarter cupful of butter, one-quarter cupful of lard, one cupful of sweet milk, two and one-half cupfuls of bread flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one full teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of allspice, one-quarter teaspoonful of cloves and a little nutmeg. Add to this mixture one or two cupfuls of stoned and finely chopped raisins, flouring them with the half cupful of flour. When adding the raisins, put in a tablespoonful or two more of flour. This, like the chocolate cake, is much nicer to stand for two or three days before cutting. Frosting: One cupful of granulated sugar, five tablespoonfuls of water; boil for about five minutes or until the last drop from a spoon will spin a little thread. Remove from the fire and continue pouring from the spoon back into the dish till it begins to thicken and grow white. Put it on the cake as soon as it can be spread easily. Flavor with a few drops of lemon juice.

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CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

CHILDREN, NORMAL AND ABNORMAL.

By Uncle Joseph.

Fig. 405.—Neil Tasker represents to us a little fellow who is full of life, activity, and vim. He can hardly sit still long enough to eat his meals, he must be up and about all day long. He will learn whilst he runs, and, although he will be fond of reading and will pick up information readily, yet he will find it difficult to control his ardor, enthusiasm, and force of character sufficiently to sit on a bench at school. He does not need to be forced to study, for during his growing period he will be laying an excellent foundation of vital stamina for future work. He will be likely to fulfil all the hopes of his parents in his manhood, although he may be somewhat difficult to manage from now on until he is fourteen years of age. He is plucky and he will perform some daring and courageous acts, through his sympathy largely but also owing to his small amount of fear and to his quickness of judgment in knowing what to do in times of emergency.



FIGS. 405–406. NEIL TASKER, OF WYOMING, IOWA. NORMAL, HAPPY AND HEALTHY.

Circumference of head, 20¾ inches; from ear to ear over the top of the head, 13½ inches. Weight, 55 pounds, and age 8½ years.

He will manifest a practical intellect, and he will make a splendid physician, for he will know how to diagnose disease correctly, and he will make so many friends that he will be universally liked in the town where he resides. Thus as a professional man he will have all the work that he wants. He will also make a good public speaker, for his language is remarkably large, and as it is joined to an active brain, he will have many things to talk about, and he will know how to make them interesting to others, and will put vitality into his speeches. He will exaggerate a little and draw somewhat on his imagination when he is relating an experience, and he will be inclined to mind his own affairs, and he will also be able to control and discipline others. He will be firm and persevering in securing his own wants and wishes, but he will be so genial in dis-

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position that people will be glad to help him in his efforts, and he will win esteem by his generosity, his friendliness, and his general outspokenness. He will be one of Nature's noblemen, and he is worth all the culture and training his parents and his teachers can give him.

He is full of fun, and he is bound to make a lot of it for other people. As a public man, in his speeches, he will introduce the humorous side of a subject and keep up the interest and attention of his hearers.

He should have a thorough education, and he should be something more than a farmer in a country district, for he is a coming man in many respects.



FIG. 406.—NEIL TASKER.

His profile indicates a long life and a healthy constitution. He has a large development of the faculty of Vitativeness. He has a powerful ear, which indicates good heart power, strong lungs, and general healthiness of constitution.

He will be beloved wherever he is; and it is to be hoped that he will be taught to direct his impulses, his sympathy, and his intensity and ardor of mind, in the right channels, and that he will be properly educated, physically, morally, and intellectually.

Fig. 407.—Jonathon Halldorson.—This little cherub is fairly proportioned, and has evidently inherited tenacity, which comes from his parental stock, his parents having been born in Iceland. He will probably make a good record as regards tenacity and hold on life, although great care will have to be exercised in his development for the next few years. After he is five years old he will have a better hold on life, and he will be able to struggle with the diseases belonging to childhood, but up to that time he will have to be watched, guarded, and cared for like a piece of Dresden china.

He must be taught to breathe through his nose and to keep his lips closed.

In the picture before us he seems to be wondering about what his eyes are resting on, and this childish curiosity has parted his lips in wonderment.

His head is quite large enough for his body, but his neck should be stronger to draw sufficient arterial blood from the heart to the brain. His head must be kept as cool as possible, and he should not be excited and urged to look at and to examine things prematurely. Some people are so anxious to have children see everything that is around them that they excite the intellect of the little folks too much, and then when they want to keep them quiet it is almost impossible to do so.

This child will ask a great many questions. He is highly spiritual, and he will be enthusiastic in discovering the wonderful in Nature, and he will notice the difference in the tone of the voice of different people and in the manners and actions of children and of adults. He will be a great talker, and it will be difficult to keep him quiet. His Cautiousness, however, will aid in making him careful in observing danger and in providing for emergencies.

As a man he will be a decided

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thinker, philosopher, and organizer, and he will be one who will have individual views. He will touch humanity from several stand-points, but the intellectual force of his brain will take the lead; and hence a professional life will suit him better than a commercial, mercantile, or a mere trading or business pursuit.



FIG. 407.—JONATHON HALLDORSON, OF HALSON, NORTH DAKOTA. A PRECIOUS TREASURE.

Circumference of head, 19 inches. Measurement from ear to ear over the top of the head, 11 inches. Weight, 19½ pounds, and age, 1 year.

He is quite a little treasure, and a most interesting object of study and care.

Figs. 408 and 409.—Gerome Goodhart.—Here we have the photographs of a boy that are well worth the examination and the study of students. The child is an exception to the general rule, and therefore he cannot be judged by the ordinary average. He is beyond all regular estimates, and he has more than his share of brain-power.

As he has reached the age of fourteen years we may reasonably hope that he will be able to mature his power and grow in constitutional vigor sufficiently to be able to express his mind in an individual way.

Fig. 408 represents the breadth of the head and the massiveness of the upper side head which we cannot see in the profile. We recognize, therefore, the possibility of the immense measurement, given above, as the height of the head, but we imagine that it may be a little over-measured. Sir Walter Scott's head measures only an inch higher than the measurements here given (eighteen inches), and the busts of Sir Walter indicate a higher head proportionately than the photographs represent this child to possess. The profile portrait indicates an inch and a half to two inches more length in his backward measurement compared with Fig. 406, and accounts for the immense power of the social brain that the lad must show with such a full occipital region. We therefore ask our readers to compare Figs. 406 and 409 in the development forward of the ear and also backward to the occipital spine, and then they will see the large territory that the brain has for mental action.

This boy should not be encouraged to study hard, but he should be allowed more than ordinary freedom in respect to out-door life. Were he on a farm or in a healthy locality where he could dig up the soil, plant seeds and attend to the animals in the barnyard, and were he encouraged to breathe deeply and in a systematic way, so as to inhale pure air, he would be able to vitalize his system, grow strong physically and support his mental activity.

His neck well sustains his head, and is not as delicate in outline as one might expect to find. His ear indicates healthiness and a wonderful degree of vitality for so much mental power.

He will be able to think and to reason out problems in advance of his age, and he will probably be a mathematician and an astronomer, and he will be interested in advanced thought, but he

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is deficient in the perceptive intellect. He should be encouraged to make collections of flowers, leaves, and stamps,



FIGS. 408 AND 409. GEROME GOODHART. ABNORMAL, YET PROMISING.

Circumference of head, 27 inches. Over Firmness, from ear to ear, 17 inches. From frontal bone to occipital spine, 18¾ inches, and at birth his head measured 19 inches. Weight, 87 pounds, color of hair, black; complexion and eyes, dark. Age, 14 years, and of French nationality.

so that he may learn about Nature and about the different countries where the stamps come from, and in that way he will be able to pick up a great deal of information without giving his time to hard study. He is rather deficient in the faculty of Weight, and he should be encouraged to balance himself, to walk easily and to do light gymnastic work so as to give his observing powers a chance to be cultivated.

He appears to be exceedingly fond of animals, and he should have a pony to ride rather than a bicycle, for the pony would give him more vitality than he would be able to get from any machine made of iron, steel, and wood.

He is a very sympathetic lad; he will show great generosity of disposition in many ways, and he will divide his sweets, his fruit, and his playthings with those who are less fortunate than himself.

He is remarkably old for his age, and it would be interesting to know more about his parents and his ancestry in general. He has a matured mind, and he will be able to ask questions in advance of his age, and puzzle older heads with the problems. He knows how to value property and the good things of life, for his Acquisitiveness appears to be quite strongly developed, and it is joined in activity to his Secretiveness, Destructiveness, and Cautiousness, but his benevolence and his liberality will be thoughtfully planned out through his Causality; and hence his charity will be well directed.



FIG. 409.—GEROME GOODHART.

We could say a great deal more about this lad, but space forbids it in the present sketch; we shall always be interested to know how he progresses.

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MATTIE'S CHRISTMAS.

By Jennie M. Willson.

Dainty lace curtains framed in the face of a lovely child, who stood peering out into the darkness. Her usually bright face was clouded, and the blue eyes had a troubled look. There was snow everywhere—under foot, overhead, and all around. It went flying into people's faces and lodged in their garments. It reminded one of the traditional old woman picking geese, for the feathery flakes were flying in every direction, hiding all the ugliness of the streets under a dainty covering and spreading a snowy sleet on the sidewalks. Then it made downy trimmings to the door-frames and window-ledges, and finally pattered softly against the glass in the prettiest and most provoking way to the little girl standing at the window.

It was a sudden storm following closely after a spell of warm, pleasant weather, although it was almost Christmas.

With thoughts miles away, the little girl stood dreamily noting the passersby on the street—noting everything, from the old woman peddling fish to the poor, ragged boy with a hand-sled loaded with wet, soggy wood which he had fished out of the lake.

As little Mattie, surrounded by comfort and plenty, noted it all, she whispered: "God pity the poor this terrible night."

The poor old woman with her burden of fish to carry, and a heavier burden to carry in her heart, passed out of sight. Then followed a man closely muffled in his great, shaggy overcoat, his heart perhaps colder than the shivering form of the tiny child that jostled his footsteps as she was hurrying through the blinding storm, vainly striving to draw her threadbare shawl closer around her shoulders.

Weary working-women, tired business men—all were hurrying home through the blinding storm, glad that the day's work was over. Presently a man came along with his whiskers so full of snow Mattie thought he must be Kriss Kringle himself. When he came in the light of the lamp she saw he was leading a little girl about her own size. She saw him stoop and speak to her, and saw her merry, happy face as she looked up to him, and she was sure it was her loving father, and it brought sadness to her heart, for she had all day been thinking of her own dear fatner out on the lake in that terrible storm. The sight of the little girl and her father made her draw the curtain and sigh as she turned from the window. Throwing herself on the sofa, she buried her face in her hands and wept bitterly.

Out on the lake the storm was fiercer than on the land, and a cold, cutting wind was blowing. The cold waters of the lake heaved mercilessly as a disabled schooner drifted helplessly about, filling the hearts of all on board with a terrible fear. Every hour the cold became more intense, and the ice was getting closer and thicker near shore. The crew were freezing almost in sight of their own homes.

What feelings must have filled their hearts during the long hours of that lonely night-watch! What a night it was to cling to the rigging as the schooner, half sunk, became wedged in the ice, those stilled voices can never tell!

With the light of morning the snow had ceased to fall, and the helpless schooner, with the men clinging to the rigging, could be seen from the shore. As soon as it could be got under way, a tug went cutting its way slowly through the ice. Although it was intensely cold, a crowd soon gathered on the shore, waiting in breathless anxiety for the brave rescuers to reach the schooner.

No answering shout was heard to the cheerful hallo of the men on the tug. Everything about the schooner was still and motionless. The crowd on the shore stood awestruck, and a strange fear began to take possession of their hearts. What an age it seemed till the tug came steaming slowly back. Then the crowd hastened toward it, and as suddenly fell back, while the awful words passed one to another:

"It's the Sea Gull, and every man on board stark dead, frozen to the rigging."

The schooner was only a charnel house, and the anxious friends had been expending their sympathy upon creatures who had been for hours beyond it.

Among the crowd waiting on the beach was little Mattie. Tears of anxiety and sorrow had coursed down her cheeks until the return of the tug, and when mothers and wives wept in the agony of their grief, she turned, and, taking her mother's hand, started for her home like one in a dream, uttering no cry, shedding no tears.

On arriving home, she threw herself into a chair before the grate and sat like one dazed. Finally, as the loss of her father came the more to be realized, great sobs burst forth, breaking the solemn stillness of that lonely and afflicted home. The mother, trying to control her own grief, sought to comfort her child, but she only wailed; Oh, mamma, it is Christmas eve, and papa said he would surely come back to spend Christmas with us, and now he can never, never come! Oh, how can we live without papa!" Then the tears flowed afresh and the mother, encircling her in her arms, pressed a kiss

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on the tear-stained cheek, telling her of the loving Father who would still watch over and comfort them in their loneliness. Unmindful of the passing hours they sat, talking of the loved and lost, when they were awakened to a realizing sense of the lateness of the hour by the loud toot, toot of the night train.

Mrs. Lane arose and commenced putting things in order, as was her custom before retiring. Just then the street door was heard to open, footsteps traversed the hall, the sitting-room door opened, and Mr. Lane stood before them. With a glad cry Mattie sprang into his arms, while Mrs. Lane sank into a chair weeping tears of joy. This caused the husband and father much surprise, as he had just come in on the train and had not heard of the terrible fate of the crew of the Sea Gull. Being detained by business in a distant city, he concluded to return by rail, so the schooner sailed without him, and he was thus providentially spared to his family. As he heard the conclusion of the sad story, he folded wife and child in a loving embrace, then reverently said: "Let us return thanks." Together they knelt in prayer, thanking the kind Father for his watchful care over them, and for sparing their little circle unbroken while others were so sadly mourning the terrible fate of their loved ones. They prayed that the afflicted ones might be comforted and that He would be a Father to the fatherless and the widow's God.

Early next morning Mattie was awakened by the merry chimes of the Christmas bells, once more, telling of the birth of the Christ-child. Remembering that her father was home again and was truly to spend Christmas with them, she dressed and went downstairs, wishing her parents a merry Christmas as she entered the breakfast-room. Happy as she had been made by the return of her father, and by the many beautiful Christmas gifts she received, she could not forget her little mates, who she knew were deprived of their fathers by the sad fate of the Sea Gull. From one saddened home to another she went, cheering with her presence and by her kind words many a lonely heart.

Finally, to close the day, she persuaded her father to go for a drive, and one after another of the orphaned children were taken in, till the sleigh was filled. And what a pleasant ride they had, and on Mattie's return home she declared that it was "the bestest Christmas" she ever had. She was early learning the lesson, that the surest way to be happy is by making others happy.

"THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS."

The author of the famous poem that recounts in such graphic language "The Visit of St. Nicholas" was born in the city of New York, July 15, 1779. His boyhood was passed at the country seat of his father, called Chelsea, then far remote from the city, but now a very thickly settled portion of it, and embracing a large tract in the vicinity of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

In the intervals between the time devoted to more serious studies, his principal amusement was writing short poems for the amusement of his children, and among them was "The Visit of St. Nicholas," which was written for them as a Christmas gift about 1840. The idea, he states, was derived from an ancient legend, which was related to him by an old Dutchman who lived near his father's home, and told him the story when a boy.

In those day every young lady was supposed to have an "album," and a relative who was visiting the family quickly transferred the verses to hers. They were first published, much to the surprise of the author, in a newspaper printed in Troy. They attracted immediate attention, and were copied and recopied in newspapers and periodicals all over the country. An illustrated edition, in book form, was published about 1850, and since then school readers have made them familiar to generation after generation of children. They have been translated into foreign languages, and a learned editor informed us of his delight and surprise when travelling in Germany to hear them recited by a little girl in her own native tongue.

(From Harper's Round Table.)

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THE AMATEUR PHRENOLOGICAL CLUB.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

By Elsie Cassell Smith.

It so happened that the husband of our hostess was the editor of a local newspaper. Early in the evening we were somewhat startled by a slow, bumping noise on the piazza, accompanied by the sound of subdued voices and heavy steps. "It's Hal," said Mrs. C——, reassuringly; "but who can be with him, and what are they doing?"

The hall-door opened, and closed presently with a heavy slam. We heard the words, "Remain here a moment," and the velvet portières parted to admit Mr. C——, rosy with cold, smiling and bowing genially. In an elegant and flowery little speech he referred to his deep interest in our studies; of the pleasure and value of the delineation of his character which we had given him some time previous at his own request, and then, in a lower tone, explained that he had brought a friend home with him whom he had urged to throw aside all diffidence and natural modesty, that we might be benefited by a study of his splendid organization, and requested that in return we favor him and his friend by a careful examination. Of course we murmured a cordial assent, at which Mr. C—— promptly dropped the curtains, almost momentarily to reappear, drawing after him a child's express-cart, upon which, crowned with Mr. C——'s silk hat, rested an enormous yellow pumpkin.

The surprise was irresistibly funny, and Mr. C——, perched on a broad chair-arm, enjoyed a hearty laugh with us; but when our merriment had subsided, he said, "Seriously, ladies, I am waiting to hear your delineation of this excellent gentleman's phrenological development."

"But pumpkin-heads have no phrenological development, Hal," his wife responded, in laughing reproof.

"Don't they though? But they have differential characters, for while all pumpkin-vines look much alike, all pumpkin-heads do not; and I want you to tell me all you can about this fellow. A subscriber who was in arrears on his paper brought it in, you know, and of course I'll have to say something nice about it in to-morrow's editorial."

"Mr. C—— is right," said our leader, "and we must not fail to improve the opportunity he has so interestingly offered. It is true that this pumpkin has a distinct character quite different from its class. Miss L——, what point do you generally consider first in examining a subject?"

"I consider the temperaments a good foundation for a delineation of character, but I confess I don't see how to make that application in the case before us," said Miss L——, slowly.

Another ventured to reply: "I should judge, from its unusual size and plumpness, that it possesses an abundance of vital power; yet as the parent vine must have been of sturdy stock, it might be said to also possess a good degree of motive temperament which has given it its growing propensity. The mental temperament has, of course, no place in this lower order of life."

"That is satisfactory. Mrs. B——, what is your opinion of its organic quality?"

"I cannot judge, I fear, from actual contact; but reason suggests that, owing to its enormous growth, which was necessarily rapid, its organic quality must be coarse, perhaps even to grossness."

Our leader's face shadowed slightly, and she turned to another, making a similar query. "If I speak my mind," was the reply, "I must differ from what has just been said. The pumpkin is rich in color and very heavy—much too heavy for me to lift—which implies that

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its tissue is firm and solid. The surface, also, is smooth and polished, suggestive, I think, of a superior quality."

"I think we will have to leave the decision of this point to you, Mr. C——, as there seems to be so much difference of opinion."

"I can venture no logical conclusion, of course," replied Mr. C——, "but a little practical data may bear some weight in a decision. This pumpkin is not an abnormal development of the common species, but has been produced by careful propagation and culture. The donor declares its quality and richness to be par excellence, but some allowance must be made for the producer's opinion, no doubt."

"This object lesson has been of much interest and value to me," said Mrs. A——, gravely, glancing at her watch. "What a pity that while man studies continually to improve the condition of his land, his stock, and even his produce, and is rewarded therefrom by such wonderful developments, he fails entirely to apply the same law to himself in the procreation of his own kind. Instead of this, his children are given about the same chances as the weeds in the wheat, so far as their physical culture and improvement is concerned."

"As this pumpkin, by care and practical forethought, has outvied the best in size, while lacking nothing in quality, even so man, the noblest work of God, could, in a few short generations, become a superior being to his present state of unfoldment, simply by developing understandingly, according to natural laws, the divine principle within him. And this can only be done by exercising our physical possibilities to the degree that a better mental expression may unfold.

"We should also have a sense of deep responsibility, that we so regulate our own environments and so improve our physical conditions that our children may have the very best possible foundation for the development of body and soul. Through us first, and our children after us, can only come the regeneration of the human race.

"O may the earth's people soon awake to the terrible realities of the present, and with renewed zeal and determination prepare the way for a more glorious future and a grand new time!"

"Amen, I say!" heartily responded Mr. C——.

(To be continued.)

OPENING EXERCISES OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEEBER 7, 1897, 27 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

[Continued from p. 238.]

Dr. King.

Friends: I did not expect to make a speech this afternoon, and I do not intend to do it, but I always feel like calling a phrenologist a friend.

I have been thinking since I came in here this afternoon of my position a year ago. I came in then and occupied a seat as the students are doing to-day, and I knew practically very little about Phrenology. I had been told that this idea of bumpology, and feeling of the head and reading the character, was very ridiculous, and that it was on the same principle of feeling the roof of a house and describing the furniture inside, and that argument looked very reasonable to me then, but that is all knocked out now. A year ago I knew very little about Phrenology, and I do not know very much about it to-day, but I feel in respect to it very much as a certain old lady did about her religion. Her minister came to comfort her, as she was in great trouble and distress, and she told him that she had lost her religion and had very little left, and he said to her: "Well, what will you take for what you have?" and she said: "Well, sir, I will not sell it," and that is a great deal the way it is with me; I would not sell what I know of Phrenology, for it has been of great advantage to me during the past year. I am not a practical phrenologist—that is, I am not in the lecture field—but I am a business man, and I use Phrenology every day. It is wonderful the way I size up people; perhaps you have noticed how sharply I

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have been looking around, and wherever I go, in the cars, on the street, and elsewhere, I am always studying people.

I was at Chautauqua Lake a few weeks ago, and probably a thousand school teachers summer there, so that it is a good place to study character. My specialty is the eye, and I was called upon to speak, and incidentally made some remarks about the different conditions of the head in children, and said that if parents understood the bent of their children by the shape of the head, they would know how to direct their education, and a great many mistakes could be avoided; and after the lecture, several came to me, mothers particularly, and said: "What shall I do with this boy? I have great trouble with him." And I gave some pretty good suggestions. By the aid of Phrenology I can pick out a business head, or one that is adapted to professional life; I could go through this audience and pick out the business heads. I want to say right here that I have always been very successful in the points I have made in regard to my examinations.

At the hotel at Chautauqua there were a couple of young ladies who had to look out for themselves, their mother having died, and on these two young ladies devolved the care of the estate. I became acquainted with them by meeting them in the parlor every evening, and incidentally the subject of Phrenology would come up (you will find that it continually crops up), and finally these ladies came to me for advice in regard to which one should be the business manager of the estate. It was rather a delicate position to be placed in, but I could very readily decide the question with the aid of Phrenology, and so I said: "You place me in a very delicate position by asking such a question, but if you are willing, I am; this lady will make the best business manager." She then said: "Well, I am now the business manager, but I did not know whether I was the right one."

That little incident only shows what can be done with Phrenology; and I want to say to the young men and the young women of the Class of '97 that you have a great treat in store for you. I was here for two months last fall, and I have not gotten enough yet, and am going to come just as often as I can. Before the term closes I want to become acquainted with all the students of this Class of '97, and I repeat that you have a rich treat in store for you.

Miss Fowler said something about hammering something into you, and I will tell you that these professors know how to drive nails; Miss Fowler can do it to perfection. I congratulate the Class of '97, and I know you will all be delighted with what you get. I am more than pleased with what I received last year, and I confess I came here with a great deal of prejudice, because I did not then take much stock in Phrenology, but the more we know about it the better we love it.

I thank you all for your attention, and trust I may have the pleasure of seeing you all again. (Applause.)

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

Friends: It is indeed a surprise to be called upon to make any remarks. I suppose I was about thirteen or fourteen years old when I became interested in Phrenology and since that time I have paid more or less attention to it, and have been a subscriber to the JOURNAL. I am in active business, and it has not been possible for me to take the course, although it has always been my ambition to do so. A daughter of mine graduated in '94, and I am always glad to do what I can to help it along, and I look forward to the time when it will be far better understood than it is now. I feel, with Dr. Drayton, that the classes ought to multiply with the years; and instead of being twenty, or forty, there ought to be a thousand. The last speaker talked about being at Chautauqua. I remember being there myself and thinking that it would be a good field to work in, for, as I look at it, it is useful to every teacher, every physician, lawyer, and to every business man. It is certainly worth what it costs a hundred times over. The Class of '97 will have some advantages over the other classes; you will have Miss Fowler with you, and I think she knows it all; she certainly has had every advantage from childhood up. Mr. Sizer we look upon as the father of Phrenology, and he will never have credit enough in his lifetime for the good work he has done. He is past eighty-five years of age, and every word of his you can afford to put down, remember, and treasure.

I am much pleased to meet you, and hope I may have the pleasure of meeting you all again. (Applause.)

Mr. Sizer.

I have a peculiar pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell. I remember, I will not say how many years ago, a handsome young girl, bashful but hopeful, and almost alone in this country, who determined to become a preacher of the Gospel. It was a novelty then, and people crowded to hear her; she is with us to-day. The Rev. Antoinette Blackwell.

Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell.

It is a most unexpected pleasure to be invited to speak here this afternoon. I came simply to listen, and had no expec-

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tation of saying anything; and there is a great difference between knowing and loving phrenologists and knowing and loving Phrenology. Phrenologists I have known a long time, and Phrenology I have a high respect for, but I know very little about it, and so I cannot attempt to speak on that subject to-day. I will say, however, that each of our works must come directly from the brain, so that it seems to me that perhaps the first thing to do is to study the relation of his individuality—this living "me"—in its connection with the brain, and that, as I understand it, is the work to be taught here during the coming sessions. The brain works through the hands and feet, and through every part of the body, and it is important that a man should know how to use his brain to the very best advantage in the work of life.

I am glad to see so many young men here to-day, ready to take up the work of life earnestly; and really, what a beautiful thing it is to live, and to go on, year after year, helping each other, and gaining strength, energy, knowledge, and happiness; and what you learn here will enable you to do the work you are called upon to do in the very best way.

The Rev. Dr. Buchtel, of New Jersey, said:

Mr. Chairman and Friends: I had no expectation of being called upon to say anything this afternoon, but I have for some time been accustomed to being called on in this way, and therefore it is no new experience for me.

I want to say that I have been very much interested in everything that has been said here this afternoon; and, in fact, all my life I have tried to keep myself in the attitude of an animated interrogation point, for in that way I am always learning something new; and there is no better way of getting ahead in the world than always to keep ourselves ready to learn something from everybody with whom we come in contact.

I remember a young city editor once came to my house in the greatest excitement and said, "I have just had an hour's interview with Mr. Howells, the editor of the 'Atlantic Monthly!'" "Well," I asked, "what did you learn from him?"

He hesitated a little before answering, and then he said: "Since I come to think of it, I believe I talked during the entire hour!" (Laughter.)

That is to say, Mr. Howells is a man who possesses the art of asking other people questions, and so, when the hour's interview was ended, Mr. Howells had a new character for one of his novels, and had learned something during the hour, while the young man had missed his opportunity.

Dr. Buckley, the editor of the "Christian Advocate," who lectured fifty-two times at Chautauqua this year, is another man who is always trying to learn something from others, and a short time ago, when I had the pleasure of meeting him, I noticed he began firing questions at me, and I saw that he did not propose to talk until I had answered his questions. Therefore, when I came to the end of an answer, I did not give him a chance to ask another one, but I chimed right in with a question of my own, and when he finished his answer, he was ready with another question, and so we kept up the interchange all the time we were together. (Laughter.)

He once sat at my table for dinner, just after his return from Denver, where we had resided for years, and where I built the great Trinity Church, and so he turned to my wife to get a woman's opinion of Denver, and said: "Mrs. Buchtel, I wish you would tell me what you think about Denver."

My wife answered and said:

"Denver is full of John Richlings."

Now, an ordinary man would have said, "Yes, I suppose so," and let the matter drop; but a wise man would not have done so, and Dr. Buckley being a wise man, he said: "I do not happen to be acquainted with that character; will you tell me about John Richling?"

So my wife went to work and told all about John Richling, who is the principal character in a very interesting novel written by George W. Cable, and the result is that now Dr. Buckley can talk about John Richling as if he had read Cable's novel.

Therefore, my advice to you to-day is to keep yourselves in the attitude of an animated interrogation point, and gather all the information you possibly can from anyone and everyone with whom you are brought in contact.

I am very much obliged for the privilege of saying a few words to-day, and I will say to the students that in order to learn from a teacher you must submit your intellectual and your critical faculties to the authority of the teacher, and keep yourselves in a state of perpetual inquiry.

I also want to pay tribute to the science of medicine and surgery as represented here by distinguished teachers. I have great respect and reverence for that great profession. My father was a member of the American Medical Association, and my brother is president of a medical college, and I came very near being a physician myself. I once attended a sanitary convention where the business of the convention was to determine how to make good health catching, and how to make it impossible for a doctor to make

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a living, and my observation was that absolutely all the brains in the convention were represented by the medical profession.

This wonderful profession has made marvellous strides during the last thirty, forty, and fifty years, so that miracles are wrought every day, and the men who are devoting themselves to it are accomplishing things which not long ago were deemed impossible.

When I was a young man I commenced to read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and I have read it for many years, and it gives me great pleasure to meet to-day some of its great teachers.

I thank you for your attention. (Applause.)

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF MENTAL SCIENCE *

BY T. A. BLAND, M.D.

Science deals with phenomena. It is discovered by observation. It is the sum of the facts in any department of the physical universe. Astronomy is a science, chemistry is a science, geology is a science.

But the so-called mental science of Berkeley, Hobbes, Descartes, and Hegel, as well as nearly all that is christened mental science by modern writers, is mere metaphysical speculation, and not science at all. It is not philosophy, for all philosophy rests upon scientific facts, physical facts; whereas those writers nearly all ignore physical facts, and many of them deny the existence of physical facts.

Dr. Gall discovered a physical, hence scientific basis for mental philosophy. This science took the name phrenology. The primary proposition is that man is an intellectual or spiritual being, endowed with various mental and moral faculties which, although they may exist independently of a physical organization, they cannot manifest their existence nor display their powers except through physical organs.

The second proposition of phrenology is that the brain of a man, and also of a brute, is the organ of his mind, and that mental manifestations are strong or weak as the brain is large or small, fine or coarse, healthy or unhealthy.

The third proposition is that the brain is a compound organ, and that each faculty of the mind acts through its own brain centre. That the faculties of observation act through the organs, or centres, immediately above the eyes; the faculties of memory act through a range of organs in the centre of the forehead; the faculties of reason act through brain centres in the upper part of the forehead; the moral faculties through the brain centres of the top-head; the passions through the back-head, etc.

A very little observation will convince any sensible person that these propositions are all true, and if so, then we have in phrenology a physical basis for mental and moral philosophy. Without phrenology we have no such basis, hence no mental science or philosophy.

Speculation is possible without facts save of the imagination, but philosophy must have a basis of *real* facts. Man is an animal. He has in his constitution every mental faculty and physical organ of the brute. But he is more than an animal. He has moral faculties and organs, which the brute has not. Man is conscious of his own consciousness; the brute is not. Man is capable, through this consciousness, of becoming acquainted with himself and with his environment, and of improving his condition. The brute is not. Man has moral consciousness, through which he can recognize the principles of justice and the sentiment of love; and through the exercise of these attributes, control his brute propensities, and live the life of a man and not of a brute.

Progress of the individual, as of the race, is impossible to proceed, save as the organs of the brain which lie in front of the ears increase in size and activity, and those back of the ears grow smaller and less active. Progress in science and art keeps pace with the growth of the organs of observation, memory, and reason. Progress in moral philosophy depends upon the growth and activity of the organs of benevolence, veneration, conscientiousness, and spirituality.

Plato defined a philosopher to be a man whose animal instincts and intellectual powers are controlled and guided by his moral sentiments, and he held that none but philosophers should be chosen to

* Dr. Bland delivered this lecture before the Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston, at a meeting held in Wesleyan Hall, and it was highly appreciated by that veteran organization, which celebrated its forty-ninth anniversary on the 26th of May, 1897.

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make or execute the laws of the State. Would that the people of America had the sense and virtue to be governed by Plato's excellent rule in the selection of all public officials. If they did have it, justice would rule, liberty become a fact, and millionaires, tramps, and paupers would very soon cease to exist.

Progress in government, in religion, in sociology, in everything that is related to human happiness and well being, can go forward just as fast as the brains of the people pile up in front and on top, and away from the back of their heads; just as fast as the organs of moral consciousness increase in size and activity, and the organs of animal passion and propensity lose their power over the intellectual faculties of the race, it can proceed no faster.

In conclusion the speaker said: "Phrenology is the only science by which you can measure yourselves, analyze your characters and capabilities, determine just what amount of brain power you possess, what your special talents are, and what business in life you are best adapted to. It is the science of success, hence all should study it, and be guided by it in choosing occupations, forming business associations and in selecting matrimonial mates. When, if ever, this greatest of sciences and grandest of philosophies becomes the guide in all the affairs of life to everyone, success will be the rule, failure the exception; virtuous conduct the rule, vice and crime rare exceptions; happy marriages the rule, and divorces few and far between. The study of phrenology, and obedience to its principles by the people at large would do much toward bringing in the millenium."

IS LEFT-HANDEDNESS A SIGN OF MENTAL INFERIORITY?

The right hand plays so important a part in the performance of our daily duties that it has come to be regarded as the symbol of power, and of all that is just and proper. The left hand appears weak and helpless in comparison, and we have gradually associated with it ideas of blame, wrong-doing, contempt, and inferiority.

It is a general rule to assume that work done with the left hand is inferior, but it is one of those rules to which there are many exceptions. In every sphere of activity we meet men who are left-handed, and we cannot say that they do their work less well than their right-handed neighbors.

Skilful mechanics, clever musicians, and artists are to be found in the ranks of the left-handed; even the celebrated Leonardo da Vinci is said to have been among the number.

But, in spite of such notable exceptions, the use of the left hand is considered by many anthropologists to be an indication of defective mental powers. They endeavor to prove this by comparing various races.

In highly-civilized countries left-handed people are scarce, whereas among the less cultivated races—the Annamites, for instance—they are frequently met. The negroes of Africa use both hands indiscriminately, judging by the fact that the hands are equal in size. It is further asserted that there are numerous examples of left-handed people among idiots and epileptics.

Again the action of human beings at various ages furnishes further proof, they say. Delaunay pointed out that very young children show a marked tendency to use the left hand; later on, if left alone, they used both hands equally.

Whether they would become right-handed unconsciously there is no evidence to show; we usually teach them to use the right hand, and scold them for doing otherwise. He further stated that in old age man becomes almost ambidextrous; the "second childhood" brings with it a tendency toward left-handedness.

If we accept this theory, it would nevertheless be unjust—in fact, impossible—to say that our fellow-workers who use the left hand are mentally inferior. How do we account for such exceptions?

There are several explanations. An injury to the right hand during childhood will bring about left-handedness if the effects of the injury last any considerable time. Imitation is responsible for it; children are fond of imitating, and if they are brought up with people who work with the left hand, they copy those people quite naturally. Most parents have had experience of this in connection with the use of the knife and fork when their children sit opposite to them at the table.

It is becoming customary in many families to teach children to use both hands. This is an excellent plan, but it should be done cautiously, and should not be commenced too early.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

"With a view to rendering his operations really aseptic," says the Berlin correspondent of The Lancet, "Professor Mikulicz, of Breslau, has taken to operating in gloves, and has published an account of the favorable results obtained after three months' experience. He uses fine thread gloves, which are made aseptic in steam in the same way as surgical bandages. Of course the hands are washed and disinfected in the usual manner before the gloves are put on. The gloves have to be changed several times during long operations; they are worn by the assistants as well. Professor Mikulicz declares that none of the manipulations are rendered awkward or difficult by the gloves, and that, on the contrary, it is easier to take and keep hold of tissues in gloves than with the bare hand. He further recommends the use of a respirator of sterilized muslin, in order to avoid danger from mouth bacteria."

Professor Roentgen stated at the close of a recent lecture, according to The Lancet: "My researches have confirmed G. Brandes's observation that X-rays can in certain circumstances produce a sensation of light in the retina." He records the following experiment: If a vertical slit (a few tenths of a millimetre wide only) in a metal plate be held as close as possible to the eye—open or closed—and the head, covered with a black cloth, be brought near to the discharging apparatus, a feeble bar of light, varying in intensity, will be observed, which, according to the situation which the slit occupies before the eye, has a different shape—straight, crooked, or circular. By slowly moving the slit in a horizontal direction, these shapes can be made to pass one into the other. An explanation of this phenomena is found when one reflects that the eyeball is traversed by a lamellar bundle of X-rays, and if one assumes that the X-rays are able to excite fluorescence in the retina."

"The origin of the words 'starboard' and 'larboard,' as used in the nautical vocabulary," says Cassier's Magazine, "has been attributed to the Italian words questa borda, meaning 'this side,' and quella borda, 'that side.' Abbreviated, these two phrases appear as sta borda and la borda, and by corruption of languages were soon rendered 'starboard' and 'larboard' by British sailors. These two words sound so much alike that frequent errors and accidents occurred, and years ago, therefore, the use of 'larboard' was discontinued, and 'port' was substituted."

It seems that gloves and stockings can now be manufactured of paper, and that they are found to be superior in many ways to much of the wool, cotton, or silk stuff that is put upon the market! The goods are made by knitting, just as yarn is used, the paper twine being first roughed up by machinery, so as to appear fuzzy, like wool.

Speaking of inventions, it is frequently the case that inventors themselves are the worse and not the better off for their inventions. Others reap the profit that should be rightly theirs. But still, this is not always so. For instance, the man who conceived the notion of placing metal plates on the soles of boots, is reported to have made £400,000, while the idea of attaching a piece of indiarubber to the end of a pencil brought the inventor the respectable sum of £20,000. Howe, the originator of the sewing machine, derived from it an income of £100,000 a year, while Fox, the inventor of paragon frames for umbrellas, made a heap of money.

TOBACCO AND THE EYESIGHT.

Professor Craddock says that tobacco has a bad effect upon the sight, and a distinct disease of the eye is attributed to its immoderate use. Many cases in which complete loss of sight has occurred, and which were formerly regarded as hopeless, are now known to be curable by making the patient abstain from tobacco. These patients almost invariably have color blindness, taking red to be brown or black, and green to be light blue or orange. In nearly every case, the pupils are much contracted, in some to such an extent that the patient is unable to move about without assistance. One such man admitted that he had usually smoked from twenty to thirty cigars a day. He consented to give up smoking altogether, and his sight was fully restored in three and a half months. It has been found that chewing is much worse than smoking in its effects upon the eyesight, probably for the simple reason that more of the poison is thereby absorbed. The condition found in the eye in the early stages is that of extreme congestion only, but this, unless remedied at once, leads to gradually increasing disease of the optic nerve, and then, of course, blindness is absolute and beyond remedy. It is, therefore, evident that, to be of any value, the treatment of disease of the eye due to excessive smoking must be immediate, or it will probably be useless.—Charlotte Medical Journal.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

EDITORS, H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., AND MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER

NEW YORK AND LONDON, DECEMBER, 1897.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNEY.

Is it really true that we have arrived at the end of our destination? It seems but a very short time ago when we bought our ticket and boarded the Phrenological train, and embarked on our yearly journey and yet it is twelve months ago. We trust that all have learned a little; many have learned much; some have laid foundations in good principles which will ensure future usefulness, prosperity, success, and enduring happiness. We separate now and go for a short period to recount what we have seen and heard to our friends around the various Christmas Festive Boards.

One goes to California and takes a look at the Indians en route, others go to British Columbia, Canada, Massachusetts, Mexico, Florida, Washington, Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa, The Old World, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Swansea, Torquay, The Midlands, London, Holland, Natal, Calcutta, Bombay, Melbourne, etc., and each has to make this little journey by himself as the train he started in went on to New York. But will he not need his help again after the holidays are over? Will he not seek to board the same train bound for another journey around the world?

Others will join us, and make the trip pleasant and profitable. Some say they cannot afford it now but intend to lay up their pence and join us later on. In looking over our list ere the whistle blows, we miss some old familiar names. Some have passed away from this sphere and have gone to their reward. All should come yearly nearer to perfection and mature in body and spirit in preparation for their call homeward. But while we remain must we not work to the best of our abilties, and be alive to the wants of our fellow creatures? Thus far we have been nobly supported, and sec-

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onded in our efforts. We have been encouraged with words of good cheer from many quarters, and we feel that we owe them a debt of gratitude which our best efforts may not repay. They may never know what share they have taken in helping to carry on the work.

Must we give up or part now? This is the last of volume 104 for 1897. Only two years more and another century commences. Many subscriptions terminate with this month. Those who wish it will renew. Our terms still remain at $1.00 instead of $2.00 as was our former price some few years ago. A new volume begins with the new year, which is the next number. If we now say, adieu, or in other words, God be with you, may we not hope soon to say to each fellow-traveller and subscriber of the new year, Welcome to our book again? The cause for which we work would be none the less dear to others than to us, did they realize its importance. All who induce others to become subscribers, or call attention to it, are doing excellent work, from which blessings are sure to come. Readers, we are in the train bound for the same haven, and the more passengers we secure the better for them, for us, and for the world. Reader, what is your decision? "Will you go?" F.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

We do not believe in concentrating all our enjoyment into one day or a single occasion; but rather to disperse our work and play throughout our lives. All over the world The Holidays are known as "red letter" days. In America they have Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving Day, when dainties, ice cream, candies, pies, and turkey, etc., make the table groan; while in England they celebrate Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. On the last of these, the people indulge in roast goose, plum pudding, mince pie, and in olden days joviality consisted in drinking largely of wine and spirits. Even with modern improvements, is the present mode of enjoying the holidays the best one?

Are we not human beings—here for a purpose, and should not *every day* be as "A Merry Christmas"?

By living aright cannot our duties become enjoyable, working with light hearts and willing minds, rather than becoming willing slaves to sin and disease?

Is not happiness what all men are striving for as the climax or end of existence? Then why do not men live in it all the time, instead of living as far away from it as possible? Is it too costly a place? What is happiness but right living—what, indeed, aside from character?

What do we mean by character? Do not our bodies, our brains, and our minds depend largely for their growth and development on what we eat and drink? If so, do not our characters become what our bodies and our brains encourage them to become by being ill fed, or well fed? We are coarse or fine, temperate or intemperate, diseased or healthy, ignorant or educated, godly or ungodly, happy or miserable. Whither are we tending? Where do we stand to-day? Let us analyze ourselves, and turn the X-rays upon our own characters, our intentions, aims, and ambitions. How far have we given a license to depravity and how many bad habits have we allowed to fasten upon us?

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Are our lives to be failures, or are they to be a triumphant line of success?

Have we not to realize our condition now and strive to follow the mandates of our higher natures, and minister to each other, as God in his Love ministers to us?

If so then shall we not have a foretaste of heaven here on earth and have a right royal Merry Christmas every day? F.

OUR EDITORIAL LOSS.

Among the many expressions of regret which have been received at the American Institute of Phrenology, in the death of its President, the following are some of them. As we looked on his face for the last time, one felt almost startled to see him thus, for he appeared as one that simply slept. It was indeed hard to part with him. He possessed such rare ability, and exceptional gifts of moral and intellectual worth. He was eloquent as a speaker, fluent as a writer, sympathetic as a friend.

He was so complete as regards his constitutional power as a whole that one could point to him and say,

"Behold a Man."

So remarkably tender, subtle, and electric were his feelings that he could call forth a tear or a smile in quick succession. He will be missed in all lands by all classes. Every student should take his life as an example for his own.

"Beautiful life is that whose span
Is spent in duty to God and man,
Forgetting self in all that it can.

Beautiful calm when the course is run,
Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful death with a life well done."

W. H. V., Brooklyn, writes:

"I learn that my dear friend and teacher has passed away. Yes, his work will live! From early boyhood I have been instructed by the works of Professor Sizer and repeat that for instruction upon mental and social and moral lines he has been of very great service to me these many years. We may truly sympathize with one another for loss of so good a man from amongst us."

"I feel that a great man in Israel has fallen. One who has led thousands to the coming of that day when truth and righteousness shall cover the earth as the waters cover the deep. And when no man will say to his brother: Knowest thou the Lord?

"Over fifty years since, he gave me a chart of my head, which, if I had followed, would have led me to a richer Klondike than in Alaska. We have travelled together often every year these last fifty odd years, and I learned much from him to cheer me on, and thought I would have his company still further.

"W. B. Shotwell, N. Y. City."

"The world can little afford to lose such a man as Mr. Sizer. He was one of nature's noble men, always strove to do good. Being a member of the class of 1881, I, of course, knew him well; also Mr. Wells.

"T. F. Memminger, Madison, Neb."

"You have certainly met with a great loss, and I tender you my kindest sympathy.

"It was my pleasure to meet him on June 1st of this year and receive a chart from him.

"I noticed to-day the death of the noted Phrenologist, Professor Nelson Sizer. I send my regrets, and feel that I owe him everlasting gratitude as my benefactor and teacher in Phrenology. I feel that we have lost one of the brightest and ablest Phrenologists and instructors.

"Mrs. E. E. Hall, South Bend, Ind."

"I was a stranger to Mr. Sizer, but more sorry to hear of his death than I would be to hear of the death of any other man. Peter Nelson."

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Twenty-two years ago I sent him my photograph, according to his printed directions, to have an outline of my character written, phrenologically, and it was done so true to nature that I always afterward regarded Professor Sizer with more than ordinary respect.

"He lived to a good old age, and his years were filled with great usefulness and honor to his fellow-men. Other great men have died, whose names made more noise while they lived, but Nelson Sizer will be longer remembered by thousands, with more grateful hearts.

"E. W., Lancaster, Pa."

G Markey, Pittsburg, Pa., writes to Mrs. Wells, in part as follows:

"Little did Mr. Sizer think, when writing L. N. Fowler's obituary, that in so short time someone would be called on to write his. I really thought he would become a nonogenarian. It was sad news to me. Next to your brother, O. S——, I was more acquainted with him than any of the other older Phrenologists, excepting yourself. Through his writings in the JOURNAL and his books in my early studies in Phrenology, I was much taken and so deeply impressed with his style and manner, or rather the manner of the man.

"Before I was really cognizant of it, I was looking up to him as my model, or, at least, the man I would like to fashion myself after as much as possible, barring the differences of individualities. A great, and, I believe, a good man has not fallen, but risen to his eternal reward. A man who loved Truth, always laboring to advance her cause, continually worshipping at her holy shrine, and she, in her modest, humble way, ever on the alert to honor and applaud him. In his demise, Phrenology has lost one of its ablest advocates, expounders, and defenders, and the phrenological world one of its brightest luminaries.

Of the early phrenological quaternion in America, the pioneers of "the science for the masses" in this country, made up of O. S. and L. N. Fowler, yourself, and Mr. Sizer, you alone are left. This quaternion has truly "borne the burden in the heat of the day," and to it, I believe, we owe much, if not all, of practical Phrenology to-day; and how I do hope you will be with us long enough, that it can be said that you lived in two centuries. For I am satisfied that, for every day, such persons as you and your late compeers—persons whose experience is so rich in materials and so ripe in years—the world—men and women who know of you and about you—are encouraged to better and higher thoughts, and consequently to more intelligent deeds and higher efforts, morally speaking."

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE OF THE CLASS OF 1897 OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Whereas, An All-knowing Power has taken from our midst the President of our Institute, and withdrawn from the Phrenological field one of the pioneers and most earnestly consecrated workers, we, as students, investigators, or evangelists of the science ourselves, deeply feel and regret our loss in the death of Professor Nelson Sizer.

Wherefore, be it resolved, That in this passing away from earth, First, the world at large, on both sides of the Atlantic, loses an inspiration for liberal thinking and upward living, a life spent for the advancement of humanity as such, a human force illustrative of sound and logical principles, definite and well-pursued aims, a personality redundant with power, example, and benevolence.

Second, Phrenological Science, in the going out of this life, loses one of its bulwarks. Professor Sizer was the "Grand Old Man" of Phrenology, the man who gave the practice of this beloved science its popularity, its title to consideration, its assured place among American thinkers. A public career of half a century, during which period he made practical examinations all over the country, enabled him to demonstrate the truth of Phrenology and win thousands of eager men and women within the borders of its elevating doctrines. Therefore, it is that he gave an impetus to his co-laborers in the field, and as President of the American Institute of Phrenology, was the spiritual father of many men and women aspiring to promote the interests of Phrenology, and who have gone out into the world with the power of his precepts and the model of his attainments entrenched within their hearts or motives.

Third, Though the public and the anthropological world deplore the removal of so forceful a character, so dear an in-

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spiration, we realize that the greater grief has been laid upon the home and family which shall miss him. We realize what such a man must have been in the sacred seclusive circle, and recognize that the expansive influence of a beautiful home life, shed over the hearthstone of fatherly love and devotion, must leave in its absence a very tender bereavement.

Therefore, We would express to the household, the bereft relatives, and all friends in intimate touch with the late Professor Nelson Sizer, the warmest sympathies, the affectionate condolences of the Class of 1897, now in session at the American Institute of Phrenology, in New York. Thus we tender our sympathies, knowing you have also the consolation from a Higher Source of Comfort, and the assurance that the Father and Friend of mankind is with you always, even unto the end of the world, to fold you under the shadow of His wing, and give you healing for your sorrow from those Blessed Sheltering Wings.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and that a copy be presented to the family as an instance of our reverence for his long life of usefulness and pure ideals measured out in his own motives as well as in the force contributed to his fellow-beings, and also as an expression of affectionate regard for our departed President and our earnest sympathy for a family bereft of its pillar.

Blanche Van Dorn Lane,
Frank Paul Tasker,
Daniel Hubert Bane,
Committee.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND GRADUATION EXERCISES AT THE INSTITUTE HALL.

The annual conference of phrenologists was held November 27th in the hall of the American Institute of Phrenology, No. 27 East Twenty-first Street. Dr. Nelson B. Sizer, in the absence of Dr. Henry S. Drayton, presided as chairman, and gave an eloquent and touching tribute in memory of his father, Professor Nelson Sizer, who died on October 18th last, this being the first meeting that he had not presided ever since the Institute's incorporation in 1866. George Rockwood, of New York, the well-known photographer, gave an interesting talk, entitled "Are We a Two-sided People?" He spoke of the difference between the left and the right side of the face, and illustrated his talk with portraits of eminent men, showing this difference.

Papers were read by the following: Mr. Welch, Toronto, "How to Promote the Best Interests of Phrenology"; Mr. Schofield, F.A.I.P., Utah, "Phrenology and Religion"; Dr. Brandenburg, New York, "Some of the Important Duties of a Good Phrenologist"; Dr. Denkinger, Boston; Mr. Humphreys, F.A.I.P., Colorado, and Mr. Levi Hummel, Gordon, Pa. The meeting was closed with remarks by Miss Jessie A. Fowler.

The closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, Class of '97, were held in the afternoon, and were ably presided over by Dr. King. Mr. Goodwin, of New Jersey, gave the salutatory address, and the valedictory was given by D. H. Bane, of Illinois. Addresses were also given by other graduates.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

THE SEASON'S NEW BOOKS.

"The King's Daughter and the King's Son." By Agatha Archer. A fairy-tale of to-day. Is a book of 300 pages. Price, $1.00. Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

This is a book dedicated to women, with a hope that the life of the King's Daughter, which has been drawn after long preparation and study of human nature, may help many an one to climb of their thrones. The work traces the growth of a soul which shows that all human happiness will be wrecked without faithfulness.

The romance is rich in modern thought applied to problems of to-day, and should be read by everyone, as all have ideals of life and character, and therefore it will appeal to all classes of men and women.

"Not In It." By Anna Olcott Commelin. A story of the forced money standards, and showing the paralyzing effect of forced money values upon domestic life. Price, 60 cents. Fowler & Wells Co.

The false ideas of money are wrecking human life and happiness everywhere. It has a baneful effect on the truest and best side of one's character, and eats like a canker at the very root of the most important relations in life.

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The uncertainty and the instability of present money conditions in connection with the life of every human being, even with the best of care and foresight, makes this work very appropriate to the general reader, as the ideas are traced out with a penetrating comprehension of human character.

It treats of the experience of everyone who thinks and feels.

Mrs. Commelin has already written a volume of poems, "A Fairy Story," and "Jerusha of Brooklyn," and a number of serials for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. These show the versatility of the gifted authoress.

"Mental Science," a text-book for teachers, by Jessie A. Fowler, price, $1.00, is now ready and is finely illustrated. It introduces modern ideas, and condenses much in a limited space. It is a useful book for the parent, teacher, and student. All of the above books will make suitable presents for the New Year, and can be obtained from Fowler & Wells Co., 27 E. Twenty-first Street, New York City, and L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London.

"Health of Body and Mind: Some Practical Suggestions of How to Improve both by Physical and Mental Culture. By T. W. Topham, M.D. 16mo. 296 pages. Extra cloth.

Attributing the cause of sickness to broken law, either of the physiological or psychological nature, the writer proceeds in the opening to discuss the nature of the laws governing life and health. Extravagance in some direction, he claims, has to do with illness; extravagances which are so numerously illustrated in the present age; not only extravagances of appetite, industry, and work, but extravagances of feelings, emotions, and passions.

Getting well, then, has to do with the correction of one's habits; respect of law, regularity, and propriety. Upon this rational basis the author proceeds to outline methods for the recovery of health, and the improvement of physical condition, and the suggestions are sound and practical.

Of course the author has a system of physical and mental culture, which he exploits with some detail. He has a series of movements and passive motions to strengthen the muscles. He also has a method of mental exercise, so that the mind may, by the thought impressed upon it in a certain direction, emerge from a state of depression, and even of disease, and take on a better tone.

One chapter is devoted to the consideration of superfluous fat, and some advice is given that would probably help one to get rid of some excess of flesh at any rate. Correlatively, there are suggestions for lean people, so that they may fill out and remove the ungainly exhibition of angular forms. Numerous illustrations of movements, for the most part simple, tell their own story and give the book a character as a manual for use that will be especially appreciated by young people. It is a carefully written book, from the basis of not a little professional experience.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

C. K.—San Jose, Cal.—We are glad to know your mother, brother, and friend think your delineation could not have been more accurately given if we had known you from the cradle.

It is well you have given up strong coffee and white bread; continue to do so and you will be glad you have taken the stand.

We have sent you by mail "The Mirror of the Mind."

J. M.—Oil City, Pa.—In reply to your query concerning the Report of Cuvier, we would advise you to read Mrs. Wells's book on "The Early Phrenologists," or J. A. Fowler's work on "The Life of Dr. Gall." Cuvier was favorable toward Phrenology until Napoleon caused his prejudice to overcome his judgment, and influenced Cuvier to write as he did. But before Dr. Gall died he sent to him and wished to make amends and to become friendly, but he was then too late. Gall was too ill to see him, and returned the skull he sent him to examine. If you understood that Cuvier said "that the character cannot be correctly ascertained without a post-mortem examination owing to the furrows of the brain which cannot be ascertained otherwise;" this is a mistake, as such an examination is not necessary, with a few exceptions, and these are in cases of disease.

The writer also makes a great mistake for Phrenology has been popularly promulgated since 1860, and before that period George Combe and his brother Dr. Andrew labored incessantly on its behalf. Yes, there is a vast army of nobles outside of the "English nobility." Many who constitute it are somewhat afraid of its revelations.

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M. C. Baker.—Chicago.—Many thanks for your communication regarding the JOURNAL and the notice which appeared in your paper, "The Free Methodist." We are glad a missionary in Africa receives your copy when you have finished with it. I wonder if every one is as thoughtful who is on our exchange list?

A. S. D.—Mich.—Many thanks for your sketch of your own head. You appear to have more than your share of brains. Use them well. We hope you will soon subscribe to the JOURNAL.

E. N.—Minn.—We hope you have received the catalogue you asked for.

You ask for a great deal when you desire us to name a book that will explain everything fully that a fair minded, intelligent person may, through good study, accomplish enough to enable him to make the science his profession. You cannot study law or medicine with one book each, neither can you properly become a professional phrenologist by studying one book only. That book has yet to be written. It is being written with the object of helping students as much as possible, but it is not supposed that one book will do everything. This new work will follow the one just out, on "Mental Science: a Text-book for Teachers, Parents, and Students." You might with benefit take a course at the Institute next summer vacation or in the autumn.

A Horseman.—To your question, What traits of character do you consider are essentially developed in horses having a pure, clean-white coat, a short-arched neck, and which is naturally a high-stepper? We should think the animal would be compact, healthy, refined, and an exception to the ordinary run, and highly nervous.

D. W. C.—Cambridgeport.—We are glad to put you right in regard to a point or two in your letter. We cannot always get ladies to have their hair flattened down before having their photographs taken for publication, though many do so before asking for our judgment on receiving the "Mirror of the Mind." Sublimity or a love of the vast enables a person to appreciate the beautiful in nature, art, poetry, music, and sculpture, for Ideality does not do all the work of that kind.

To go into a grand and uncultivated country requires Sublimity, as much as Locality, for a person who only has Locality without the influence of Sublimity would be content to go to any place away from home so long as he had to "journey" to it; but Sublimity, joined to Locality, selects out-of-the-way places that are uncommon and grand. Try and get a broader idea of the definition of the faculties and their varied combinations, and then you will see that one power of the mind does not work or act by itself, but there is a beautiful union of them all.

Dear Editor: Can any of your readers unravel the following incident?

There is much that is strange and weird happening around us, especially to those who indulge in speculation. The practical person can usually find an explanation for all peculiar happenings, but I have not found one yet who could explain the following incident:

A friend and myself were spending part of the summer together in a romantic spot on the shore of the Hudson. The house was so close to the water that in our upstairs room, sitting slightly back from the window, we could see nothing but the river. The piazza rested on a little dock with steps leading down to the water. There were several boats fastened near, and we had been out rowing a number of times.

One night I was aroused from sleep by something—it might have been the panting of a night-boat just going by, but, whatever it was, I was certainly awake, though entirely unconscious of every-day surroundings. It was very real to me that I was in a boat and had drifted into a cave. What was really the window of our room seemed was the opening. The moonlight was shining in aslant across the floor, though it was no longer a floor to me, but smooth, quiet water. And here is the strangest part of the story. I could see my friend plainly, lying asleep, and I shook her and said: "Ella, wake up; we have drifted among the rocks." She started up and looked around and fell at once into my thought. We must have been awake, for we sat in bed and argued the question as to what we had better do. Ella put her hand on the wall and said: "How cold the rocks are!" We considered turning the boat around, in order to point it toward the opening. I leaned over the side of the bed to touch the water, but Ella pulled me back and said: "Don't; you'll upset the boat." I did finally reach down, and the contact with the floor broke the spell. I told Ella we were in our room, in bed. She understood at once, but fell back on the pillow and seemed very weak. I think the effect lasted for several days. As for myself, I seemed to recover in a few minutes, but the affair has always been a mystery, especially Ella's ready acceptance of my views.

Yours truly,

I. B., Brooklyn.

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES.







No. 267.—Mrs. J. B.—You have done your share of work in the world, and yet have vitality left to continue for a good many years longer. You are intensely sympathetic, very much wrapped up in your friends, keenly alive to their wants, and capable of planning, organizing, and laying out work for the multitude. Your wit or Mirthfulness has kept you alive when everything else seemed to go the wrong way. You are just the one to inspire others, and delight in studying character. You have often sat up late to finish your work, and have even gone without your food, for you have had too much to attend to, to think of it. You have not, however, allowed your temper or disposition to be soured, but have the milk of human kindness. You have the talent to write, and if you were free from household or business duties, you could devote yourself with great pleasure to the life of a teacher, writer, or nurse. You could make a first-rate business manager, but the responsibility would be more than you ought to undertake at your age.

No. 268.—Mrs. A. W.—You are a "chip of the old block"; by that we mean that you have inherited a good deal of your power of mind and intellect from your mother. You possess a strong Vital Mental Temperament, and are ready to take up life as it is. You are agreeable and very ambitious to excel in whatever you undertake to do. You are most devoted to your friends, and are anxious to help them whenever the occasion calls you out. You are a ministering angel, and throw sunshine about you indoors and out. You are very fond of music. I should say that your head indicates that you are very fond of music, and are capable of entertaining others, for your conversation is connected and interesting, as well as instructive. You have a very inquiring mind, and make a dive into subjects generally outside the ordinary arena of thought. You had better study music and charm away disease by its aid.

No. 269.—E. P.—Paterson, N. J.—You have three (3) intelligent children, and we are glad to know that you are a subscriber to the JOURNAL. We wish we had space enough to give you full delineations of each; but you will have to take but a crumb and carry out the above instructions before we can do full justice to each. Emily has a high but narrow head. She will make a good teacher, but not so good a business woman. She could suit herself to the life of a missionary, and an American missionary would be just the thing for her. Her sympathies are very strong, and they lead her to take an interest in philanthropic work. She will not be so eager to make money to keep or expend on herself. In fact, she will be almost forgetful of her own wants, and will need someone else to think for her in laying plans for the future and providing for pecuniary wants. She is a devoted child, very loving and affectionate when properly understood, but will be very sensitive, and it will take her some years to properly mature all her abilities.

No. 270.—H. P.—This little girl will work to the head of her class. She will want to give directions to others, and be the head teacher or business woman. She has a better proportioned side-head than her sister, and will be able to look ahead, economize, and will know how to make a little go a long way. She is very critical, and knows how to analyze her studies well, and in business will select good material for the work she has to do. She is very cautious, rather timid, anxious, and old for her age. She is inclined to worry too much. She is almost like a grand-

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mother to the other children, and takes responsibility upon herself. She knows how to care for the young. She should write quite easily, and is able to express her ideas fluently, with taste and ability. She is healthy and well put together.

No. 271.—A. P.—He will have to have more time to develop his powers of body and mind. He will not mature very readily; hence, his teachers will have to have patience with him, and not judge him according to his age, but by his intellect. He will need special attention in some lines of study, but his health is of the first importance. His head is high, but particularly flat in the back portion. He needs to have his affectionate nature strengthened and called out. He is too liable to forget the requirements of others in home and school. He is afraid to venture, and will need to be encouraged to take hold of an enterprise, a new piece of work, or to attack a difficult lesson, put his arithmetical power to a test, and see if he cannot become a good accountant. He must learn the value of money by striving to earn it in various little ways about the house for his parents, be paid for his services, and then he can buy his own caps, ties, gloves, and boots. In this way he will cultivate more Self-esteem and independence of mind, which he very much needs. He has strong sympathies.

G. R. L.—Durham.—This lad has a very inquiring mind, with considerable power of thought and tenacity of purpose. He is determined and persevering in his efforts. He is not always quite definite in his observations, but is a good judge of sizes, shapes, and weights of objects. He should be able to draw well, and, with such fine constructive ability, he is well adapted for a builder, railway engineer, wheelwright, or blacksmith. He is quite original in his ideas, and has considerable inventive talent.

E. A. S., Darwen, has a good muscular system and a strong hold on life. Her social brain is well represented, and her love for home, friends, and children is strong. She is sincere in her attachments, and is apt to do too much for others. She has good constructive ability, and a strong perceptive brain. She is sharp, active, and energetic, very frank and candid, and should be careful not to confide too much in others. She has good conversational powers, and is intuitive in her perceptions.

G. G. T.—Aberdeen.—This young man has keen powers of observation, but he fails in retaining his impressions. He is too versatile and evanescent in his mental operations to acquire much real and solid knowledge. He has artistic tastes and good powers of imitation, enjoys travelling, and is able to make himself very agreeable in company. He is quite active and energetic, has a keen sense of humor and good musical abilities, is very frank and candid, and should cultivate more tact.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT.*

(Hints by May Manton.)

GIRL'S APRON, 6875.

Our illustration shows a serviceable little apron made of grass linen with trimmings of batiste edging and insertion. The straight lower edge of the full skirt is ornamented by a deep hem and band of insertion. An attractive feature is the pretty bertha, gathered at the top to fall well over the shoulders in square handkerchief style (a novelty considerably in vogue). The short low yoke, fitted by shoulder seams, has the fulness of the skirt portion joined to its lowed edge in round outline. Muslin in plain, striped, and cross-bar patterns may be employed in making; also linen, lawn, nainsook, and similar fabrics, decorated with embroidery, edging, lace, insertion, etc. To make this apron for a girl of six years, it will require four yards of thirty-six-



6875—GIRLS' APRON.

inch wide material. The pattern, No. 6875, may be had in sizes for children of two, four, six, eight, and ten years of age.

*See Publisher's Department for coupon.

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BOY'S COAT AND LEGGINGS.

These patterns consist of fourteen pieces: Front, back, three capes, collar, two sleeve portions, cuff, and pocket lap for coat, three leg portions, and strap for leggins. In cutting, lap the edges marked by triple crosses on the lengthwise fold of material. Put the pieces together according to corresponding notches. Underface the front edge, and roll the rever on the perforated line. Place the smaller capes over the larger and sew to neck with collar by notch, or, if preferred, make adjustable by binding the neck edge of cape and attaching under the collar. Roll the collar on perforated line. Place pocket lap on front by corresponding perforations. Close seams of sleeve and place cuff on lower edge. Place sleeve in arm's eye with front arm-seam at notch in front and the back seam at notch in back. Lap left front over right, meeting corresponding perforated lines which indicate the centre and close with buttons and buttonholes. Close the seams of leggins by notches, meet corresponding lines of perforations in the two outside portions, and close with buttons and buttonholes. Sew the strap to lower edge by notch.



6302—BOYS' COAT AND LEGGINGS.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

IMPORTANCE OF PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

In a letter addressed to the students of the Phrenological Institute, Mr. L. A. Roberts, of Brooklyn, said: "It would give me great pleasure to attend the closing exercises of the class of the American Institute of Phrenology, but I must content myself by sending a word of congratulation, and its members know by this time that congratulations are in order. When a number of young people have the opportunity, as this class has had, to receive instruction from competent teachers on subjects of the most vital importance, one of the things they learn first is that they are among the fortunate ones. There are other educational institutions, better known because they have been longer organized, and their graduates are numbered by thousands; institutions that are entirely competent to instruct in their respective departments, as law, medicine, theology, science, literature, art, etc., but there is not another in all this wide world that essays to do what is done by the American Institute of Phrenology. In some institutions students are taught physiology—so far as the construction of our animal organization is concerned—but in what one of them is any attention given to the *mental* physiology? Natural philosophy has high place in others, but in what one is moral philosophy taught from any other than an assumed position, the foundations of which are in great part based on fallacy, and so far as the cultivation of the intellect is concerned, where in the same time can a student have a better opportunity than here?

"Besides what they have acquired in these lines, there is another that is of too much importance to be overlooked—that is, a knowledge that enables them to impart it to others. It is not how much one knows that is of real service, so much as how much he can use what he knows. The dollar that one drops in the ocean remains his dollar still, but of what benefit is it unless he can use it? And again, this use of the knowledge gained here is to benefit others. Knowledge used only to benefit the possessor is of little value compared with that which can be used in the service of our fellows.

"In this particular the instruction given by the professors and teachers of the

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American Institute of Phrenology stands far above that of any other institution. The student of Phrenology, other things being equal, is a better teacher than one ignorant of the science, because he can judge through what faculties his hearer can best receive instruction.

"The phrenologist is enabled to teach others how to know themselves, which is the *maynum bonum* of all knowledge. In no way can such self-knowledge be obtained save by the understanding of the offices of the various faculties and their relations to each other; all of the philosophers of the schools have undertaken it in vain.

"I congratulate the members of this class, then, because they have in these few weeks gathered wisdom, and with the wisdom understanding, and further than this, they have become able to impart that wisdom to others, thereby making them wiser and better, thus doing good in the world, which should be the end and aim of us all. L. A. R."

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

"I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men."
—Longfellow.

Mrs. C. F. Wells has been elected President of the American Institute of Phrenology in the vacancy caused by Mr. Sizer's death.

Under the auspices of the American Institute of Phrenology, Miss Jessie A. Fowler (daughter of the late L. N. Fowler) will give four of her popular lectures on Mental Science, illustrated by stereopticon views.

SUBJECTS:

November 3d, at eight o'clock, "Celebrated Men; What Their Lives Teach Us" (has been already delivered).

December 1st, at eight o'clock, "The Temperaments, Mental, Vital, and Motive; How to Judge Them in the People we Meet."

January 5th, at eight o'clock, "Ourselves, as We are Seen by the Light of Science."

Dr. Brandenberg, February 2d, at eight o'clock, "Health and Hygiene."

Miss J. A. Fowler, March 2d, at eight o'clock, "Health; How to Secure and Retain It."

Practical demonstrations in the science and art of character reading at the close of each lecture.

Free to members of the Institute.

Non-members' tickets, 50 cents for the course.

For further particulars .....
Cor. Secretary,
American Institute of Phrenology.
27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

At the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, the students acquitted themselves well and united in membership with the Institute. Each decided to take the JOURNAL, and a literary union was formed which will prove of definite use to Phrenology. Should others care to join, will they kindly address the Corresponding Secretary, 27 East Twenty-first Street.

This year a larger proportion of the students sat for the special examination, the results of which will be published in a future issue.

The Faculty has this year been assisted by three lectures from Dr. Holbrook on "Health and Hygiene," three lectures by Dr. King on "Physiognomy, and Especially the Eye," one lecture from Dr. Ordronaux on "Jurisprudence," and one lecture from Rev. Charles Adams, "The Essential Man, and the Other animal," besides the regular staff of lecturers.

All present who knew the venerable Nelson Sizer, felt deeply the loss of the veteran leader, but they also (the students) fully realized the importance of their share of the work laid down by the removal of the chief, and studied all through the course with a zealousness that well became them, and the class of 1897 has formed attachments and caused some to enter the field from whom their teachers expect good results.

The Annual Phrenological Conference was a cause of inspiration and fellowship. A partial report appears in the present number.

Will phrenologists kindly keep the editors posted on their work?

Will subscribers kindly send us cuttings suitable for insertion in the JOURNAL or appropriate for notice?

Good news reaches us from members in South America, Natal, Africa, and Holland.

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The brain is the Washington, D. C., of the body; here meet all the representatives of mind in daily session. Unfortunately, with almost every man, a few of these representatives exert a controlling influence over the weaker brethren. The result—a man of biased mind. Hence humanity's need of phrenological knowledge, that all the powers of mind may be brought up into line, with feet planted squarely, exercising an independent influence in all actions brought before the house. Herein lies the secret to the royal road to perfection, and, by obeying the laws of nature, to true happiness.

W. D. Kerns.

Professor Joseph H. Thomas, Class of '89, of Navarre, O., has been appointed and installed as postmaster in his home. Mr. Thomas took charge of the office August 1st, and will fill some engagements to lecture this winter.

"I have just closed a course of lectures here on Phrenology, and scored a big success. Crowded houses greeted me each night for a week, and my office work was good. The daily papers gave me splendid notices of each lecture.

"Professor Robert Warren."

Dr. U. E. Tracy is lecturing in South Dakota and expects a good season.

Professor George Morris, '78, writes he is booked for a six weeks' course in St. Paul at Labor Temple. He is heartily in earnest in all he does, and a great worker. We hope to hear from him again soon.

Mr. W. G. Alexander lectured at the St. Cecilia Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., November 1st, on "Principles of Phrenology Should be Considered in Rearing a Child."

Professor W. G. Alexander's lecture on Phrenology at the St. Cecilia was full of points of practical instruction. He disclaimed any inclination to make the subject an abstract one, but claimed for it the province of extreme practicability in every-day use. He said that every parent should use the principles of Phrenology in bringing up their children. He divided children into two classes: those with wide heads and those with narrow ones. The wide-headed children are mischievous in in youth, full of life, and in man or womanhood, persons of strong character either for good or bad tendency. The narrow-headed children are easily managed and devoid of character. He said he would give forty of the narrow-headed class for one of those with a strong will.

He censured parents for endeavoring to break a child's will-power. "I will break that child's will or break his back," was an expression he had heard used by parents. "I would a thousand times rather have my little daughter's back broken than have her lose her will-power—her character," he exclaimed. He attributed much of the crime of the world to the loss of will-power. One wide-headed man can lead a hundred narrow-headed persons for better or worse.

He produced the skull of the notorious Chauncey Miller, alias Ordway, who was a terror of western Idaho a few years ago. At one of the professor's Western lectures the skull was brought to him for examination. He read the examination and repeated the exact history of the man's crime and death. After the lecture, which was applauded, he made several readings from persons in the audience.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

At the usual monthly meeting of the above Institute, on October 13th, Mr. Theodore Wright, of Queensland, read an original and interesting paper on "A Glance at the Spiritual Side of Phrenology." There was an exceptionally good attendance, and the paper was listened to with great interest.

A few remarks were made by the chairman, William Brown, Esq., J. P., President, after which there was a short discussion. Two interesting phrenological examinations, given by Mr. Wright, brought the meeting to a close.

The Fowler Institute has an interesting programme for the winter course of lecture.

A supplement is now being issued to all English subscribers, containing items of interest which cannot reach New York in time for publication in the current number. We feel sure our English readers will appreciate this addition and do everything they can to increase the circulation among their friends.

The paragraph headed "Mind or Brain?" was from the October number of Mind, and contained the view of Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale Peabody Museum.

A new Puzzle prize will be given in the January number, and a series of articles of Physiognomy will be commenced.

Consultations daily at 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York City.

Examinations made from photographs daily, either through the mail or by oral descriptions.

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FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Mind," The Alliance Publishing Co., New York, contains, for November, articles on "The True Purpose of Philosophy," by H. K. Jones, M.D.; "Individuality and Personality," by C. Staniland Wake; "The Mental Origin of Disease, Part II.," "The Inspirational Speaker," by W. J. Colville.

"Intelligence" contains a frontispiece by Edwin D. Simpson, M.D., an interesting article on "The Psychology of Sleep," by Robert N. Reeves; "Ideality in Culture," by J. B. Miller.

"Godey's Magazine" is, as usual, issued in good style.

"American Medico-Surgical Bulletin"—Bi-monthly—now in its tenth year and maintaining its representative character to excellent purpose. Editorial comments from the pen of the editors of the "Bulletin" and other sources have their interest to the practitioner because of their sensible expression. The digests of current medical and surgical work are deserving of mention.

"American Medical Journal."—October number at hand. It contains just the material needed by the active practitioner. Notes of experience and good advice from some of the older heads. St. Louis, Mo.

"Hypnotic Magazine"—Monthly—has Mr. Flower, of "Arena" fame, as one of its editors, and reviews the field of suggestive therapeutics, besides touching upon electro-therapeutics, from a point of view of practical usefulness. This is a field for a good magazine, and we are pleased to know that the publishers are encouraged to continue it.

"Pacific Medical Journal," for October, discusses uterine tumors and the relations of the physician and the druggist at some length, with other minor matters. San Francisco, Cal.

Among the pamphlets and monographs received are several from medical practitioners of reputation, as follows:

"Stone in the Kidney." By Charles R. Robbins, M.D. A paper read before the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery in December last.

"The Comparative Frequency of Stone in the Bladder in the White and Negro Races," "Value to the Public of State Medical Societies," "Symptoms and Treatment of Hepatic Abscess," with report of seventeen cases. All three by George Ben Johnston, M.D., of Richmond, Va. The last mentioned is particularly valuable, because of the detailed information given regarding examination, diagnosis, and treatment.

"The Deformities of the Nasal Septum." By E. Harrison Griffin. Illustrated. Review of etiology and the better forms of treatment. Reprint from "New York Medical Journal."

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" contains a full and very interesting article by Professor E. P. Evans on "Semon's Scientific Researches in Australia."

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The sketches are particularly fine, both of the natives of New Guinea and Australia and their huts and implements. The article on "The Racial Geography of Europe" presents some examples of the Teutonic blond type and the Alpine type, whose heads are broad.

"Lippincott's Monthly," for November, contains a new story by John Strange Winter, which introduces a nurse's life, among other items of interest. Price, 25 cents. Philadelphia.

"The Health Magazine," Washington and New York, has many useful articles. One in which we all should become interested, namely, "How to Get Brains." "Food in Health and Sickness," by Dr. Charles E. Simon, is another article of importance.

"Mothers' Journal" presents a character sketch of Mrs. Emeline Roberts Jones, the surgeon-dentist, with portrait, among other interesting items. New Haven, Conn.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer," St. Louis, Mo., has some wonderfully good photographs of mass gymnastic movements with dumb-bells, senior class; also one representation of The Brigade, which consists of four little tots with brooms. "Waiting for his Photograph," is a very intelligent dog. The pictures of "The New Forest" are exquisite.

"The American Kitchen Magazine." —Boston, Mass. Price, $1.00 per annum. —It is replete with suitable matter for November, in which month falls Thanksgiving Day. "Lessons in Progressive Housework" are given, and "Dollar Dinners for Four" are fully explained.

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"The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal," King Street, Toronto. J. E. Morrison, editor.

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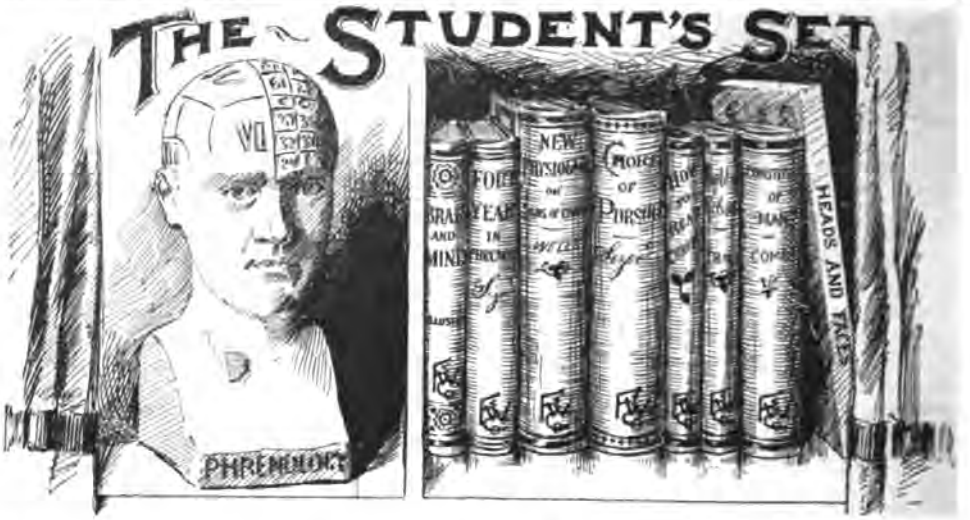
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